

# Report from Portugal



**United Nations**  
Convention to Combat  
Desertification

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

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## S01-1 Trends in land cover

### Land area

S01-1.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
1 995	87 906	1 189	89 095	
2 007	87 638	1 457	89 095	
2 018	87 566	1 529	89 095	

### Land cover legend and transition matrix

S01-1.T2: Key Degradation Processes

Degradation Process	Starting Land Cover	Ending Land Cover
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Are the seven UNCCD land cover classes sufficient to monitor the key degradation processes in your country?

- Yes  
 No

S01-1.T4: UNCCD land cover legend transition matrix

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

### Land cover

S01-1.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	37 303	2 058	46 604	145	1 349	333	835	
2001	37 259	2 058	46 578	145	1 419	333	834	
2002	36 906	2 072	46 815	145	1 520	329	840	
2003	36 737	2 085	46 824	145	1 624	327	883	
2004	36 122	2 125	47 265	145	1 724	324	922	
2005	36 287	2 115	47 003	145	1 834	320	922	
2006	36 376	2 118	46 828	145	1 919	319	922	
2007	36 555	2 116	46 556	145	2 013	316	928	
2008	36 803	2 108	46 248	146	2 083	313	926	
2009	37 170	2 092	45 837	146	2 146	310	926	

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

	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> )
2010	36 998	2 107	45 931	146	2 211	309	925	
2011	36 981	2 109	45 883	146	2 275	307	926	
2012	36 877	2 149	45 871	146	2 352	306	926	
2013	36 864	2 152	45 784	146	2 451	305	925	
2014	36 698	2 167	45 833	146	2 554	302	928	
2015	36 694	2 167	45 762	145	2 631	300	928	
2016	36 963	2 158	45 483	145	2 631	298	948	
2017	36 992	2 152	45 400	145	2 692	295	951	
2018	37 199	2 148	45 173	145	2 716	292	955	
2019	37 208	2 141	45 170	144	2 716	291	957	
2020								

## 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> )	34 847	194	2 085	2	158	16	1	37 303
Grasslands (km <sup>2</sup> )	78	1 970	0	0	9	0	1	2 058
Croplands (km <sup>2</sup> )	1 754	2	43 676	0	1 071	0	101	46 604
Wetlands (km <sup>2</sup> )	0	0	0	141	2	0	2	145
Artificial surfaces (km <sup>2</sup> )	0	0	0	0	1 349	0	0	1 349
Other Lands (km <sup>2</sup> )	9	0	0	0	38	284	2	333
Water bodies (km <sup>2</sup> )	5	0	1	3	3	1	822	835
Total	36 693	2 166	45 762	146	2 630	301	929	

### 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> )	36 396	13	241	0	18	4	21	36 693
Grasslands (km <sup>2</sup> )	34	2 128	0	0	3	0	2	2 167
Croplands (km <sup>2</sup> )	771	0	44 928	0	57	0	6	45 762
Wetlands (km <sup>2</sup> )	0	0	0	144	1	0	0	145
Artificial surfaces (km <sup>2</sup> )	0	0	0	0	2 631	0	0	2 631
Total	37 207	2 141	45 169	144	2 717	291	957	

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

	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> )
Other Lands (km <sup>2</sup> )	6	0	0	0	7	287	0	300
Water bodies (km <sup>2</sup> )	0	0	0	0	0	0	928	928
Total	37 207	2 141	45 169	144	2 717	291	957	

### 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	4 351	4 .9
Land area with non-degraded land cover	84 706	95 .1
Land area with no land cover data	37	0 .0

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	1 186	1 .3
Land area with stable land cover	86 984	97 .6
Land area with degraded land cover	888	1 .0
Land area with no land cover data	37	0 .0

### General comments

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

### Land productivity dynamics

SO1-2.T1: National estimates of land productivity dynamics (in 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						
Grasslands						
Croplands						
Wetlands						
Artificial surfaces						
Other Lands						
Water bodies						

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						
Grasslands						
Croplands						
Wetlands						
Artificial surfaces						
Other Lands						
Water bodies						

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> )
Croplands	Grasslands	2 010					
Grasslands	Tree-covered areas	1 942					
Croplands	Tree-covered areas	1 368					
Tree-covered areas	Grasslands	902					

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					
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	581					



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		Net land productivity dynamics (km <sup>2</sup> ) for the reporting 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	Tree-covered areas	343					
Tree-covered areas	Croplands	248					
Croplands	Grasslands	231					

### 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	6 688	-
Land area with non-degraded land productivity	80 048	-
Land area with no land productivity data	1 167	-

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	35 418	40 .4
Land area with stable land productivity	49 653	56 .7
Land area with degraded land productivity	1 292	1 .5
Land area with no land productivity data	1 273	1 .5

### General comments

## SO1-3 Trends in carbon stocks above and below ground

### Soil organic carbon stocks

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

Year	Soil organic carbon stock in topsoil (t/ha)						
	Tree-covered areas	Grasslands	Croplands	Wetlands	Artificial surfaces	Other Lands	Water bodies
2000	320 805 663	150 636 050	227 197 397	2 342 483	37 305 382	6 217 343	6 544 800
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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2014	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2015	320 791 595	144 678 472	230 812 888	2 354 017	38 357 457	6 173 109	7 089 817
2016	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2018	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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	2 010	0.0	0.0	0	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.

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	1 942	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
Croplands	Tree-covered areas	1 368	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
Tree-covered areas	Grasslands	902	0.0	0.0	0	0	0

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	Croplands	581	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
Grasslands	Tree-covered areas	343	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
Tree-covered areas	Croplands	248	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
Croplands	Grasslands	231	0.0	0.0	0	0	0

### 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)	2 730	-
Land area with non-degraded SOC	84 776	-
Land area with no SOC data	398	-

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	2 333	2.7
Land area with stable SOC	81 597	93.2
Land area with degraded SOC	3 445	3.9
Land area with no SOC data	261	0.3

### General comments

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

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

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

SO1-4.T1: National estimates of the total area of degraded land (in 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	12 700	14 .5
Reporting Period	5 368	6 .1
Change in degraded extent	-7332	

#### 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:

several complications in computing SDG15.3.1 due to national data upload and processing.

#### False positives/ False negatives

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

Location Name	Type	Recode Options	Area (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

SO1-4.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						
Total hotspot area	0						

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

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

1. Institutions and governance
2. Demographic
3. Economic

#### 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. Integrated landscape planning
2. Climate change adaptation planning
3. Protected areas
4. Legal and regulatory instruments

#### General comments

The data uploaded correspond to trend.earth default data, using the Official Administrative Map of mainland Portugal (CAOP) from 2018. Portugal has developed national data for Land Cover change using the Official Land Cover Map from 1995, 2007 and 2018; and for land productivity change, using MOD17 (MODIS NPP 500m, 2000-2021) from 2000-2015 (baseline) and 2018-2021 (reporting).

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

## S01 Voluntary Targets

S01-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
Total			Sum of all targeted areas 0						

S01.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
					Sum of all areas relevant to actions under the same target	

### General comments

Portugal has ongoing pilot studies funded by an international partnership to implement actions for climate change adaptation, in which the combate of desertification is inserted. Nevertheless these pilot are expected to show results by the end of 2024.

## 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	37.8
2004	38.1
2005	37.7
2006	36.8
2007	35.8
2008	35.4
2009	33.7
2010	34.2
2011	34.5
2012	34.2
2013	34.5
2014	34
2015	33.9
2016	33.5
2017	32.1
2018	31.9
2019	31.2
2020	33

### Qualitative assessment

SO2-1.T3: Interpretation of the indicator

Indicator metric	Change in the indicator	Comments
Income inequality (Gini Index)	Decrease	Inequality globally decreased from the first reporting period, although it has some fluctuations, recording a slight increase from 2019 to 2020.

## General comments

The Survey on Income and Living Conditions held in 2021 on previous year incomes shows that 18.4% of the population was at-risk-of-poverty in 2020, 2.2 percentage points (pp) more than in 2019. The at-risk-of-poverty rate in 2020 corresponded to the proportion of inhabitants with an annual net equivalent monetary income below EUR 6,653 (EUR 554 per month). (Statistics Portugal, 2021) Gini coefficient, which reflects income differences between all population groups, registered a value of 33.0%, plus 1.8 p.p. than in the previous year (31.2%), and the S80/S20 ratio, which compares the sum of the equivalent net monetary income of the 20% of the population with greater resources with the sum of the equivalent net monetary income of the 20% of the population with resources, grew by 14%, from 5.0 in 2019 to 5.7 in 2020. Inequality increased in all NUTS II regions, with the exception of the Autonomous Region of the Azores. The Center region was the one in which inequality increased the most.



## 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	97	89	93
2001	97	89	93
2002	97	89	94
2003	97	89	94
2004	97	90	94
2005	97	90	94.20
2006	97	90	96.53
2007	97	90	96.53
2008	97	90	96.81
2009	98	90	97.25
2010	98	90	96.54
2011	98	90	97.14
2012	98	91	98
2013	98	91	98.16
2014	98	91	98.39
2015	98	92	98.63
2016	97	92	98.68
2017	97	92	98.71
2018	97	92	98.60
2019	97	92	98.66
2020	97	93	98.82

### Qualitative assessment

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

Change in the indicator	Comments
Increase	The value of the indicator safe water at the consumer's tap (controlled and good quality water) reflects the fulfillment of the water quality requirements (parametric values), as well as the accomplishment of the minimum number of regulatory analyses. In order to guarantee this quality, the competent authorities periodically collect water samples to analyze compliance with various chemical, physical and microbiological parameters. The target is to reach 99% of the indicator (source: Portuguese Environment Agency, APA, 2022)

### General comments

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

Although, in 2020, the implementation of inspection actions on the ground was strongly conditioned by the various confinements imposed by the COVID-19 pandemic, the pandemic situation did not significantly influence the implementation of the Water Control and Quality Programs approved for 2020 , nor the quality control of tap water, due to the strong capacity of collaboration between the regulator, managing entities, health authorities and laboratories. (source: Portuguese Environment Agency, APA, 2022)

## 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	15758417	22.8	8285514	22.8	7472903	22.9
Reporting period	10098792	14.6	5307616	14.6	4791176	14.7

### Qualitative assessment

SO2-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Change in the indicator	Comments

### General comments

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

## SO2 Voluntary Targets

SO2-VT.T1

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments
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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	0	0	0	0	89 095
2001	9 435	0	0	0	79 661
2002	3 808	0	0	0	85 287
2003	8 179	0	0	0	80 916
2004	932	44 038	42 567	1 558	0
2005	5 612	21 559	33 728	28 196	0
2006	1 456	0	0	0	87 640
2007	17 403	29 855	20 588	21 250	0
2008	63 378	23 622	1 157	0	938
2009	51 889	2 238	1 177	352	33 438
2010	9 313	0	0	0	79 782
2011	32 244	7 481	587	0	48 782
2012	60 536	14 873	4 170	0	9 516
2013	13 293	0	0	0	75 802
2014	3 475	0	0	0	85 621
2015	37 077	31 133	15 989	3 367	1 530
2016	2 117	0	0	0	86 979
2017	29 339	25 084	21 768	12 905	0
2018	2 392	483	0	0	86 220
2019	44 445	9 297	3 850	103	31 401
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	0	0.0
2001	9 435	10.8
2002	3 808	4.3
2003	8 179	9.3
2004	87 638	100.0
2005	87 638	100.0

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 (%)
2006	1 456	1.7
2007	87 638	100.0
2008	87 638	100.0
2009	55 657	63.5
2010	9 313	10.6
2011	40 313	46.0
2012	79 579	90.8
2013	13 293	15.2
2014	3 475	4.0
2015	87 565	100.0
2016	2 117	2.4
2017	87 566	100.0
2018	2 875	3.3
2019	57 695	65.9
2020		-
2021		-

**Qualitative assessment:**

There are significant changes across years of observations. Climate variability puts under stress the total land area of mainland Portugal in the most dry years such as 2004, 2005, 2007 and 2017. If these data was crossed with forest fires, we would see a positive correspondence between drought and high severity of forest fires. Drought endangers not only population but poses a greater pressure under ecosystems vulnerability.

**General comments**

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

### Drought exposure indicator

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

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

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	9904158	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2001	8059533	81.3	1849833	18.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 849 833	18.7
2002	9428406	95.1	484744	4.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	484 744	4.9
2003	9354119	94.3	562902	5.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	562 902	5.7
2004	0	0.0	48458	0.5	6946203	70.0	2842641	28.7	84190	0.8	9 921 492	100.0
2005	0	0.0	929713	9.4	2747252	27.7	1179162	11.9	5071589	51.1	9 927 716	100.0
2006	9740548	98.1	193348	1.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	193 348	1.9
2007	0	0.0	530923	5.3	2232582	22.5	2661983	26.8	4515642	45.4	9 941 130	100.0
2008	1354442	13.6	6475130	65.1	1714196	17.2	404576	4.1	0	0.0	8 593 902	86.4
2009	7010899	70.4	2771817	27.8	66905	0.7	100868	1.0	6850	0.1	2 946 440	29.6
2010	8071587	81.0	1894835	19.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 894 835	19.0
2011	4762215	47.7	4939836	49.5	241742	2.4	34162	0.3	0	0.0	5 215 740	52.3
2012	269787	2.7	8491131	85.0	1095479	11.0	136051	1.4	0	0.0	9 722 661	97.3
2013	8942589	89.4	1061929	10.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 061 929	10.6
2014	8912809	89.0	1105062	11.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 105 062	11.0
2015	119148	1.2	4441712	44.3	1791358	17.9	1918940	19.1	1759712	17.5	9 911 722	98.8
2016	8293668	82.5	1754776	17.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 754 776	17.5
2017	0	0.0	1787662	17.8	4580517	45.5	2538227	25.2	1161137	11.5	10 067 543	100.0
2018	7239917	71.8	2415732	24.0	424517	4.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	2 840 249	28.2
2019	4714920	46.7	1772273	17.5	2545631	25.2	1049538	10.4	19407	0.2	5 386 849	53.3
2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	5127044	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

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	4172971	81.2	964655	18.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	964 655	18.8
2002	4878216	95.1	248975	4.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	248 975	4.9
2003	4844902	94.3	290463	5.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	290 463	5.7
2004	0	0.0	24726	0.5	3601931	70.1	1470984	28.6	43688	0.8	5 141 329	100.0
2005	0	0.0	482490	9.4	1430542	27.8	609434	11.8	2626091	51.0	5 148 557	100.0
2006	5055061	98.1	100052	1.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	100 052	1.9
2007	0	0.0	271832	5.3	1163340	22.5	1389036	26.9	2339107	45.3	5 163 315	100.0
2008	709540	13.7	3364303	65.1	888362	17.2	209566	4.1	0	0.0	4 462 231	86.3
2009	3660333	70.6	1434708	27.7	34200	0.7	51526	1.0	3501	0.1	1 523 935	29.4
2010	4210101	81.0	985930	19.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	985 930	19.0
2011	2489301	47.8	2578429	49.5	126195	2.4	17866	0.3	0	0.0	2 722 490	52.2
2012	139314	2.7	4443708	85.0	572952	11.0	71001	1.4	0	0.0	5 087 661	97.3
2013	4687575	89.4	554137	10.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	554 137	10.6
2014	4675343	88.9	582122	11.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	582 122	11.1
2015	61768	1.2	2327978	44.1	940820	17.8	1011943	19.2	931364	17.7	5 212 105	98.8
2016	4358856	82.4	930075	17.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	930 075	17.6
2017	0	0.0	935236	17.6	2414408	45.5	1336693	25.2	614380	11.6	5 300 717	100.0
2018	3801451	71.6	1284081	24.2	225985	4.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 510 066	28.4
2019	2483591	46.6	925965	17.4	1350918	25.4	556331	10.4	10118	0.2	2 843 332	53.4
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	4777114	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2001	3886562	81.4	885178	18.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	885 178	18.6
2002	4550190	95.1	235769	4.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	235 769	4.9
2003	4509217	94.3	272439	5.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	272 439	5.7
2004	0	0.0	23732	0.5	3344272	70.0	1371657	28.7	40502	0.8	4 780 163	100.0
2005	0	0.0	447223	9.4	1316710	27.6	569728	11.9	2445498	51.2	4 779 159	100.0



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	4685487	98.0	93296	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	93 296	2.0
2007	0	0.0	259091	5.4	1069242	22.4	1272947	26.6	2176535	45.6	4 777 815	100.0
2008	644902	13.5	3110827	65.1	825834	17.3	195010	4.1	0	0.0	4 131 671	86.5
2009	3350566	70.2	1337109	28.0	32705	0.7	49342	1.0	3349	0.1	1 422 505	29.8
2010	3861486	80.9	908905	19.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	908 905	19.1
2011	2272914	47.7	2361407	49.5	115547	2.4	16296	0.3	0	0.0	2 493 250	52.3
2012	130473	2.7	4047423	84.9	522527	11.0	65050	1.4	0	0.0	4 635 000	97.3
2013	4255014	89.3	507792	10.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	507 792	10.7
2014	4237466	89.0	522940	11.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	522 940	11.0
2015	57380	1.2	2113734	44.4	850538	17.9	906997	19.1	828348	17.4	4 699 617	98.8
2016	3934812	82.7	824701	17.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	824 701	17.3
2017	0	0.0	852426	17.9	2166109	45.4	1201534	25.2	546757	11.5	4 766 826	100.0
2018	3438466	72.1	1131651	23.7	198532	4.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 330 183	27.9
2019	2231329	46.7	846308	17.7	1194713	25.0	493207	10.3	9289	0.2	2 543 517	53.3
2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Qualitative assessment

Interpretation of the indicator

The majority of population (male and female) are generally exposed to mild-drought class during the period of observation. Nevertheless, two particular years (2005 and 2007) almost half of the population was exposed to extreme drought. Despite 2017 have been a severe drought year, in terms of population exposed, there was an even distribution, calling the attention to almost half of population in moderate drought and 25% in severe drought.

General comments

## SO3-3 Trends in the degree of drought vulnerability

### Drought Vulnerability Index

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

Year	Total country-level DVI value (tier 1)	Male DVI value (tiers 2 and 3 only)	Female DVI value (tiers 2 and 3 only)
2000			
2001			
2002			
2003			
2004			
2005			
2006			
2007			
2008			
2009			
2010			
2011			
2012			
2013			
2014			
2015			
2016			
2017			
2018	4.46		
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

S0-3: To mitigate, adapt to, and manage the effects of drought in order to enhance resilience of vulnerable populations and ecosystems.

## S03 Voluntary Targets

S03-VT.T1

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

# 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	0.87408	0.87005	0.87702	
2001	0.87332	0.86949	0.87624	
2002	0.87238	0.86861	0.87527	
2003	0.87172	0.86761	0.87435	
2004	0.8708	0.86667	0.87364	
2005	0.87017	0.86553	0.87296	
2006	0.86933	0.86422	0.87232	
2007	0.86902	0.86336	0.87246	
2008	0.8689	0.8625	0.87395	
2009	0.86907	0.86188	0.8748	
2010	0.86954	0.8613	0.87587	
2011	0.87005	0.86189	0.87676	
2012	0.87039	0.86053	0.8777	
2013	0.86999	0.85991	0.87777	
2014	0.86941	0.85891	0.87811	
2015	0.86874	0.85812	0.87797	
2016	0.86802	0.8562	0.87782	
2017	0.86686	0.85476	0.87827	
2018	0.86632	0.85211	0.87781	
2019	0.86568	0.8505	0.87795	
2020	0.86484	0.84841	0.87798	

### 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. Invasive alien species</li> <li>3. Climate change</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Production and Consumption Patterns</li> <li>2. Technological Innovations</li> <li>3. Local to Global Governance</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Environmental Law and Implementation</li> <li>2. Incentives and Capacity-Building</li> <li>3. Decision-making in the Context of Resilience and Uncertainty</li> </ol>		There are some ad-hoc projects with positive outcomes in what respects species conservation.

### General comments

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

<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	44.3	44 .29	44 .31	
2001	44.8	44 .79	44 .81	
2002	44.8	44 .79	44 .81	
2003	46.34	46 .33	46 .35	
2004	47.38	47 .36	47 .38	
2005	49.68	49 .66	49 .68	
2006	50.02	50 .0	50 .02	
2007	50.02	50 .0	50 .02	
2008	71.76	71 .74	71 .76	
2009	72.73	72 .71	72 .73	
2010	72.73	72 .71	72 .73	
2011	75.9	75 .9	75 .9	UNECE
2012	75.9	75 .9	75 .9	UNECE
2013	75.9	75 .9	75 .9	UNECE
2014	75.9	75 .9	75 .9	UNECE
2015	75.9	75 .9	75 .9	UNECE
2016	75.9	75 .9	75 .9	UNECE
2017	75.9	75 .9	75 .9	UNECE
2018	76.1	76 .1	76 .1	UNECE
2019	76.1	76 .1	76 .1	UNECE
2020	76.1	76 .1	76 .1	UNECE

#### Qualitative assessment

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

Qualitative Assessment	Comment
No Change	Nevertheless, the latest assessment of the SCI/SAC part of the Natura 2000 network shows that there are still natural values that deserves to be classified under Natura 2000 Network.

#### General comments

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

By 2021, 20.6% of the national land area of Portugal was covered by Natura 2000 , with Special Protection Areas (SPAs) classified under Birds Directive covering 10% and Sites of Community Importance (SCIs) or Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) under the Habitats Directive covering 17% of the Portuguese territory (National Authority for Nature Conservation). Considering both Natura 2000 and other nationally designated protected areas, Portugal legally protects 22.7% of its terrestrial areas (EU 27 coverage 26%) and 4.4 % of marine areas (EU 27 coverage 8%). (EIR, 2022)



## SO4 Voluntary Targets

SO4-VT.T1

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments
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### Complementary information

n.a

## S05-1 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 ∞

Portugal is a donner country

no additions

Tier 2: Table 1 Financial resources provided and received

Provided / Received	Year	Total Amount USD	
		Committed	Disbursed / Received
Provided	2016	Committed 466 712 .33	Disbursed 466 712 .33
Provided	2017	Committed 790 969 .60	Disbursed 790 969 .60
Provided	2018	Committed 1 980 232 .41	Disbursed 1 980 232 .41
Provided	2019	Committed 1 347 780 .17	Disbursed 1 347 780 .17
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:		4 585 694 .51	4 585 694 .51
Total resources received:		0	0

### Documentation box

	Explanation
Year	2018
Recipient / Provider	Provider
Title of project, programme, activity or other	Resilience Promotion to the drought affected communities of Huíla Province (Angola)
Total Amount USD	37638

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
Sector	Developing Aid
Capacity Building	Yes
Technology Transfer	Yes
Gender Equality	Yes
Channel	Multilateral-DLDD specific
Type of flow	Official Development Assistance
Financial Instrument	Grant
Type of support	Directly related to DLDD - Main objective Programms Projects and Actions (score 2)
Amount mobilised through public interventions	CAD/OCDE and COM/UE methodologies
Additional Information	Executing Agency is Instituto Camões, IP - DAHSCC

### General comments

Source of information is Instituto Camões - Institute for Cooperation and Language (2022).

## 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 ≈

Framed by the Recovery and Resilience Plan related to COVID-19 pandemic (EU funding-FEDER), in 2021 has been set in motion a set of projects related to combat desertification and climate change mitigation actions. The main goal is to protect and rehabilitated degraded soils and ecosystems, in semiarid and dry subhumid regions. Financial package is of 10million euros.

n.a.

### Tier 2: Table 2 Domestic public resources

	Year	Amounts	Additional Information
Government expenditures			
Directly related to combat DLDD			
Indirectly related to combat DLDD	2021	170 378 000	
Subsidies			
Subsidies related to combat DLDD			
Total expenditures / total per year			

	Year	Amounts	Additional Information
Government revenues			
Environmental taxes for the conservation of land resources and taxes related to combat DLDD	2021	15 708 000	
Total revenues / total per year			

### Documentation box

	Explanation
Government expenditures	results from the aggregation of "protection of air and climate quality" protection of soil and surface and ground water"; "protection of biodiversity and landscape" (Statistics Portugal)
Subsidies	
Government revenues	
Domestic resources directly or indirectly related to combat DLDD	

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

- Yes  
 No

n.a

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

## General comments

n.a

### 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 ∞

n.a

n.a

#### Tier 2: Table 3 International and domestic private resources

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

Please provide methodological information relevant to data presented in table 3

n.a

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?

n.a

#### General comments

n.a

## 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 ↻

n.a

n.a

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

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

Please provide methodological information relevant to data presented in table 4

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

n.a

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.

n.a

General comments

n.a

## 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.

unknown

### 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.

unknown

### 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.

unknowned

### General comments

n.a



## 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

Use this space to describe the experience:

The existing National Action Program to Combat Desertification does not include the set of neutrality targets raised by the UNCCD voluntary program, however, the revised National Program to be completed by 2024, aims to follow the UNCCD Strategic Plan and comply with the Agenda 2030 for the land degradation neutrality. In the context of the new soil health law under development, it will accelerate the national efforts to combat desertification, reverse land degradation and biodiversity loss. In June 2022 it was launched the National Observatory for Desertification, aiming to monitor the process, and be a platform for informing the general public and policy makers as well. Some restoration measures are being set in motion, especially degraded land as a consequence of wild fires, but with a positive consequence for desertification combating. Additionally, two financial lines accounted specifically for areas with high desertification index, relating them with climate change mitigation actions and biodiversity loss.

What were the challenges faced, if any?

Desertification is a silent process, in which some land use changes may mask temporarily these transformations, that result in land degradation in a long term. In the national context, part of the political attention is being given to climate change mitigation, especially the one related to meteorological drought and its immediate effects on agriculture and human health. A great challenge is to gather coherent historical data and set a methodological framework to monitor desertification in the national and sub-regional context.

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

The three Rio conventions should be more interconnected in the goals they aim to pursue. At the national scale, efforts must be made towards setting 15.3.1 target, and conducting national funds to this increasing problem.

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

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

- Yes
- No

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

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

Use this space to describe the experience:

International (EU and partners) funding lines devoted to desertification and land degradation, associated with climate mitigation and adaptation measures, targeted for desertified territories and applied to pilot studies.

What were the challenges faced, if any?

Some of the projects contemplated planting trees and erosion control in burnt areas, as a mitigation measure. Despite its importance, there are other land uses/covers that need particular attention: highly intensive monocultures, large areas with photovoltaic panels and harmful subsidies.

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

This is still an ongoing process and the projects are now starting, later next year we will learn how they were implemented and the success of the pilot studies.

Did your country support other countries in the improvement of existing 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

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

Portugal is currently finishing the monitoring and evaluation of the National Plan.

Would you consider the action programmes and/or plans to be successful and what do you consider the main reasons for success or lack thereof?

Success: implementation and dinamizations of local based DLDD actions, mainly conduced by the Regional Focal Points (group of stakeholders per region). The existence of a National Commission and a Desertification Observatory helped to improve the knowledge and the dissimination of projects and actions.

What were the challenges faced, if any?

Challenges: effectivly monitor desertification in Portugal due to the lack of measurability of the set of indicators defined by the National Plan. On the other hand, create capacity building to devlop field actions.

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

Develop a consistente strategic framework that allow a clear definition of goals, targets, actions, actors, financing and indicators.

### 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.

Development of the National Drought Plan in 2018.

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?

The National Plan is develop at 3 levels, Prevention, Monitoring and Contingency. The Permanent Drought Commission is constituted by government members of environment, agriculture and rural development, which is supported by a working group (21 entities) that are responsible to implement the efficient use of water and to manage drought in contingency periods and propose mitigation actions.

What were the challenges faced, if any?

The Drought Plan as a law was created recently (2018), and the group in 2017, as so this is an ongoing process.

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

This is an ongoing process.

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.

The experience on this sujet relates to the participation on the EU presidency of the European Council on the groups of desertification and biodiversity, in which we had the opportunity to leverage synergies to combat DLDD, at the national, regional (Annex IV parties) and at EU level, as well as integrating desertification, climate change and biodiversity into EU concerns.

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

At the national level, the National Programme to Combat Desertification (2014-2024) has been on a process of internal evaluation and progress monitoring, with the view of revision for the next decade 2024-2034, aligned with the new UNCCD strategic framework.

What were the challenges faced, if any?

The main challenges are to update and revise methodologically the set of indicators to better adequate and reflect the national reality. The National Plan will also benefit from a revised strategic framework with the clear identification of strategic objectives, specific objectives, targets, actions, the local and governmental actors, financial instruments, and indicators.

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

The major lesson learnt from the experience in building synergies with the other Rio Conventions through the EU Council Presidency, is that we are passing through the right momentum to create significant changes for ecosystems and people, by gathering biodiversity, climate change and desertification matters into a more comprehensive, and less compartmented framework, that allows countries to simultaneously monitor such intricated issues and pursuit more sustainable management options to comply with a changing environment.

### 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

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

- Economic policies  
 Environmental policies  
 Social policies  
 Land policies  
 Gender policies  
 Agricultural policies  
 Other (please specify)

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

As the National Authority for Nature Conservation and Forests, the concerns about DLDD are mainstreamed throughout plans and programmes under evaluation, especially those related with spatial planning, protected areas and agriculture and forest policies.

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

The success depends on the sensivity of the senioradvisor that is evaluating the plan or policy. The National Plan is constituted by Regional Focal Points which mission is to mainstream DLDD throughtout projects, actions, and spatial planning.

What were the challenges faced, if any?

Equity in knowldge sharing and sensitivity for the DLDD thematic within the regions.

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

Keep on challenging meetings with the regional focal points and other local actors and stakeholders to dissiminate and share successfull experiences. Additionally, the existence of a National Commission which is composed by a set of 50 entities, plays a major role in innovation and research, gives a great input to the National Desertification Observatory.

### 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.

- In 2017, Law 80/2017 created the Permanent Commission of Prevention, Monitoring and Supervision of Drought Effects, to which belongs a group of public entities. - Portuguese Environment Agency has developed a detailed study on the water resources evolutions since 1930 till the present, in order to evaluate trends and identify the most vulnerable river basins to scarcity; - The National Irrigation Program (Law 133/2018) aims the expansion, rehabilitation and modernization of existing irrigation systems; - In 2018 it was created the National Drought Plan, develop at 3 levels, Prevention, Monitoring and Contingency.

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

In 2017, the Commission for the Prevention, Monitoring and Accompaniment of the Effects of Drought and Climate Change (CSAC) was created, as well as a technical working subgroup for this scope. This group aims to carry out the monitoring, prevention and mitigation of drought situations, as well as to provide preventive measures of its effects and in this way guide the various sectors and entities. The meteorological drought monitoring activity is developed through data analyzes (air temperature, precipitation and evapotranspiration datasets) collected at the IPMA (Metereological Institute) stations on a regular basis, allowing us to calculate several indices which are related with the severity of the drought at each moment. The indexes used are: PDSI (Palmer Drought Severity Index), SPI (Standardized Precipitation Index) and SMI (Soil Moisture Index). The drought monitoring process, using different drought Indexes, allow us to have more information used to characterize and associate, in terms of levels of severity, with the state of the phenomenon. We considered this process has extremely important because it allows triggering of alerts and the necessary mechanisms to minimize the effects.

What were the challenges faced, if any?

In a context of foreseeable worsening of droughts is necessary to deepen the knowledge of potential effects in extreme, prolonged and frequent drought scenarios, in what respects to the ecology, distribution, and population dynamics. Species and ecosystems are capable of considerable resilience, being, to some extent, adapted to climatic variability, in which includes conditions of usual dryness, occasional agrometeorological and hydrological droughts. Although, endemic and rare species, especially of ichthyofauna and birdlife, represent a natural capital to which long terms exposure to drought could jeopardize their economic value and also biodiversity conservation purposes. Long term planning of irrigated crops accounting for climate and soil charactreristics and that uses more efficient irrigation methods contribute to significant reduction of water losses within the system, ensuring a distribution suistable to crops' water necessities.

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

The drough mitigation or measures in Portugal is available in the national dorought plan "Prevention, Monitoring and Contingency Plan for Drought Situations", approved by the Permanent Commission for the Prevention, Monitoring and Follow-up of the Effects of Drought and is structured around three axes of action – Prevention, Monitoring and Contingency, including in its content the determination of alert thresholds, the definition of methodologies for assessing the impact of the effects of a drought, the design of procedure manuals for standardization of action, the availability of contingency plans and the prior preparation of measures to mitigate the effects of the drought.

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

- Yes  
 No

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

Portugal has also an ongoing Landscape Transformation Program (Council of Ministers Resolution n.º. 49/2020 of June 24), with integrated management objectives in vulnerable areas, within the framework of greater vulnerability to drought and consequently desertification, due to greater risk factors.

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

This is an ongoing experience, and currently it relies on a strategy for vulnerable forest land with high fire hazard. It has been developed a map that identifies vulnerable territories, at the parish level, with more than 40% of their surface in the highest class of fire risk.

What were the challenges faced, if any?

Major challenges is to elevate the ambition of this policy, and strapolate to territories susceptible to desertification. In Portugal, every year, wild fires devastate a great percentage of land, combined with high temperatures, drought, low soil water retention, slop variability, land use/cover changes and unsustainable land management, creates a cocktail for fire hazard. Despite of the importance of this hazard, land degradation should be integrated into the landscape transformatio law.

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

This is an ongoing process.

## Action on the Ground

### Sustainable land management practices:

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

- Yes  
 No

What types of SLM practices are being implemented?

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

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

Regardless of all EU obligations set for climate action and mitigation and halting biodiversity loss, nature-based solutions for ecosystems restoration, forest legislation, food security issues and sustainable land management under CAP - Portugal has an ongoing Landscape Transformation Program (Council of Ministers Resolution n.º. 49/2020 of June 24), with integrated management objectives in vulnerable areas, within the framework of greater vulnerability to drought and consequently desertification, due to greater risk factors.

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

This aims to be a planning assistance tool for action, transformation, management, operationalization for multifunctional models (more resilient and circular), which could enhance more creative and innovative solutions to enhance endogenous resources, more sustainable and with potential for new opportunities with more economic value for populations in territories subject to abandonment.

What were the challenges faced, if any?



The recovery of sustainably managed Montado systems may be the systems that best promote and support the multifunctionality of the landscape mosaic, serving and should be buffer areas for drought impact, being more adapted and resilient to climate change and ensuring the various ecosystem services, guaranteeing the functioning of the various natural cycles of elements, being bio-economic and circular systems. In south of Portugal and Spain, the enhancement of montados, their conservation and sustainable management and their recovery will be a valuable strategy for mitigating and combating droughts.

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

This is an ongoing project, the major challenges so far is the wider application of this Landscape transformation plans and promoting the public participation process.

How did you engage women and youth in these activities?

The Portuguese public participation and stakeholder approach does not discriminate gender, age, religion or other aspects.

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

Yes

No

### Restoration and Rehabilitation:

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

Yes

No

What types of rehabilitation and restoration practices are being implemented?

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

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

In Portugal, some projects are being implemented towards preservation and restoration, having the public financial support of the Environmental Fund: - afforestation of non-agricultural land, with the aim of promoting the afforestation of scrub areas, improving ecosystems with slow-growing species; - reforestation of burned areas, with a view to restoring forestry potential through reforestation or rehabilitation of stands, in areas burned between 2003 and 2019; - promote prevention against biotic agents, aiming at controlling invasive woody - and abiotic - agents, installing and maintaining mosaics of fuel management plots; - improvement of resilience and environmental value, through the rehabilitation of stands in poor vegetative conditions, as well as adaptation to climate change and mitigation of its effects; - afforestation of non-agricultural land,

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

The reforestation of areas burned between 2003 and 2019 and improvement of the economic value with support for eucalyptus reconverted areas through reforestation with native hardwood species considering also solutions that enhance more resilience to climate change.

What were the challenges faced, if any?

These are ongoing processes.

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

That are a lot of land affected by desertification, erosion and drought that are in need on intervention to reverse land degradation.

How did you engage women and youth in SLM activities?

Yes, men and women are equally distributed under governmental and other institutions.

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

- Yes  
 No

#### Drought risk management and early warning systems:

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

- Yes  
 No

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

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

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

- National Drought Plan - Agro meteorological and hydrological monitoring reports

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

In the end of 2017, a working group was created with the objective of systematizing the procedures for measuring the indicators of the occurrence of drought situations, acting in combating and mitigation of effects and providing guidance to the various sectors and entities. The Contingency Plans want to contribute to the advancement of knowledge, starting from existing resources and legislation, making warning systems more efficient, whether in terms of monitoring the factors to be monitored, or at the level of the evaluation of its effects.

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?

An important aspect was the definition of a guideline for preventive measures and good practices, as well as action measures at a political level, namely measures to mitigate the effects of drought in agriculture, community anticipation of actions. so that the implementation of

procedures for the national mitigation of the effects of drought is not faster.

What were the challenges faced, if any?

This is an ongoing process

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

This is an ongoing process

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

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

Yes

No

## AI: Additional indicators

Which additional indicator is your country using to measure progress towards strategic objectives 1, 2, 3 and 4?

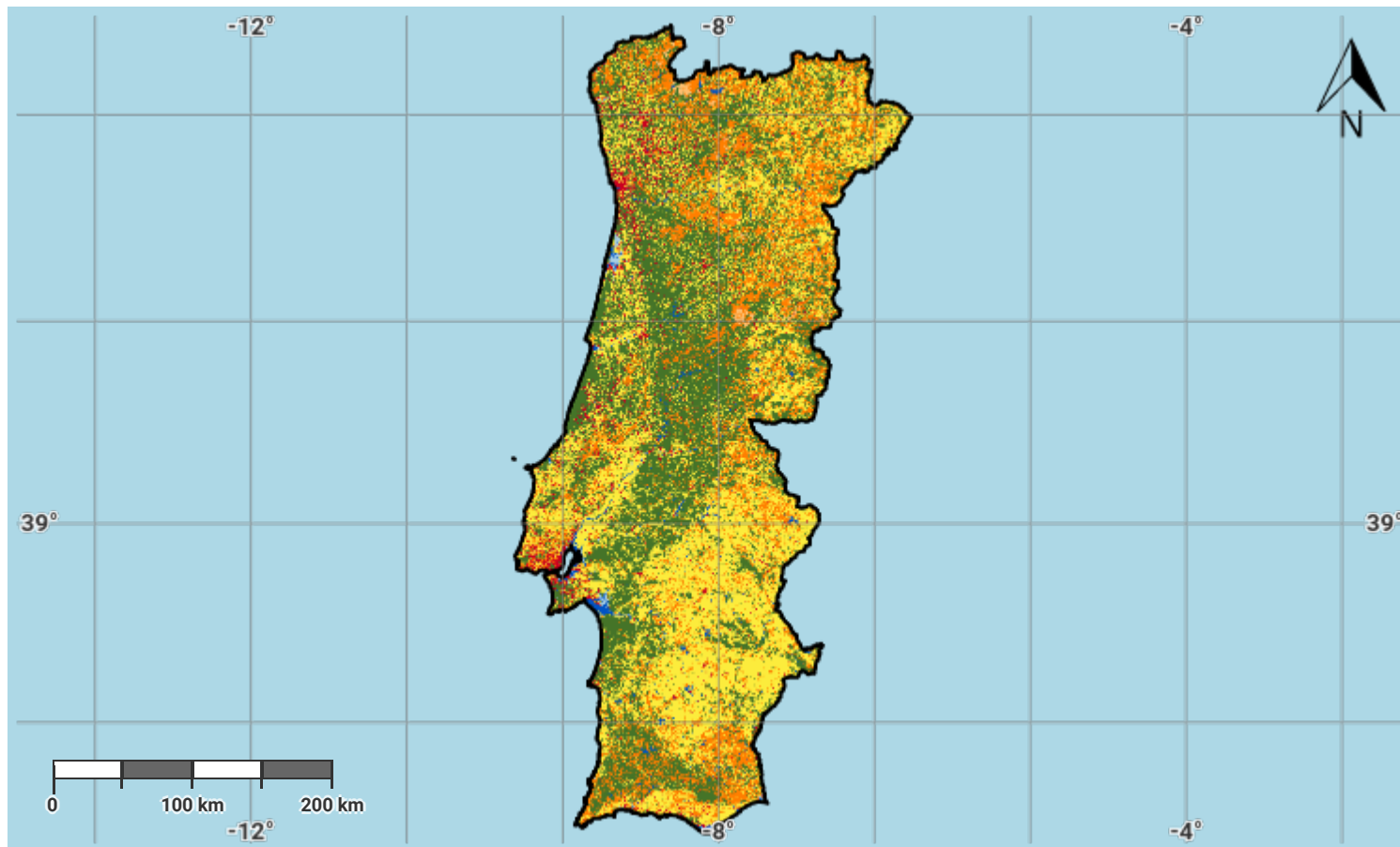
Indicator	Relevant strategic objective	Change in the indicator	Comments
Country area in sub-humid dry and semi-arid aridity classes	S01	Increasing	
Country area susceptible to desertification	S01	Increasing	
Resident population by aridity class	S02	Increasing	resident population remain stable but country are in sub-humid and semiarid classes increase
Burnt area by aridity class	S04		increases in sub-humid dry
Burnt area by desertification susceptibility	S04		burnt areas increase

Other files for Reporting

Portugal - SO5-1 provider	<a href="#">Download</a>	20.1 KB
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## Portugal – S01-1.M1

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



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

#### Disclaimer

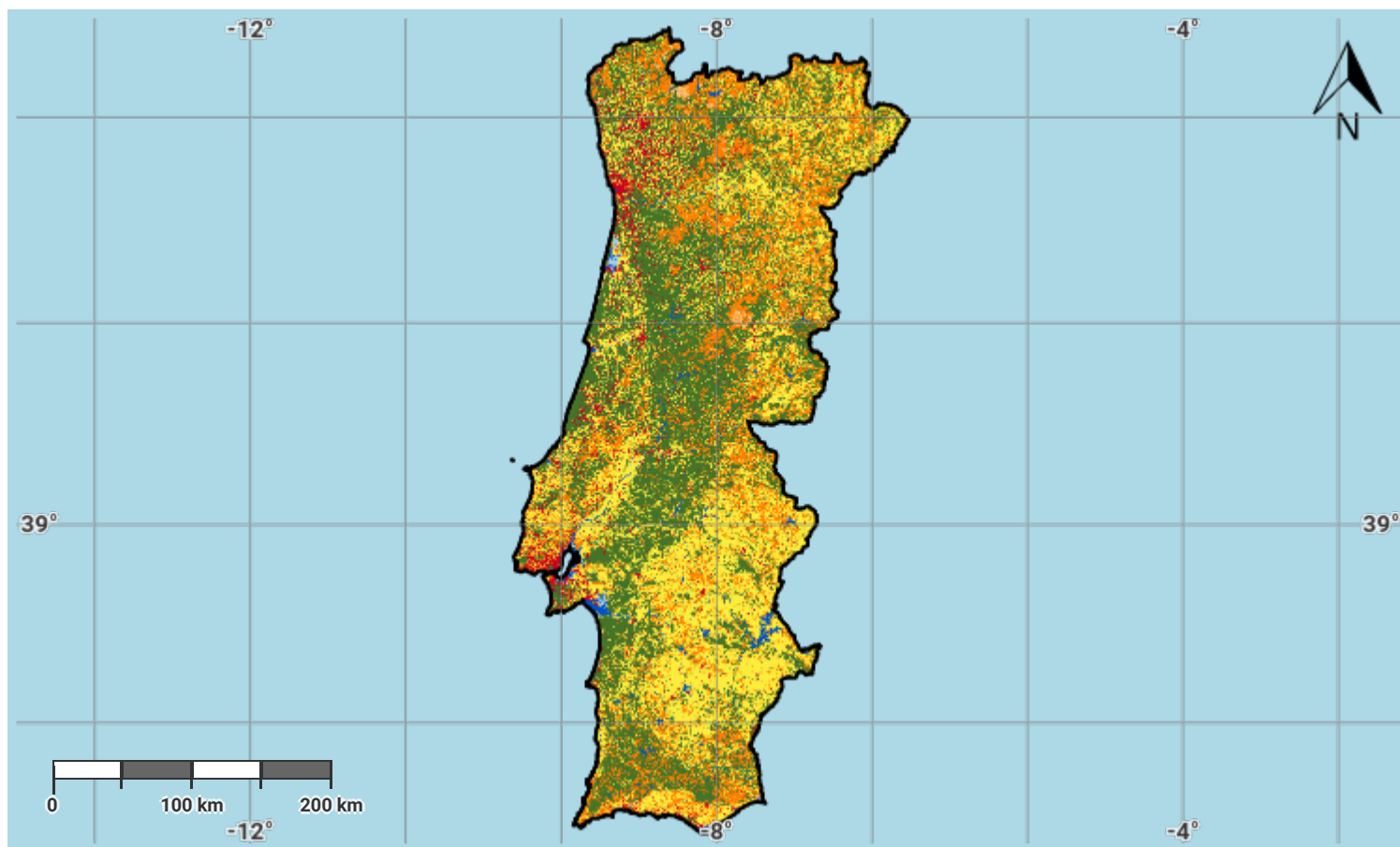
[https://www.dgterritorio.gov.pt/sites/default/files/ficheiros-cartografia/Metadados\\_CAOP2018.pdf](https://www.dgterritorio.gov.pt/sites/default/files/ficheiros-cartografia/Metadados_CAOP2018.pdf) The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of 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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## Portugal – S01-1.M2

### Land cover in the baseline year



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

#### Disclaimer

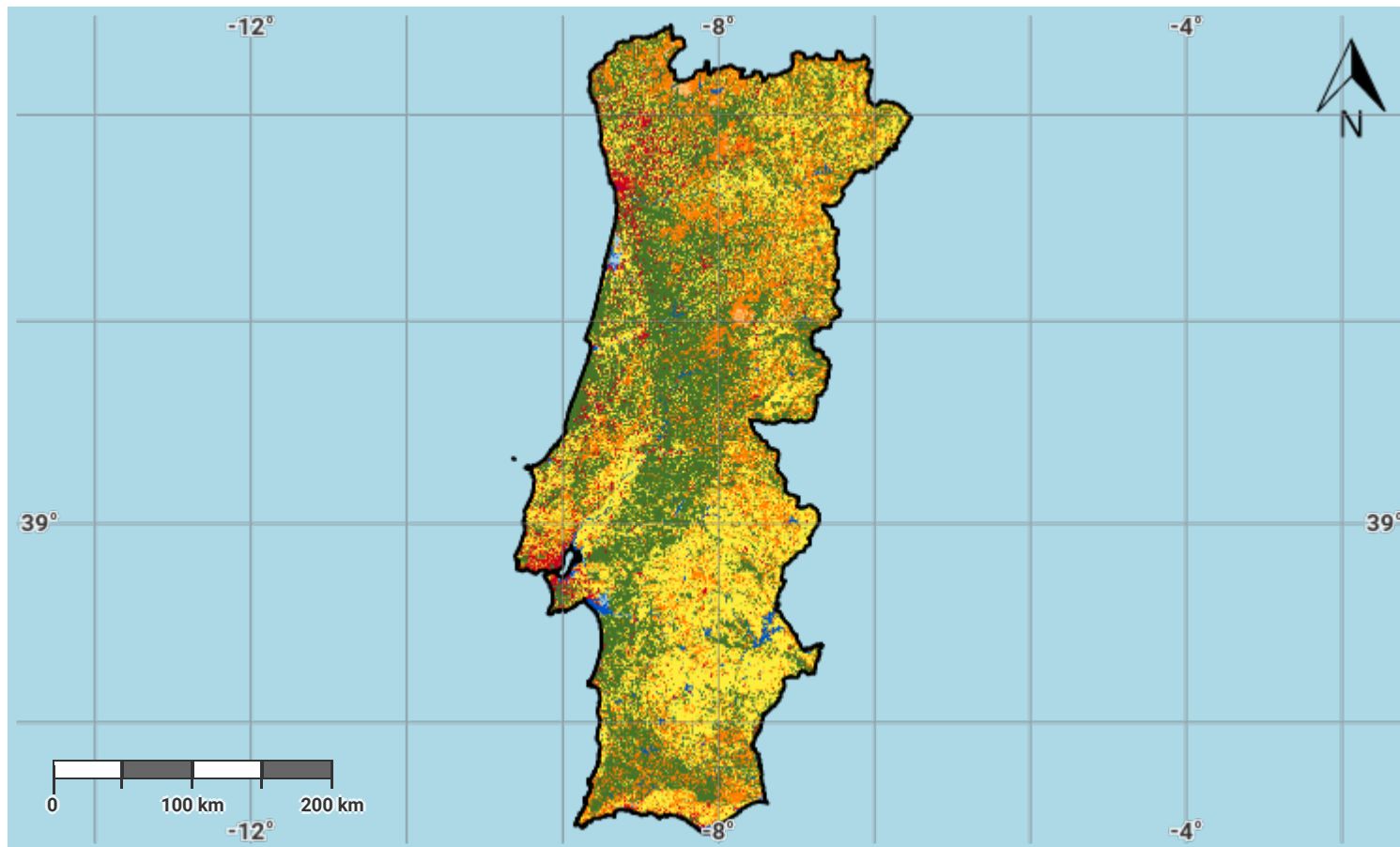
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## Portugal – S01-1.M3

### Land cover in the latest reporting year



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

#### Disclaimer

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## Portugal – S01-1.M4

### Land cover change in the baseline period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

#### Disclaimer

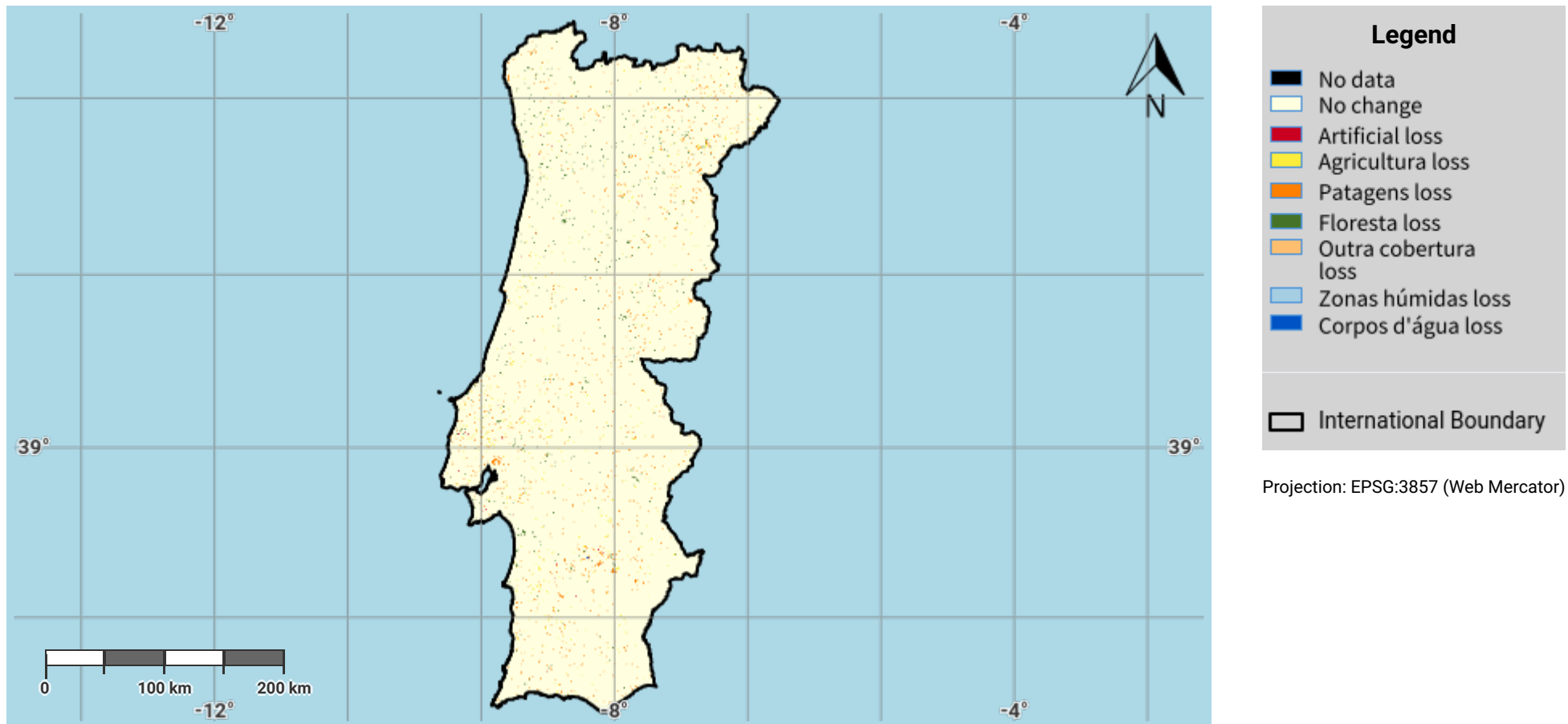
[https://www.dgterritorio.gov.pt/sites/default/files/ficheiros-cartografia/Metadados\\_CAOP2018.pdf](https://www.dgterritorio.gov.pt/sites/default/files/ficheiros-cartografia/Metadados_CAOP2018.pdf) The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of 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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## Portugal – S01-1.M5

### Land cover change in the reporting period



#### Disclaimer

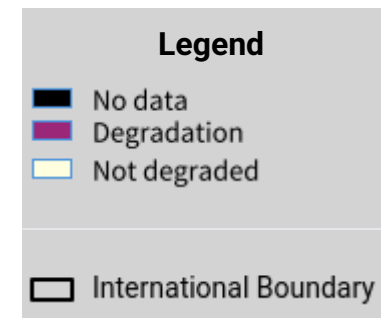
[https://www.dgterritorio.gov.pt/sites/default/files/ficheiros-cartografia/Metadados\\_CAOP2018.pdf](https://www.dgterritorio.gov.pt/sites/default/files/ficheiros-cartografia/Metadados_CAOP2018.pdf) The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of 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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## Portugal – S01-1.M6

### Land cover degradation in the baseline period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

#### Disclaimer

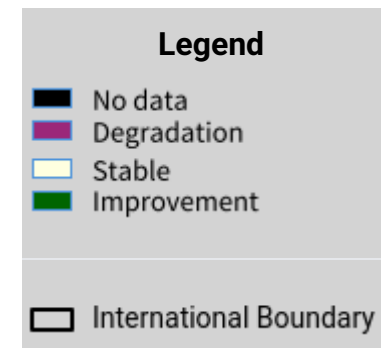
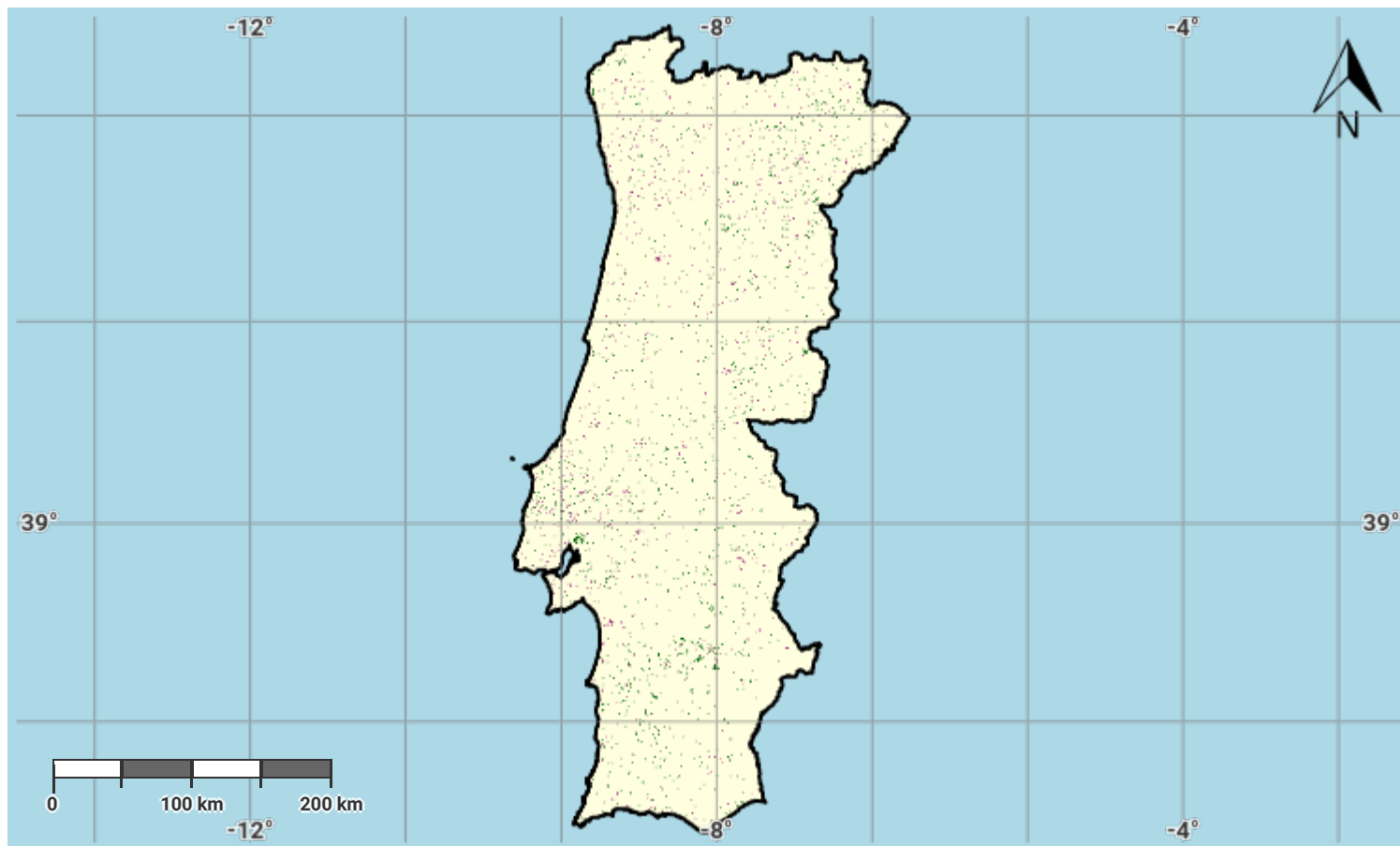
[https://www.dgterritorio.gov.pt/sites/default/files/ficheiros-cartografia/Metadados\\_CAOP2018.pdf](https://www.dgterritorio.gov.pt/sites/default/files/ficheiros-cartografia/Metadados_CAOP2018.pdf) The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of 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

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

## Portugal – S01-1.M7

### Land cover degradation in the reporting period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

#### Disclaimer

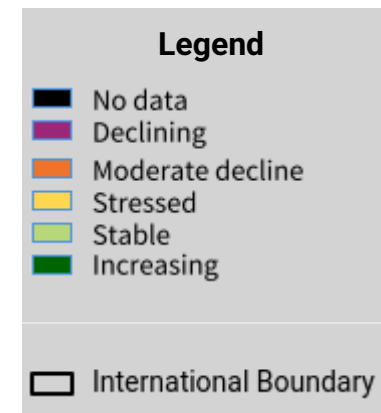
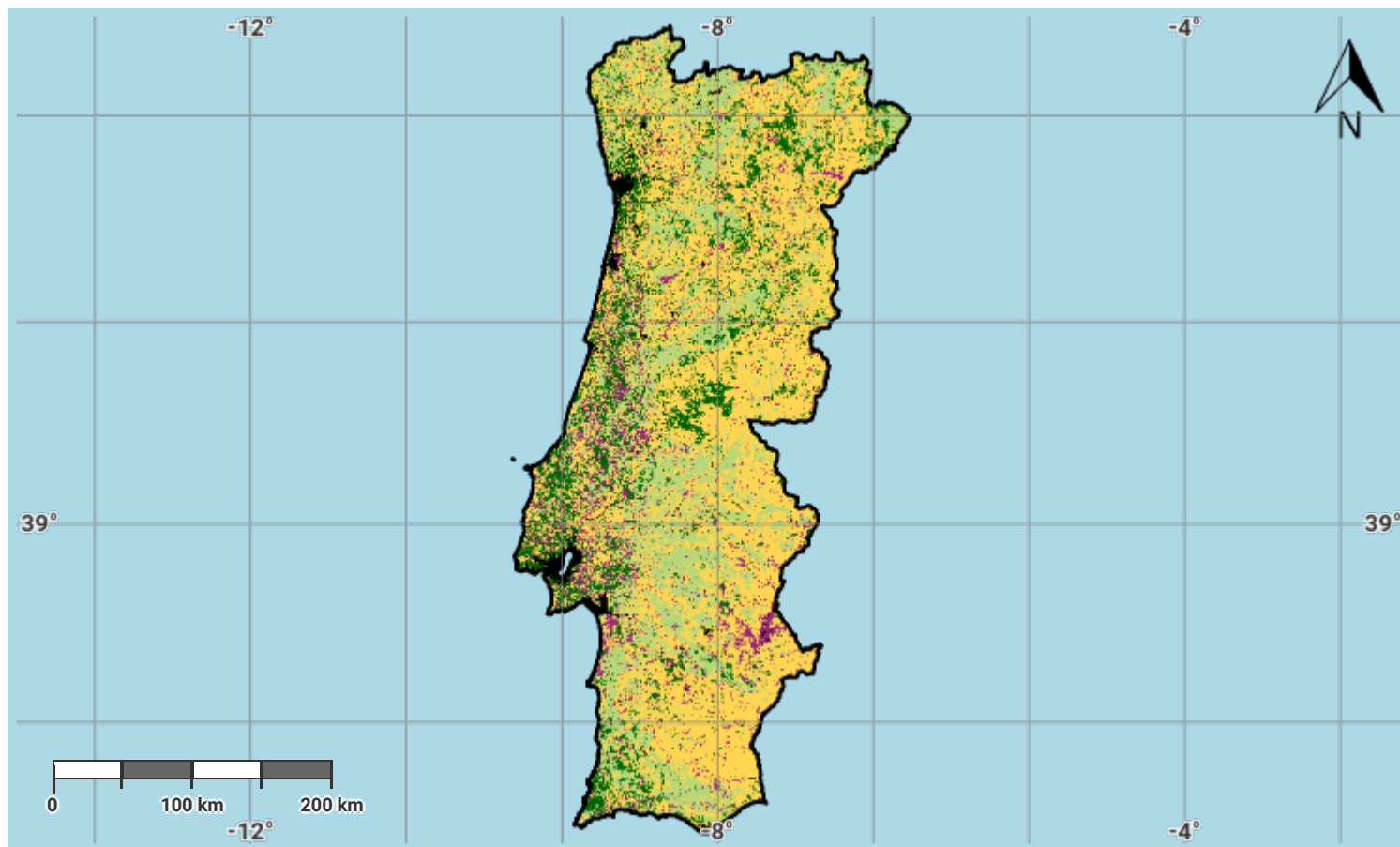
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#### Source Data Credits

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

## Portugal – S01-2.M1

### Land productivity dynamics in the baseline period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

#### Disclaimer

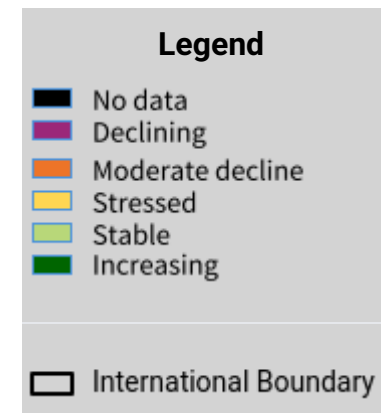
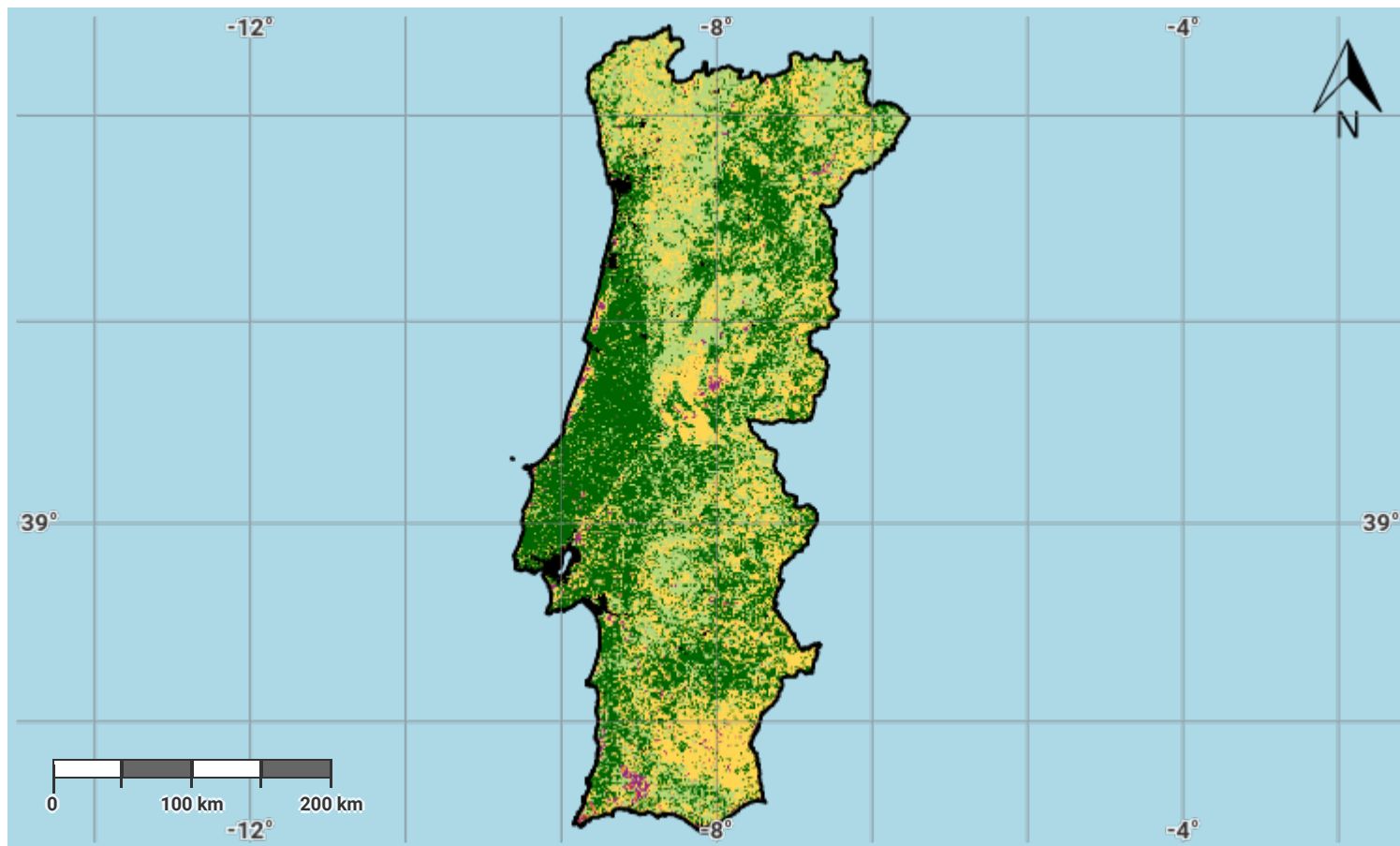
[https://www.dgterritorio.gov.pt/sites/default/files/ficheiros-cartografia/Metadados\\_CAOP2018.pdf](https://www.dgterritorio.gov.pt/sites/default/files/ficheiros-cartografia/Metadados_CAOP2018.pdf) The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of 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

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

## Portugal – S01-2.M2

### Land productivity dynamics in the reporting period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

#### Disclaimer

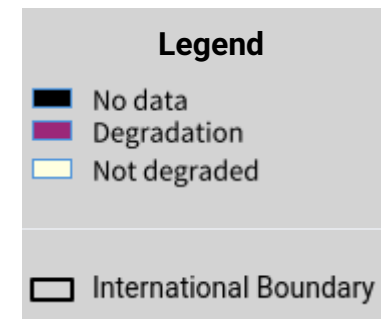
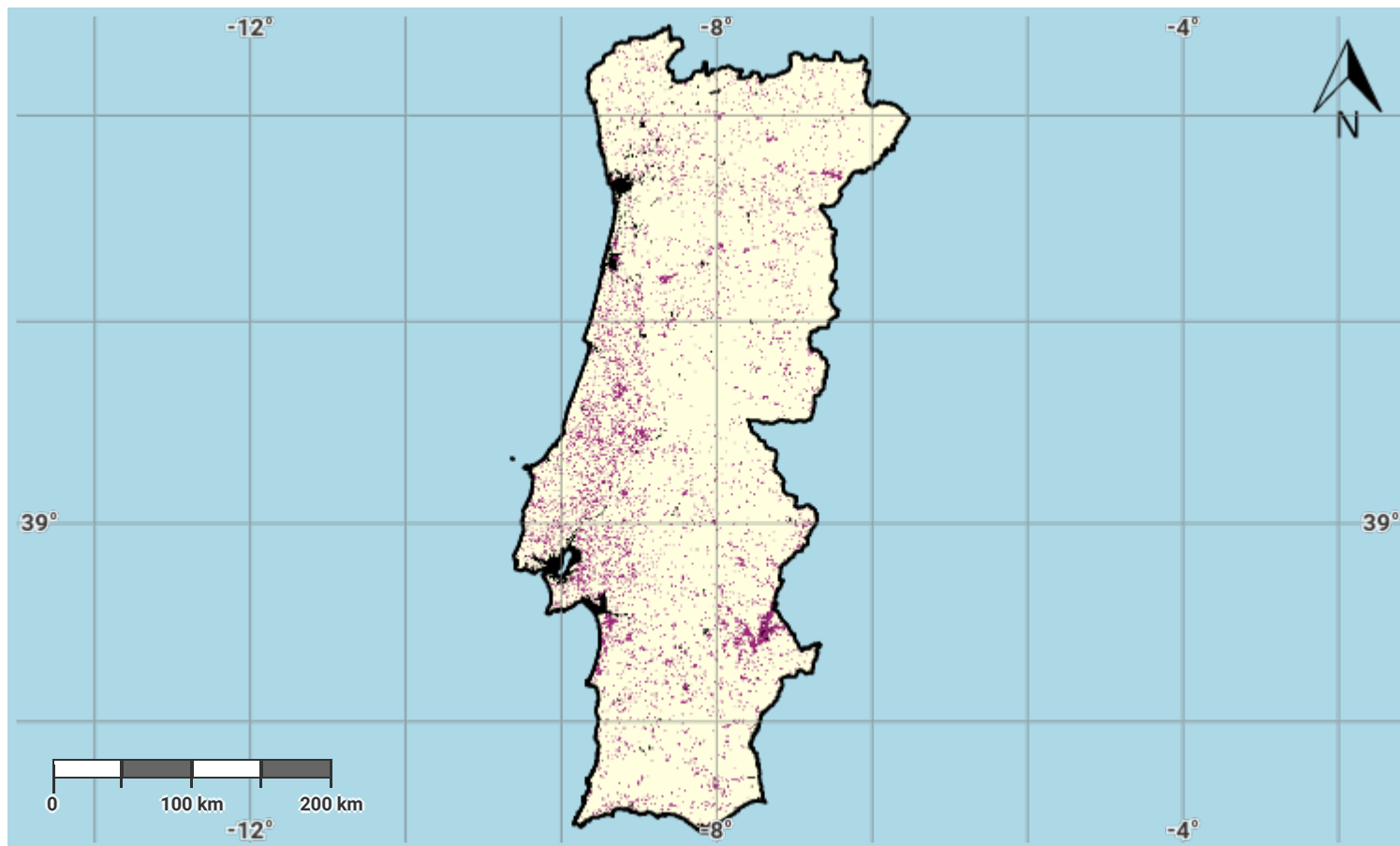
[https://www.dgterritorio.gov.pt/sites/default/files/ficheiros-cartografia/Metadados\\_CAOP2018.pdf](https://www.dgterritorio.gov.pt/sites/default/files/ficheiros-cartografia/Metadados_CAOP2018.pdf) The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of 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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## Portugal – S01-2.M3

### Land productivity degradation in the baseline period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

#### Disclaimer

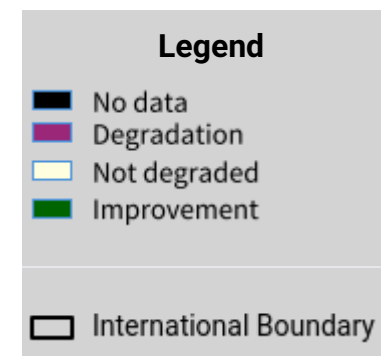
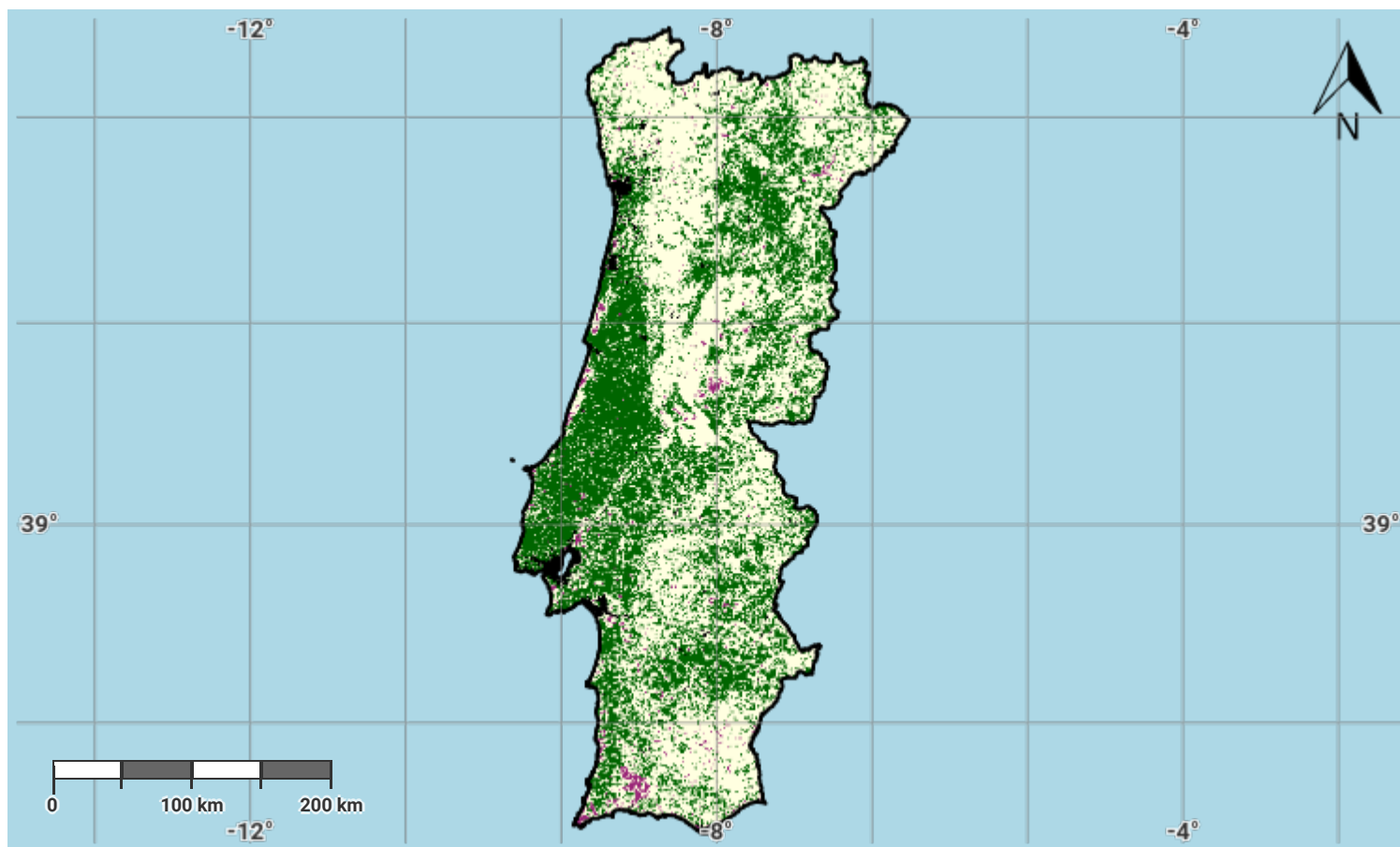
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## Portugal – S01-2.M4

### Land productivity degradation in the reporting period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

#### Disclaimer

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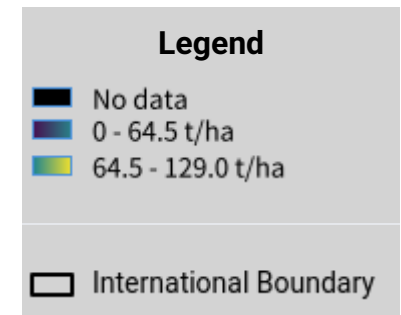
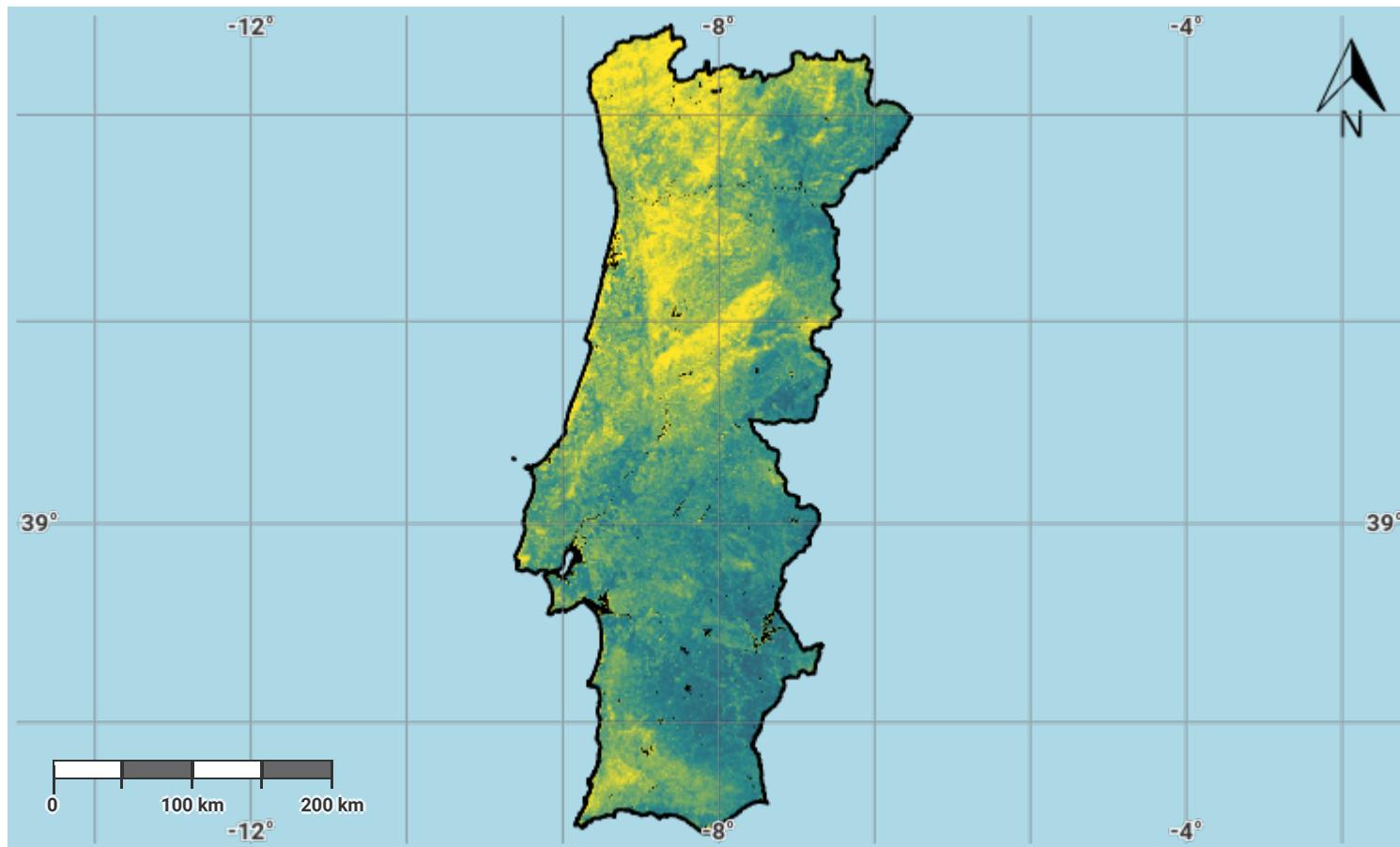
#### Source Data Credits

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



## Portugal – S01-3.M1

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



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

#### Disclaimer

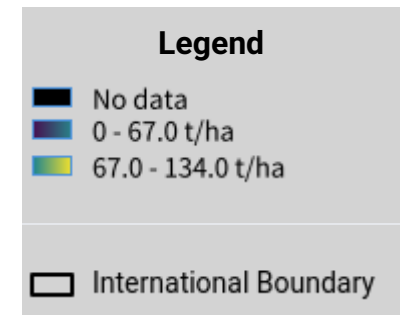
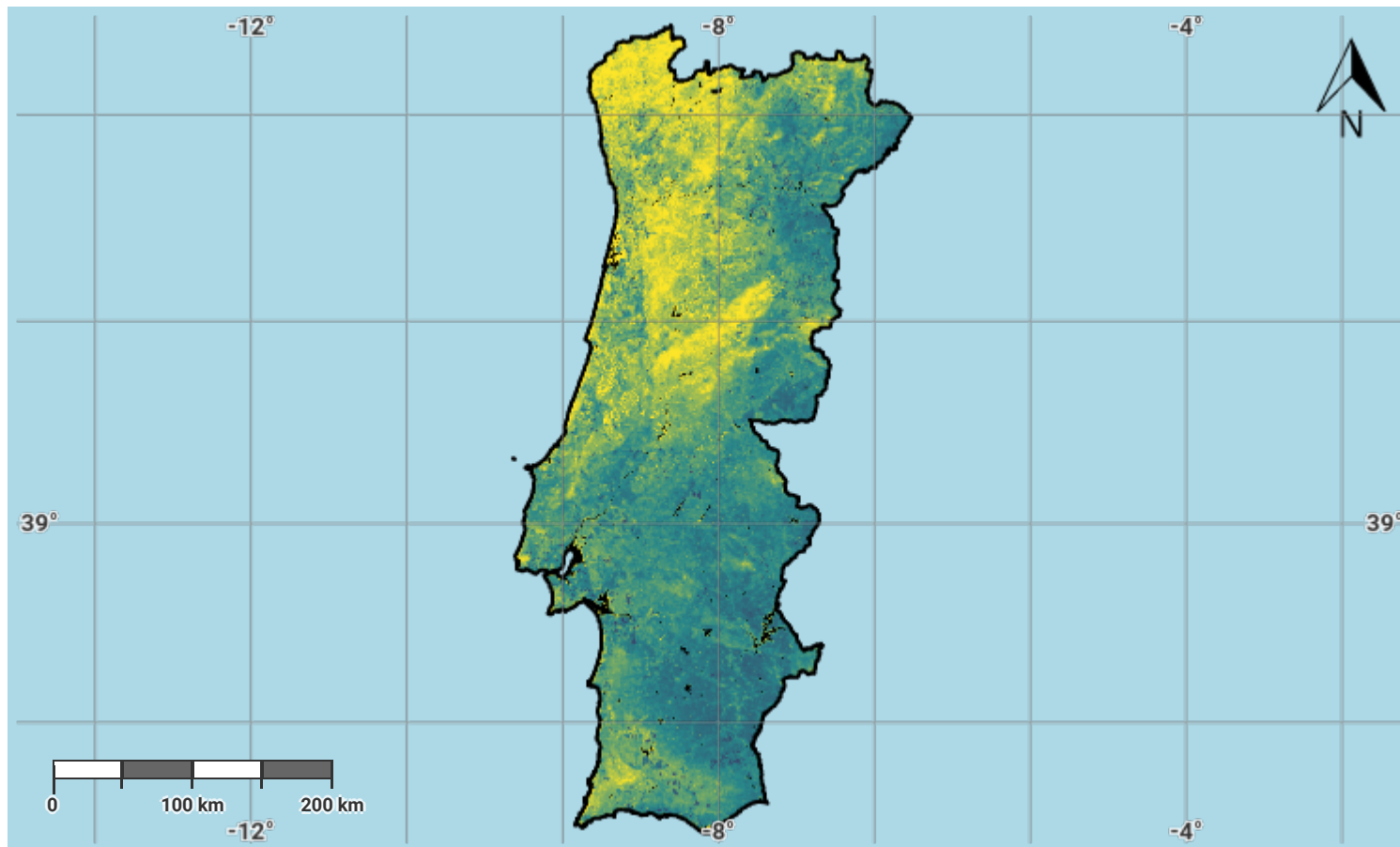
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#### Source Data Credits

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

## Portugal – S01-3.M2

### Soil organic carbon stock in the baseline year



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

#### Disclaimer

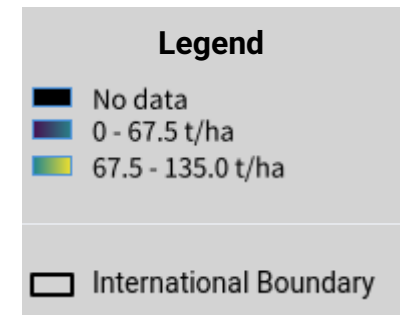
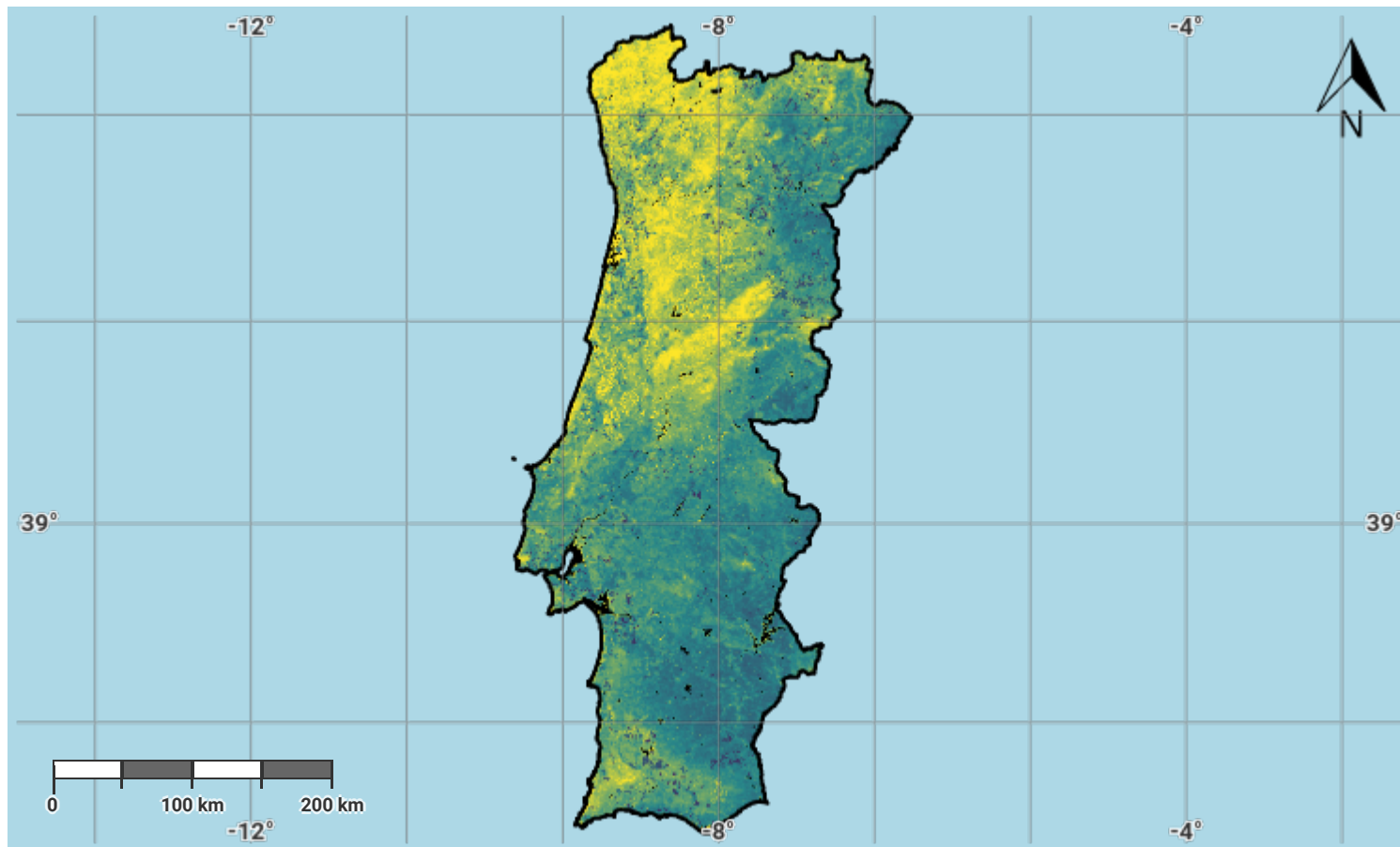
[https://www.dgterritorio.gov.pt/sites/default/files/ficheiros-cartografia/Metadados\\_CAOP2018.pdf](https://www.dgterritorio.gov.pt/sites/default/files/ficheiros-cartografia/Metadados_CAOP2018.pdf) The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of 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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## Portugal – S01-3.M3

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



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

#### Disclaimer

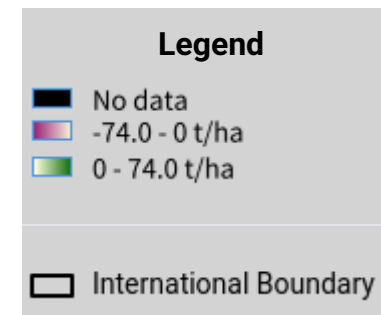
[https://www.dgterritorio.gov.pt/sites/default/files/ficheiros-cartografia/Metadados\\_CAOP2018.pdf](https://www.dgterritorio.gov.pt/sites/default/files/ficheiros-cartografia/Metadados_CAOP2018.pdf) The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of 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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## Portugal – S01-3.M4

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



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

#### Disclaimer

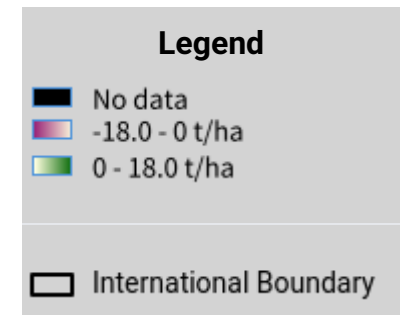
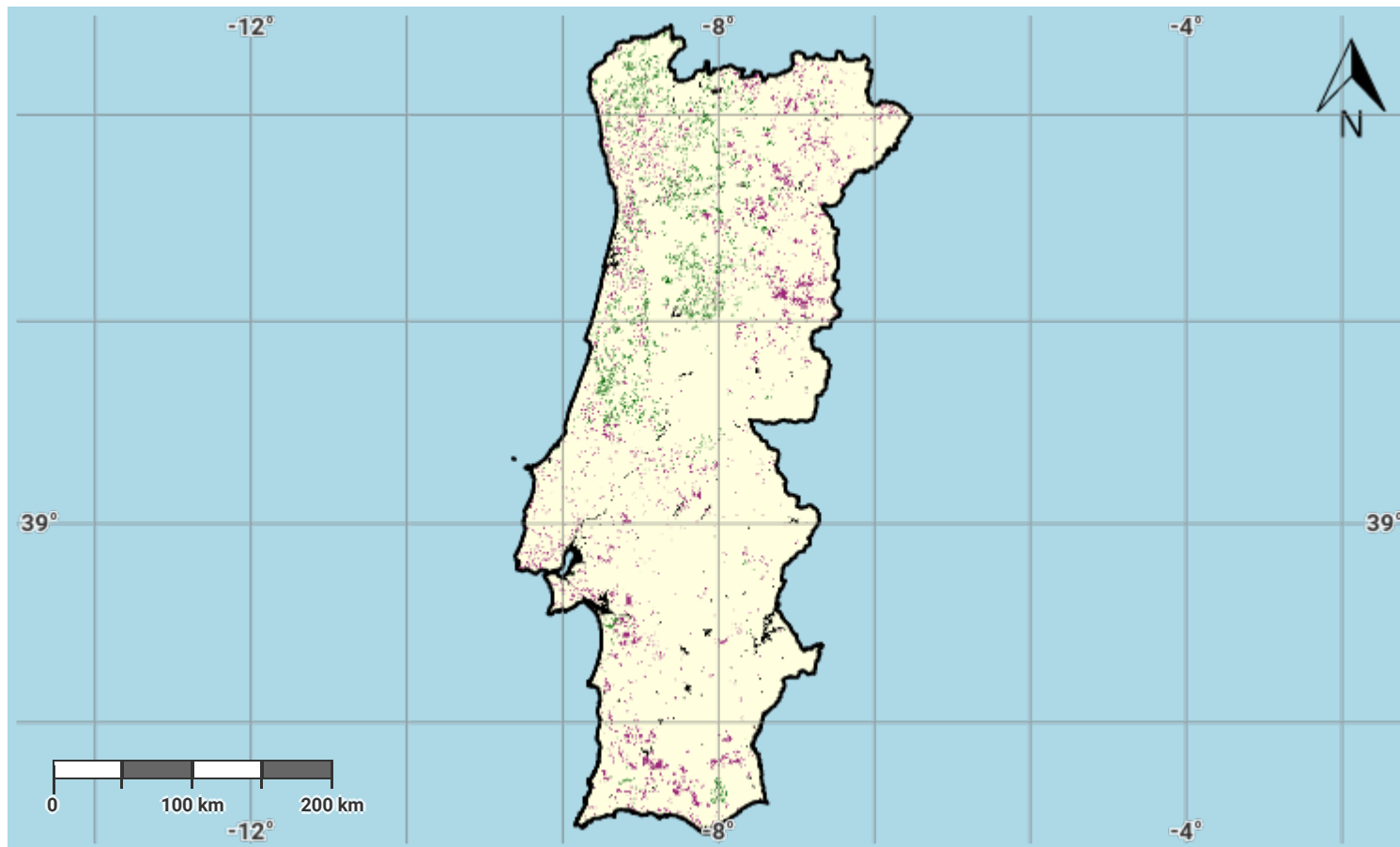
[https://www.dgterritorio.gov.pt/sites/default/files/ficheiros-cartografia/Metadados\\_CAOP2018.pdf](https://www.dgterritorio.gov.pt/sites/default/files/ficheiros-cartografia/Metadados_CAOP2018.pdf) The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of 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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## Portugal – S01-3.M5

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



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

#### Disclaimer

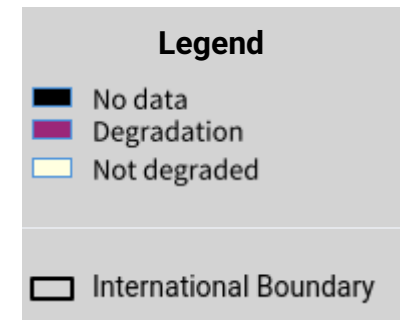
[https://www.dgterritorio.gov.pt/sites/default/files/ficheiros-cartografia/Metadados\\_CAOP2018.pdf](https://www.dgterritorio.gov.pt/sites/default/files/ficheiros-cartografia/Metadados_CAOP2018.pdf) The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of 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

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

## Portugal – S01-3.M6

### Soil organic carbon degradation in the baseline period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

#### Disclaimer

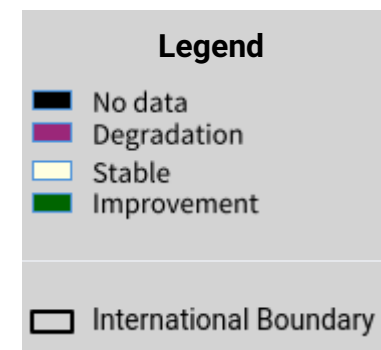
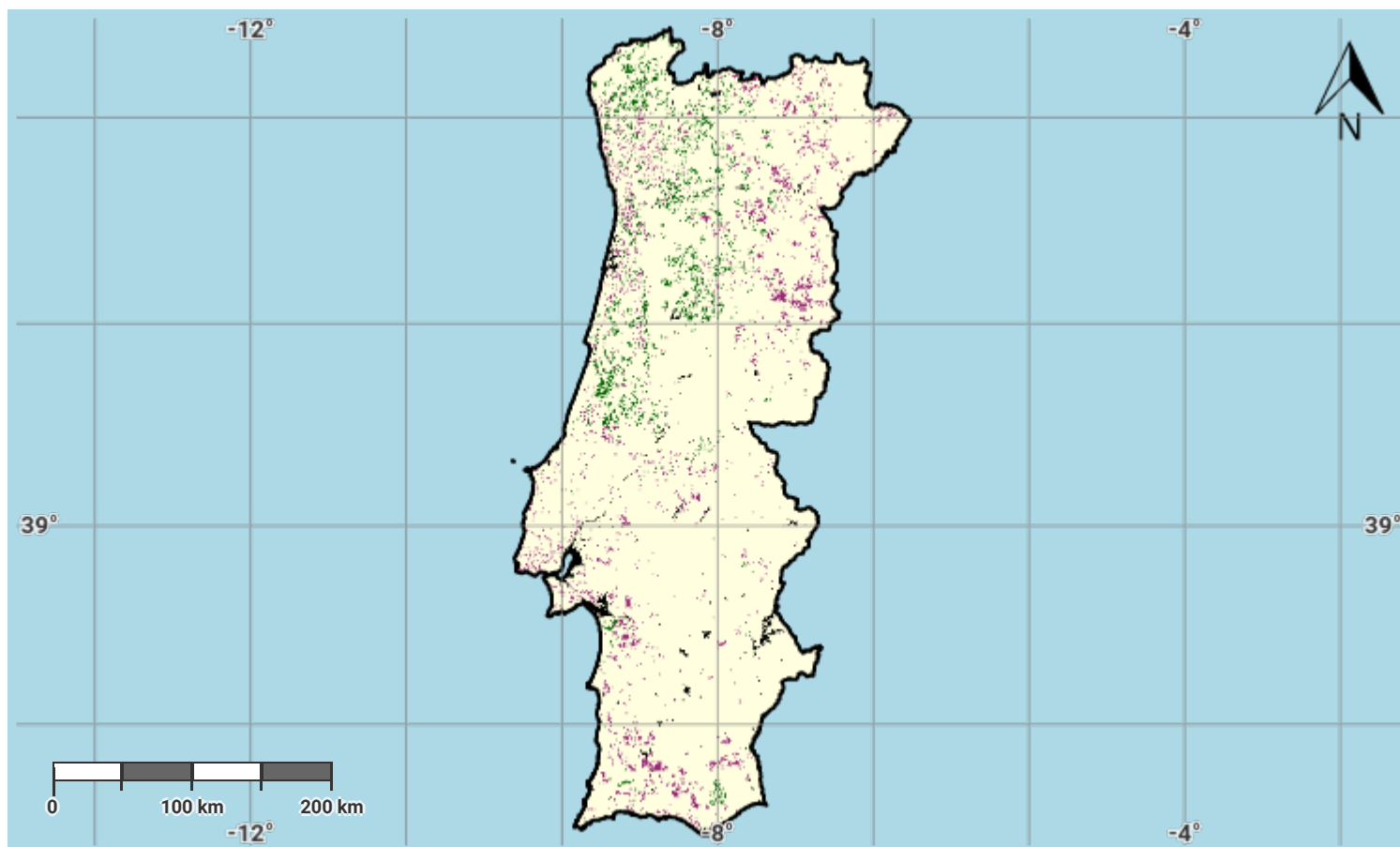
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#### Source Data Credits

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## Portugal – S01-3.M7

### Soil organic carbon degradation in the reporting period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

#### Disclaimer

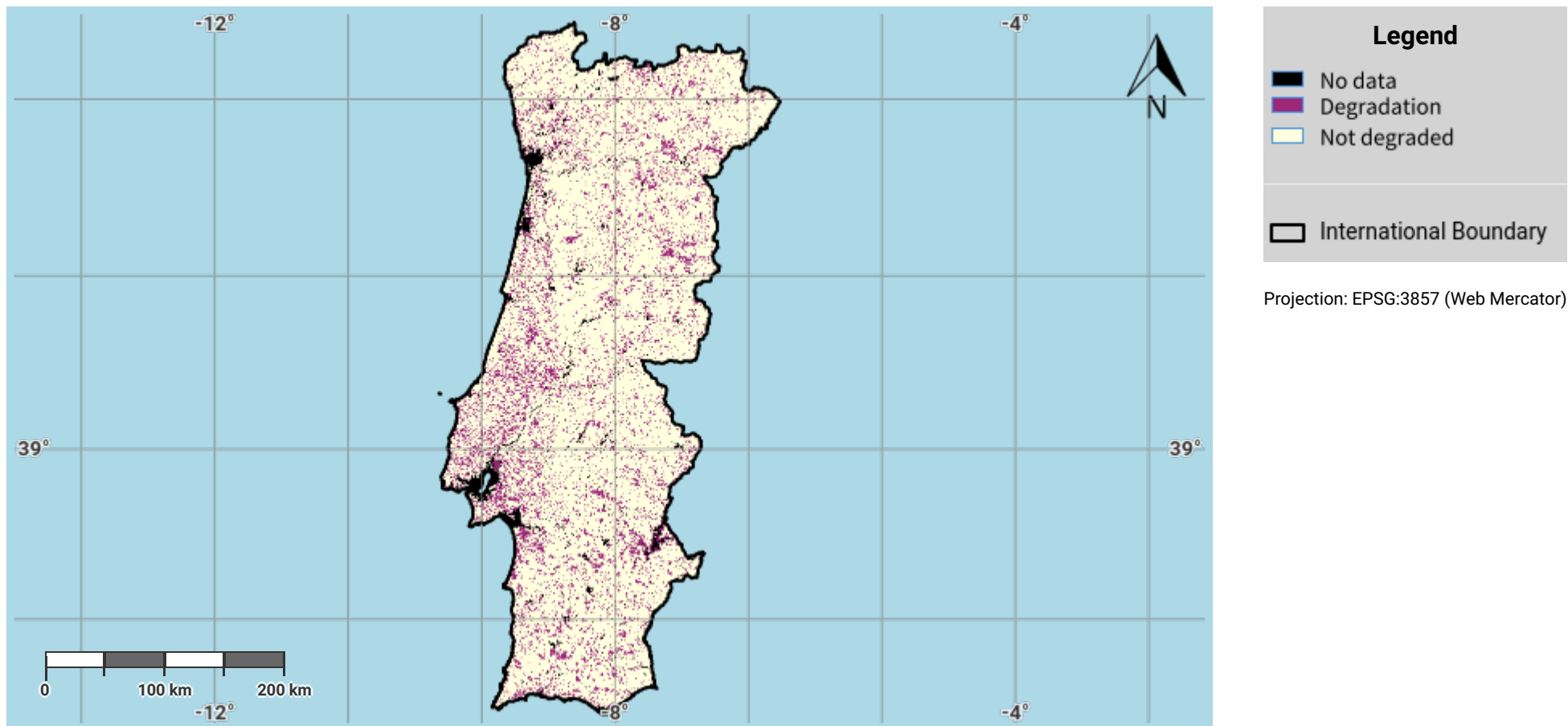
[https://www.dgterritorio.gov.pt/sites/default/files/ficheiros-cartografia/Metadados\\_CAOP2018.pdf](https://www.dgterritorio.gov.pt/sites/default/files/ficheiros-cartografia/Metadados_CAOP2018.pdf) The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of 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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## Portugal – S01-4.M1

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



#### Disclaimer

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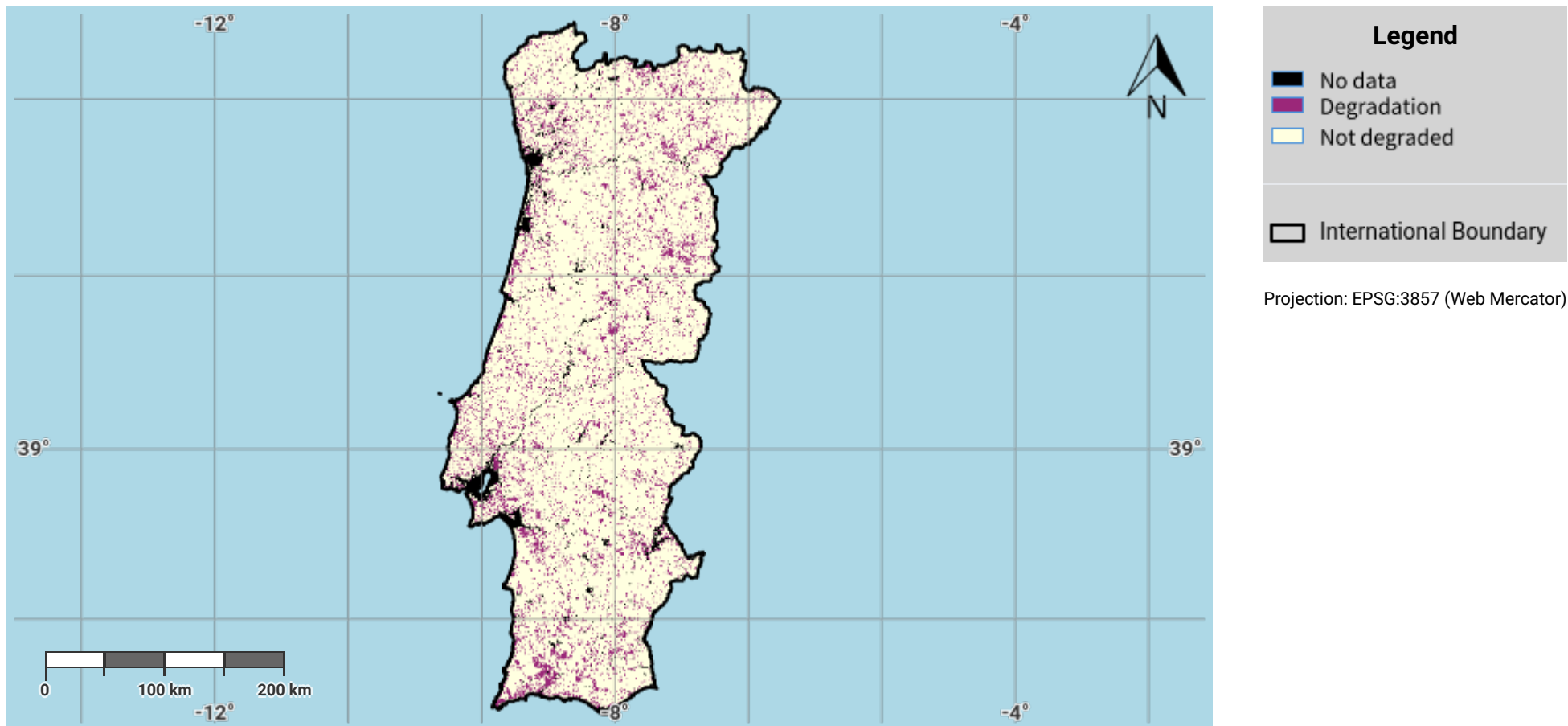
#### Source Data Credits

- 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>



## Portugal – S01-4.M2

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



#### Disclaimer

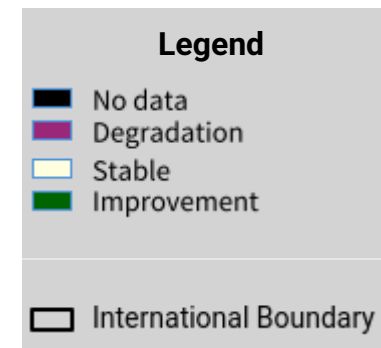
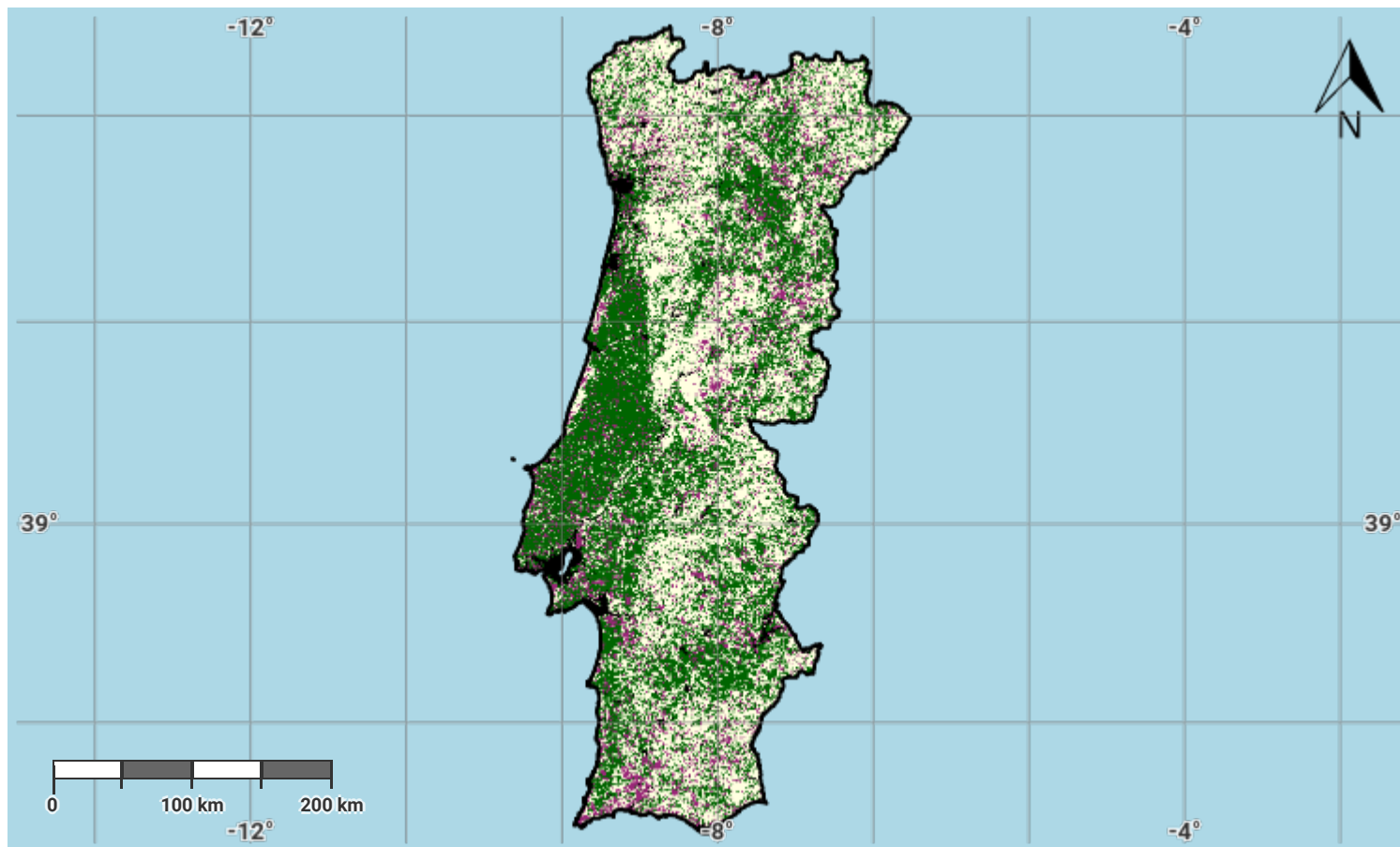
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## Portugal – S01-4.M3

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



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

#### Disclaimer

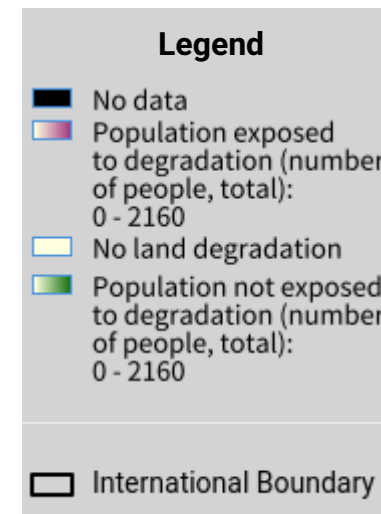
[https://www.dgterritorio.gov.pt/sites/default/files/ficheiros-cartografia/Metadados\\_CAOP2018.pdf](https://www.dgterritorio.gov.pt/sites/default/files/ficheiros-cartografia/Metadados_CAOP2018.pdf) The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of 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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## Portugal – S02-3.M1

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



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

#### Disclaimer

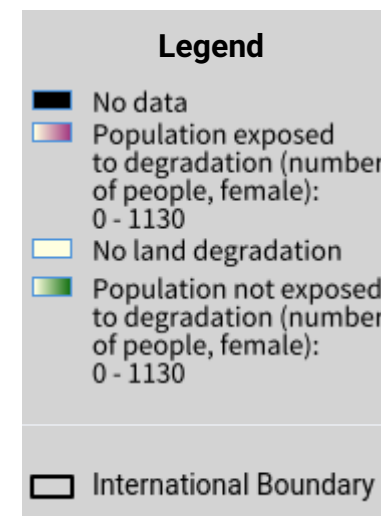
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#### Source Data Credits

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

## Portugal – S02-3.M2

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



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

#### Disclaimer

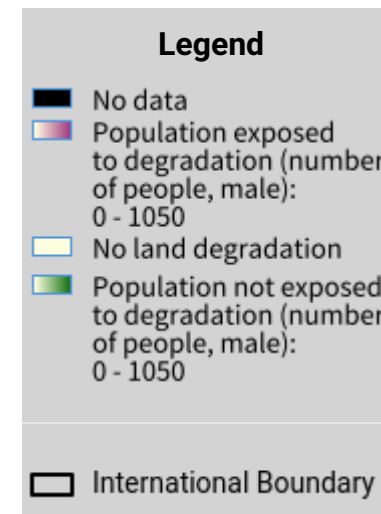
[https://www.dgterritorio.gov.pt/sites/default/files/ficheiros-cartografia/Metadados\\_CAOP2018.pdf](https://www.dgterritorio.gov.pt/sites/default/files/ficheiros-cartografia/Metadados_CAOP2018.pdf) The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of 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

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

## Portugal – S02-3.M3

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



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

#### Disclaimer

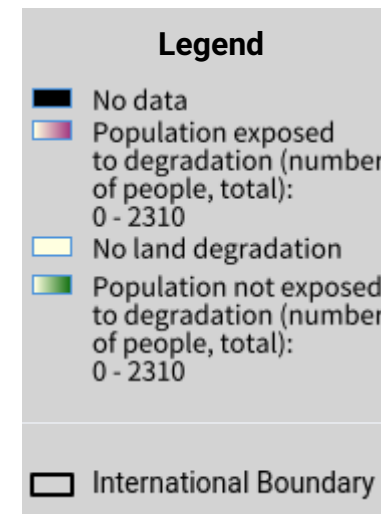
[https://www.dgterritorio.gov.pt/sites/default/files/ficheiros-cartografia/Metadados\\_CAOP2018.pdf](https://www.dgterritorio.gov.pt/sites/default/files/ficheiros-cartografia/Metadados_CAOP2018.pdf) The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of 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

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

## Portugal – S02-3.M4

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



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

#### Disclaimer

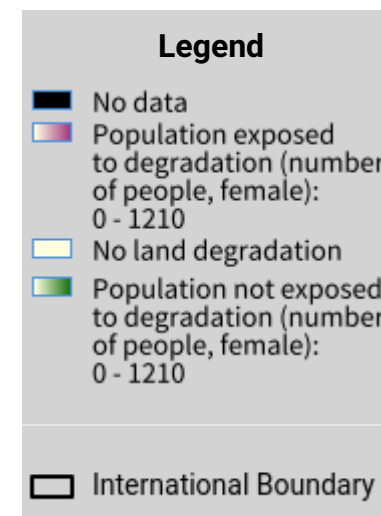
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#### Source Data Credits

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## Portugal – S02-3.M5

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



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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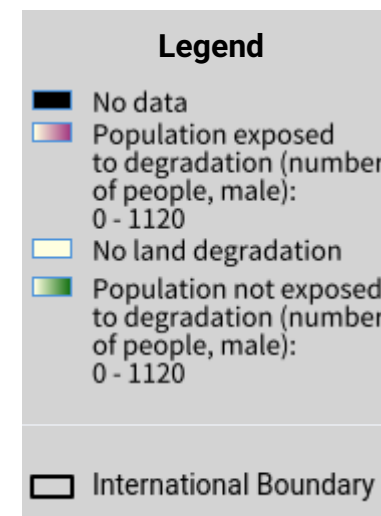
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#### Source Data Credits

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## Portugal – S02-3.M6

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



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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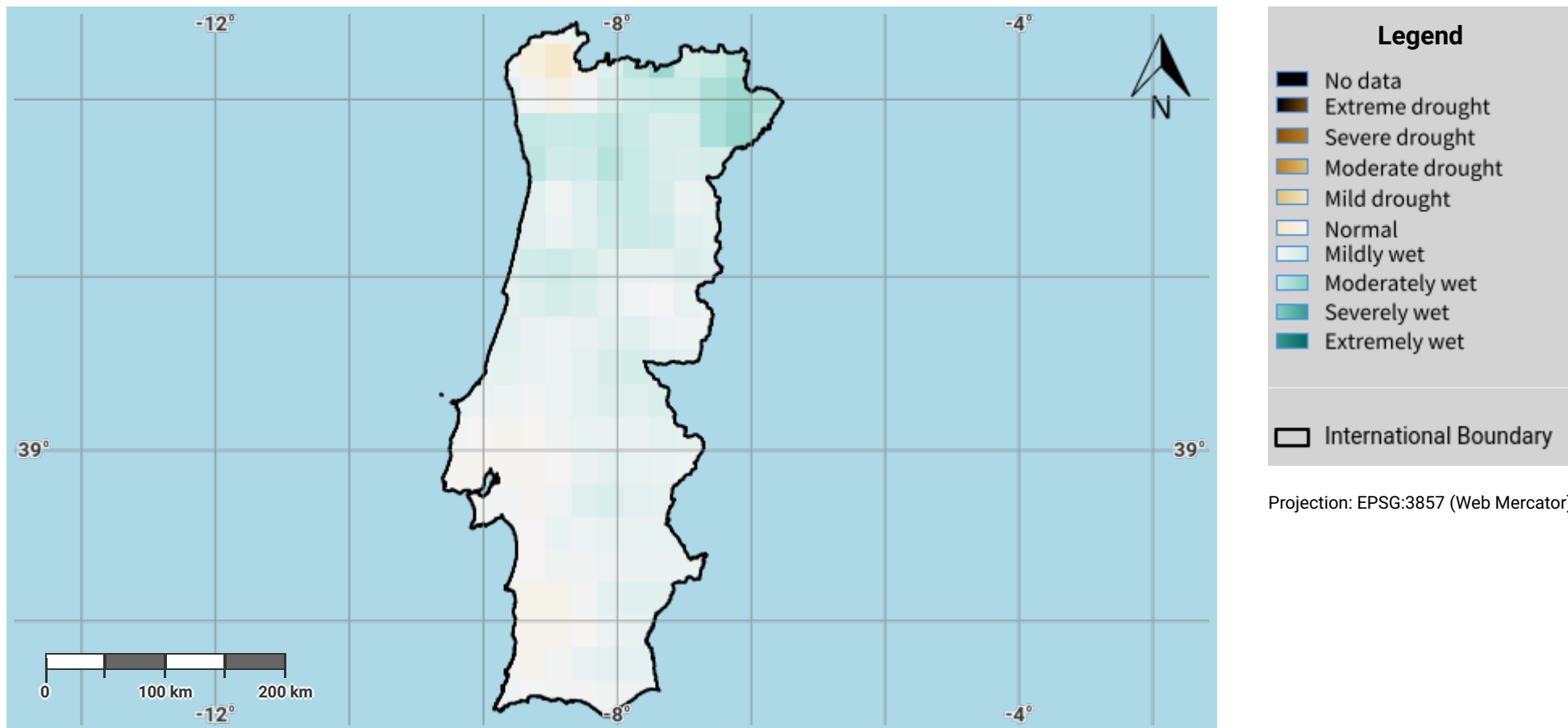
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## Portugal – S03-1.M1

### Drought hazard in first epoch of baseline period



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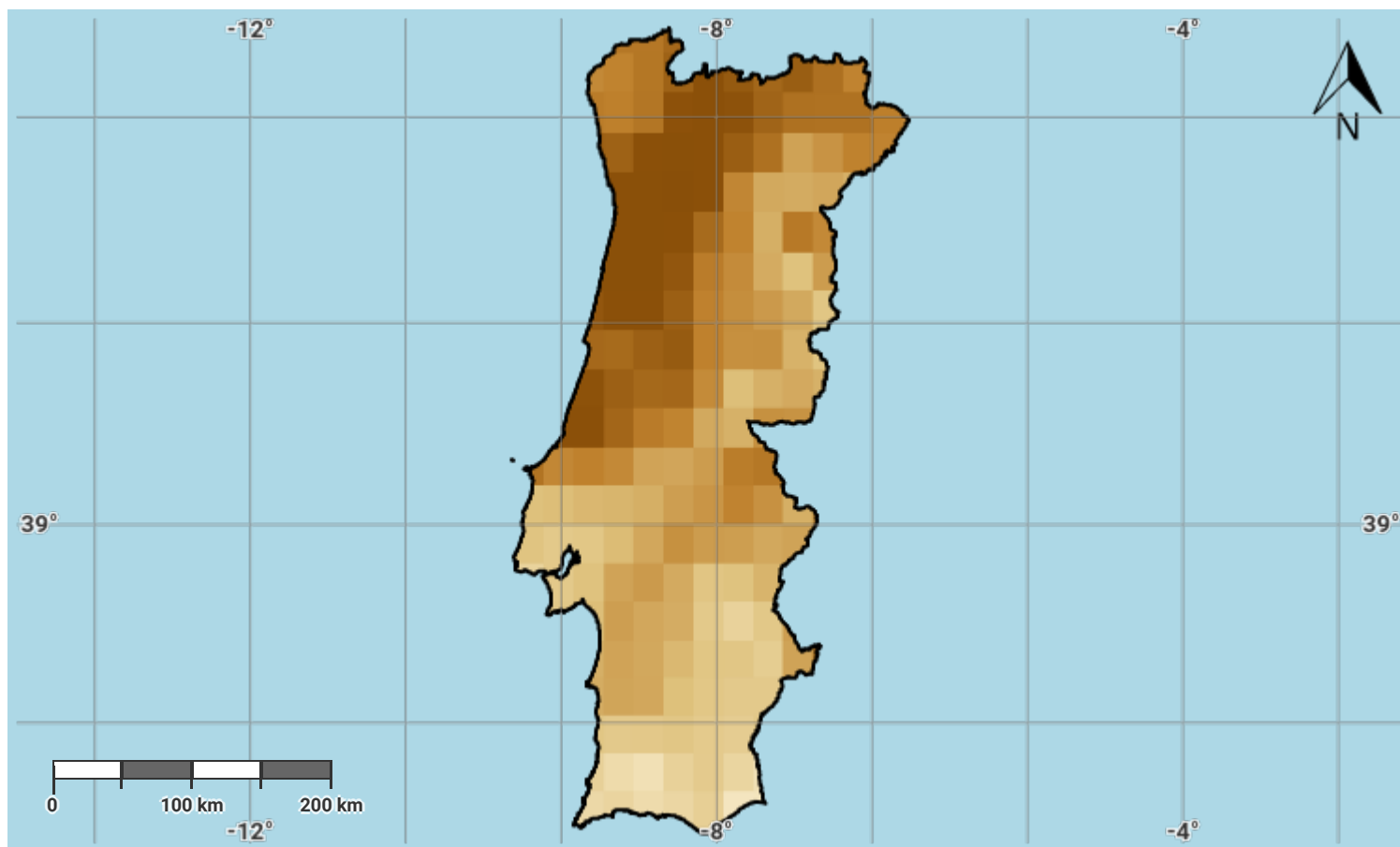
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## Portugal – S03-1.M2

### Drought hazard in second epoch of baseline period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

#### Disclaimer

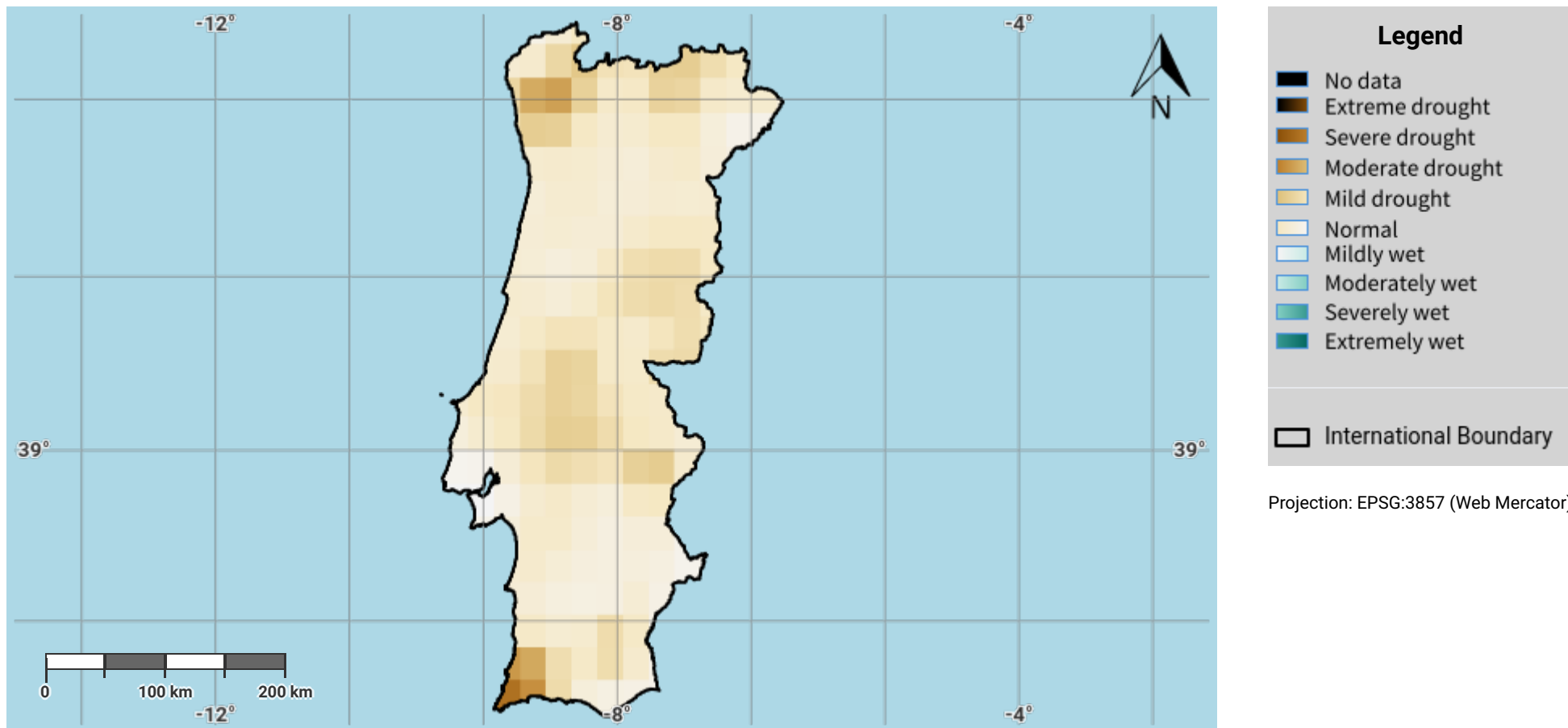
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## Portugal – S03-1.M3

### Drought hazard in third epoch of baseline period



#### Disclaimer

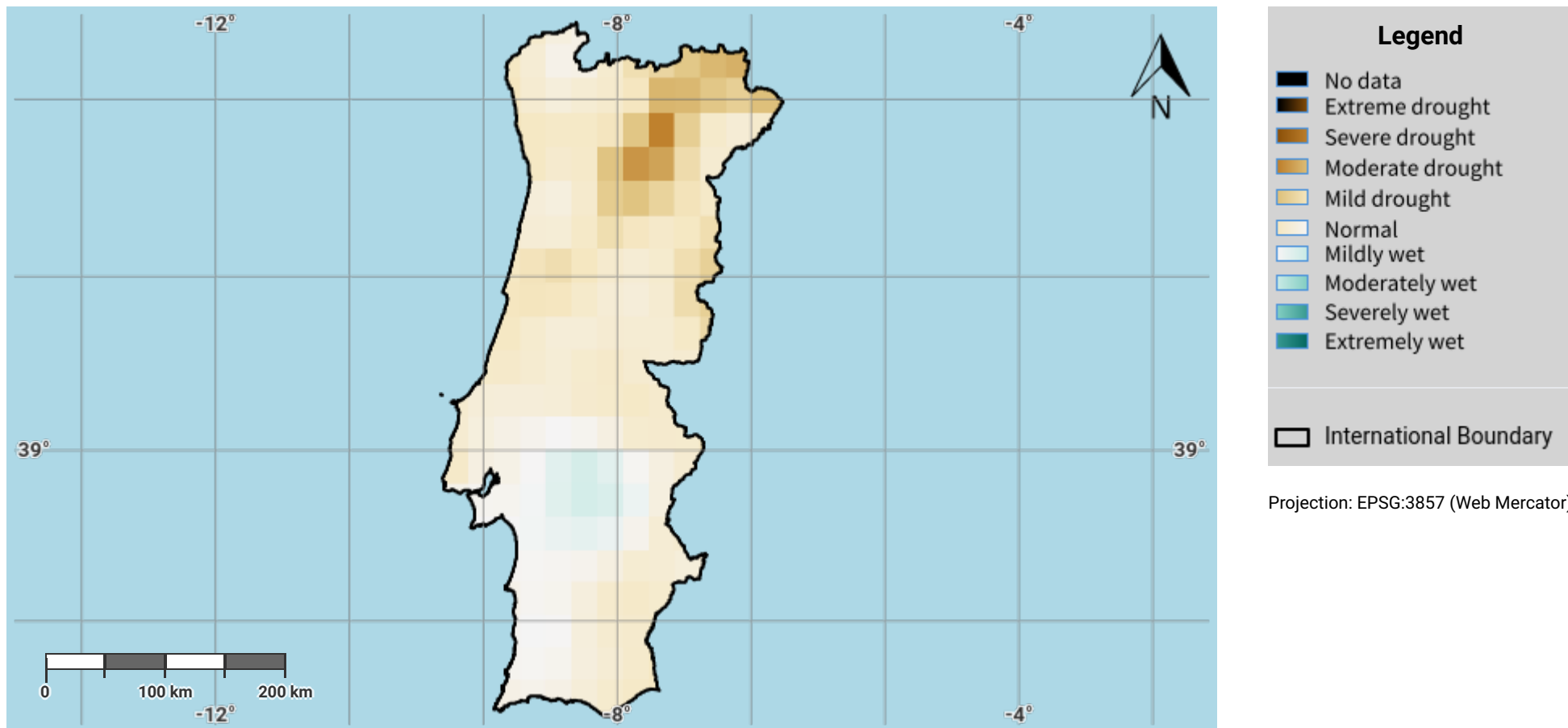
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## Portugal – S03-1.M4

### Drought hazard in fourth epoch of baseline period



#### Disclaimer

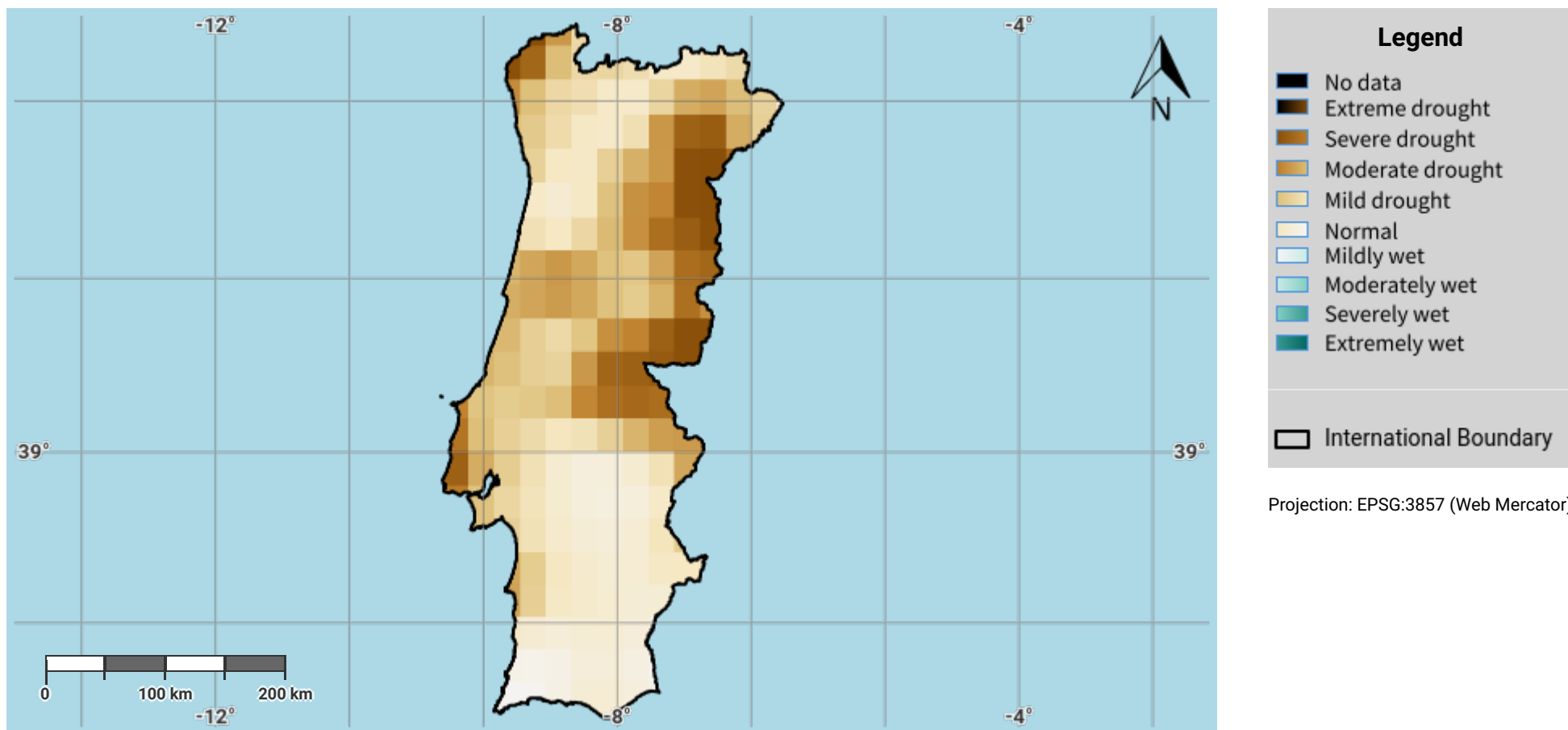
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## Portugal – S03-1.M5

### Drought hazard in the reporting period



#### Disclaimer

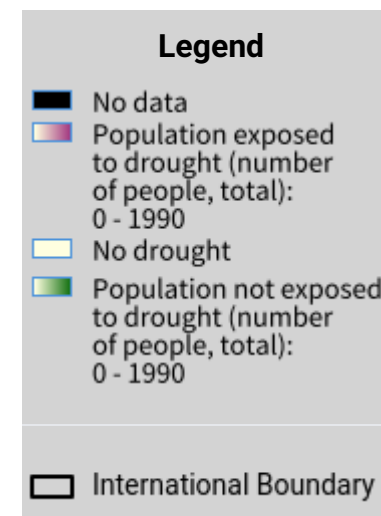
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## Portugal – S03-2.M1

### Drought exposure in first epoch of baseline period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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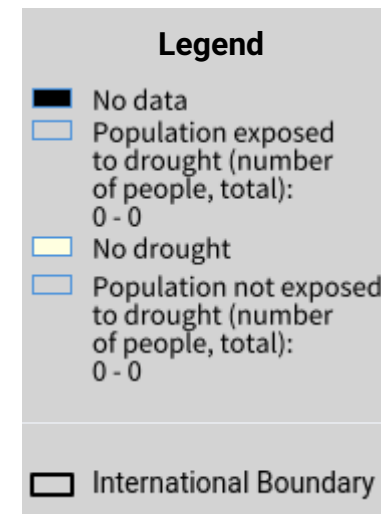
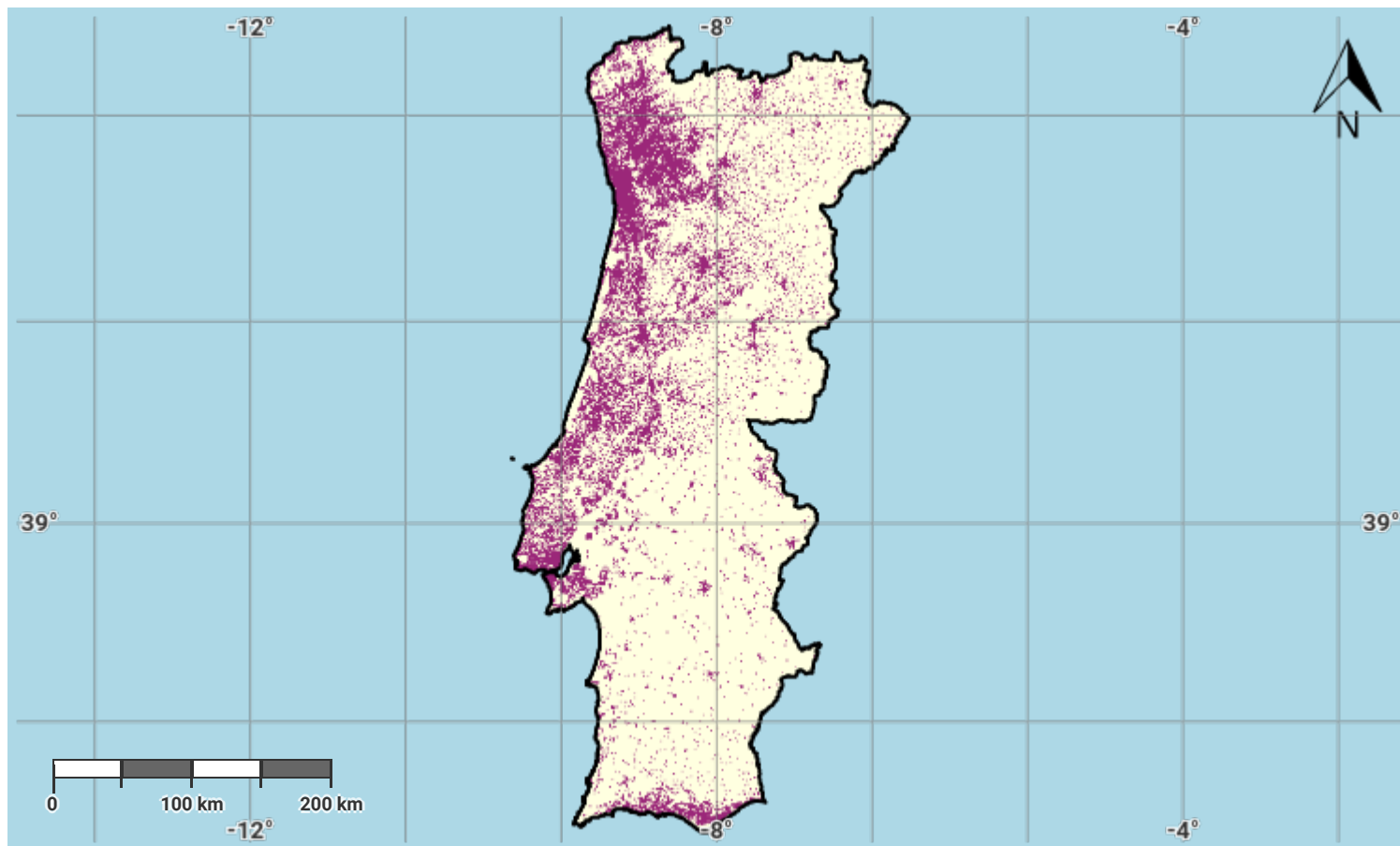
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## Portugal – S03-2.M2

### Drought exposure in second epoch of baseline period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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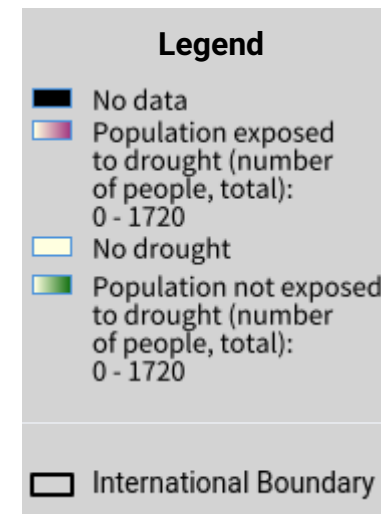
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## Portugal – S03-2.M3

### Drought exposure in third epoch of baseline period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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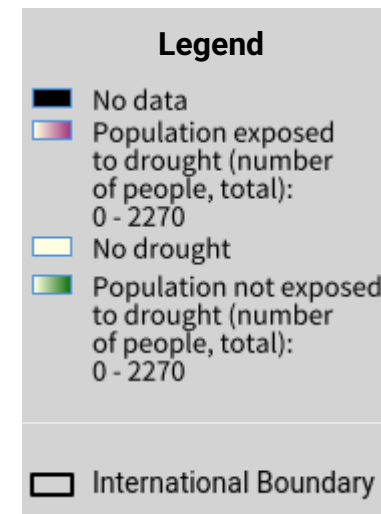
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## Portugal – S03-2.M4

### Drought exposure in fourth epoch of baseline period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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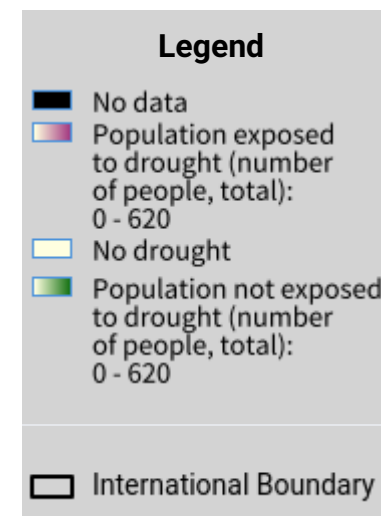
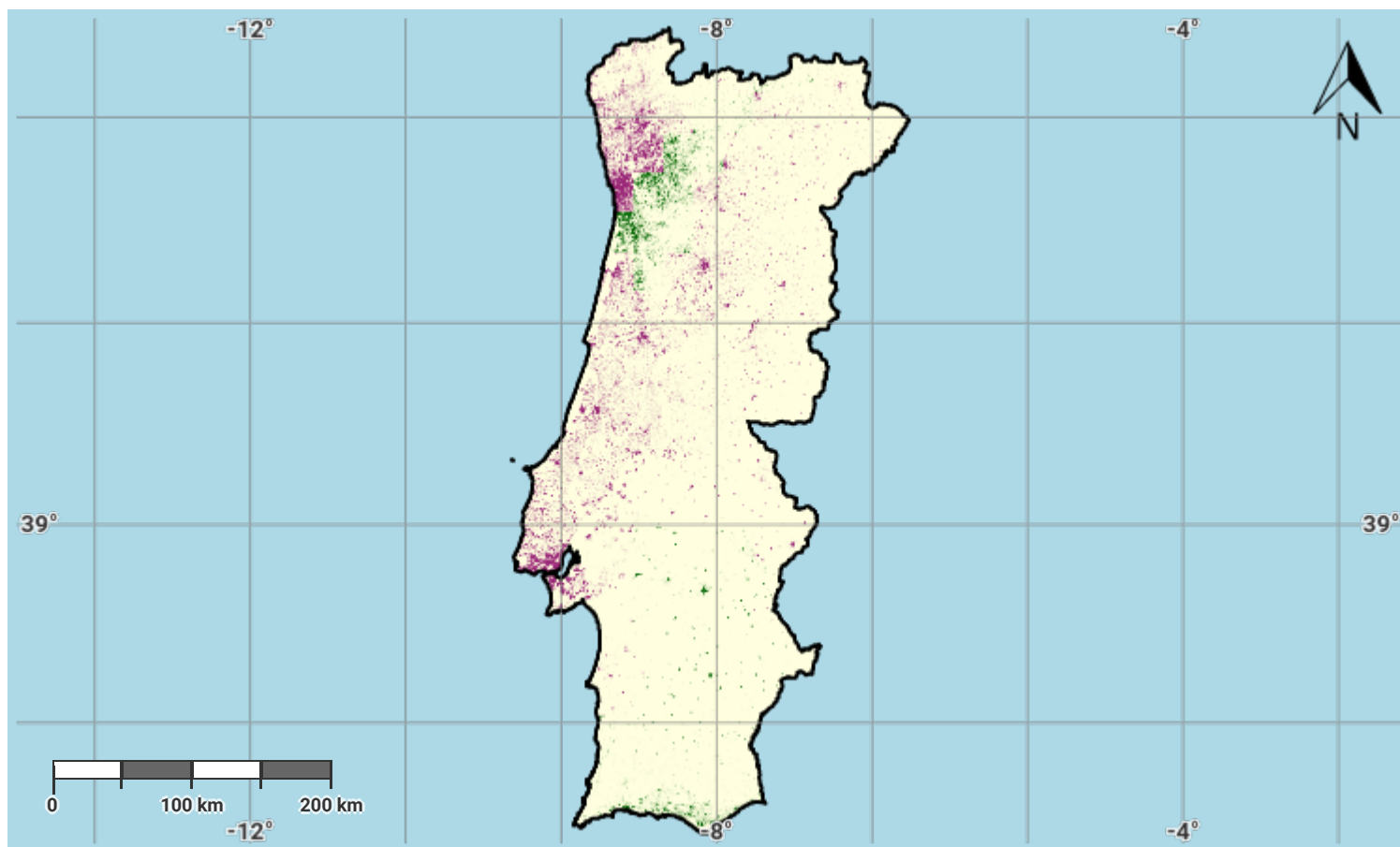
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## Portugal – S03-2.M5

### Drought exposure in the reporting period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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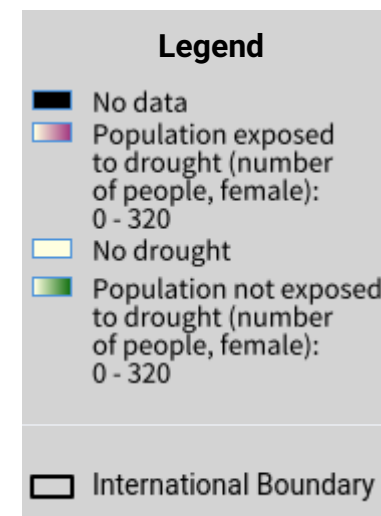
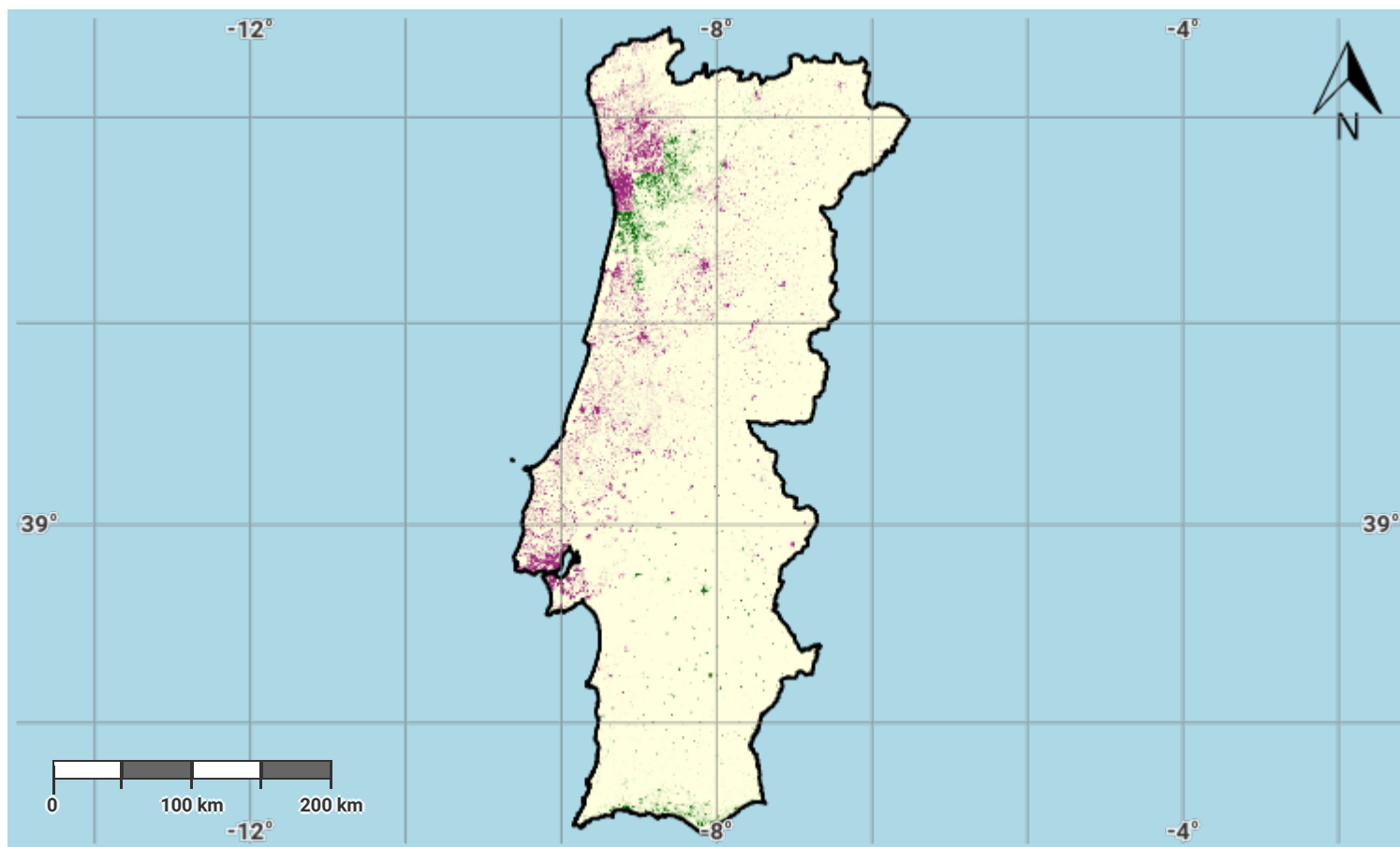
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## Portugal – S03-2.M6

### Female drought exposure in the reporting period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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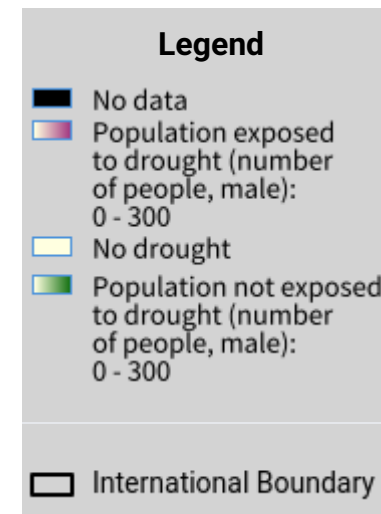
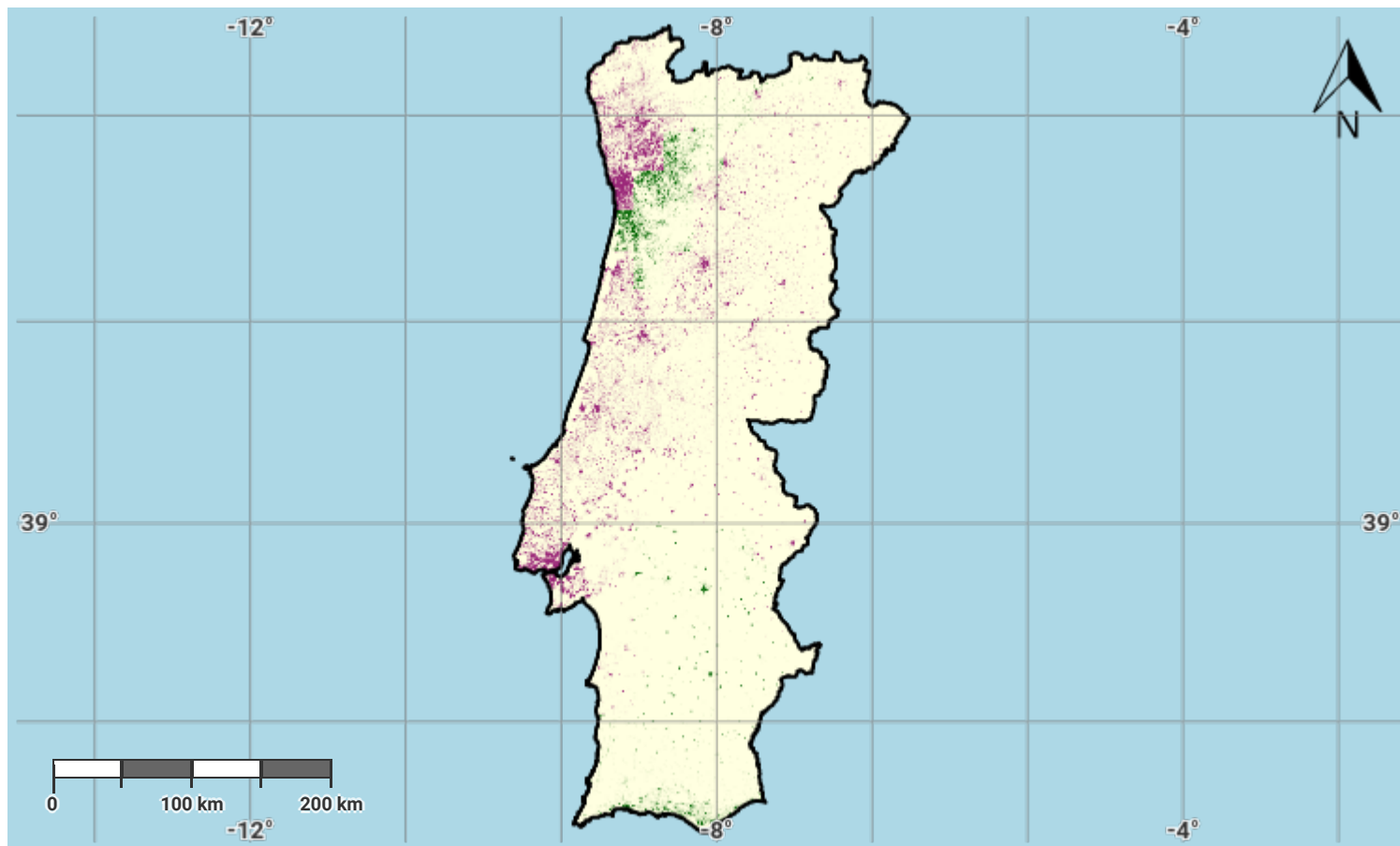
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## Portugal – S03-2.M7

### Male drought exposure in the reporting period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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