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Improving the procedures for communication of information as well as the quality and format of reports to be submitted to the Conference of the Parties – consideration of draft reporting guidelines for reporting entities referred to in decision 8/COP.8

Indicators and monitoring of the 10-year strategic plan and framework to enhance the implementation of the Convention (2008–2018)

Improving the procedures for communication of information as well as the quality and format of reports to be submitted to the Conference of the Parties: consideration of draft reporting guidelines as referred to in decision 8/COP.8

Note by the secretariat

Addendum

Financial annex and programme and project sheet

Summary

The present document was prepared by the Global Mechanism (GM) at the request of the secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, in conformity with decision 8/COP.8. It describes the proposed format and intended content of a standard financial annex, which represents one of the essential elements of the proposed new reporting guidelines. It also illustrates a proposed format for a programme and project sheet to be used by all reporting entities involved in programmes and projects in order to share a sufficient level of information on activities related to desertification/land degradation and drought, to enable analysis of funding flows.

The proposed financial annex and programme and project sheet follow the recommendations of the seventh session of the Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention (CRIC 7), and build on the GM methodological guide for financial reporting presented to CRIC 6 as an addendum to the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group established in decision 8/COP.7 to improve the procedures for communication of information.

This document should therefore be read in conjunction with document ICCD/CRIC(6)/6/Add.1, which contains the above-mentioned methodological guide for financial reporting, as well as document ICCD/CRIC(8)/5, which introduces all relevant elements of proposed reporting guidelines, and its addenda 1 to 3 and 5 to 7, in which those elements are described in detail. Parties may also wish to refer to document ICCD/CRIC(8)/INF.2 that provides an overview of the proposed structure of the new reporting guidelines.

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ABBREVIATIONS

AfDB	African Development Bank
AHWG	Ad Hoc Working Group
ASCII	American Standard Code for Information Interchange
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
COP	Conference of the Parties
CRIC	Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention
CRS	creditor reporting system
CST	Committee on Science and Technology
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
DLDD	desertification/land degradation and drought
FIELD	Financial Information Engine on Land Degradation
GM	Global Mechanism
IATF	Inter-Agency Task Force
ID	identification number/code
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFI	international financial institution
IFS	integrated financing strategy
ODA	official development assistance
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
RAC	relevant activity code
SLM	sustainable land management
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
USIF	Unified Standard Input Format

I. Introduction

1. In the process leading to the updating of the reporting guidelines of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), Parties have identified a series of issues related to the financial content of reports produced for the past reporting cycles. This includes, for instance, "... varying degrees of coverage and detail of financial information ..., issues of double-counting in the case of projects addressing more than a single policy objective. Major discrepancies have also been found between the reports of developed and developing countries in relation to activities financed by a blend of domestic resources and official development assistance (ODA)".¹

2. Furthermore, the 10-year strategic plan and framework to enhance the implementation of the Convention (2008–2018) (The Strategy) requires the establishment of a comprehensive and accurate monitoring and assessment system, to be fed primarily by the information contained in the reports on UNCCD implementation. Hence the call for improved and more rigorous procedures for communication of information.

3. With specific reference to the need to improve financial reporting, the seventh session of the Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention (CRIC 7) recommended inter alia that ways be found to "tackle the problem of measuring the financial allocations to combat desertification compared to those in other related fields and the possible problem of double counting of financial support".² It also indicated that: "Financial reporting should be based on a standard financial reporting format, so that information on assistance provided by developed country Parties can be compared with that reported by developing affected country Parties".³ Furthermore, it concluded that: "Commonly agreed financial reporting systems should be used by affected country Parties and their development partners. Emphasis in reporting should be put on financial matters and also on an analysis of the impact of the activities undertaken".⁴

4. This document is intended to contribute to the enhancement of UNCCD reports by proposing a set of measures that would substantially improve the availability, comparability and usability of financial information related to the implementation of the Convention and The Strategy, in conformity with CRIC 7 recommendations.

5. This includes a standard financial annex, described in chapter III, to facilitate the aggregation of data on financial commitments by all relevant funding sources for activities related to the implementation of the Convention; a programme and project sheet, described in chapter IV, to be used by all reporting entities involved in the financing, coordination or implementation of operations, to facilitate the verification of funding flows and minimization of double counting in financial statistics; an accompanying capacity enhancement programme, described in chapter V, to equip Parties, where needed, with the tools and know-how that are necessary to keep track of and report on financial information in a systematic way; as well as

¹ ICCD/CRIC(6)/6, para. 11.

² ICCD/CRIC(7)/5, para. 91.

³ Ibid. para. 92.

⁴ Ibid, para. 87.

procedural steps and methodological approaches, described in chapter VI, to ensure that the financial information reported to UNCCD will be valorized through a comprehensive analysis of funding flows to inform decision-making.

6. This proposal is based on the methodological approach that was presented by the Global Mechanism (GM) to the sixth session of CRIC as an addendum to the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group (AHWG) established by decision 8/COP.7 to improve the procedures for communication of information. The methodological guide was developed in consultation with several country Parties and partner organizations, and built on the experience and lessons learned by GM in the review of sustainable land management (SLM) portfolios of major international financial institutions (IFIs), such as the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the World Bank and the African Development Bank (AfDB). This methodological guide was also peer reviewed by the Inter-Agency Task Force (IATF) established by the secretariat further to decision 8/COP.8.⁵

7. This document should therefore be read in conjunction with document ICCD/CRIC(6)/6/Add.1, which contains the methodological guide for financial reporting, as well as document ICCD/CRIC(8)/5, which introduces all relevant elements of proposed reporting guidelines, and its addenda 1 to 3 and 5 to 7, in which those elements are described in detail.

II. The role of the Global Mechanism in the revision of reporting guidelines

8. UNCCD reports are not only the main official source of information on activities undertaken in support of implementation of the Convention, but also a primary vehicle for sharing success stories and for showcasing examples of achievements in areas such as mainstreaming, partnership, coordination, and resource mobilization. They are prepared following specific reporting procedures adopted by the Conference of the Parties (COP) inter alia “To ensure that the Committee on Science and Technology and Global Mechanism have access to the information and data necessary to carry out their mandates”.⁶

9. For the above reason, and considering the specific expertise of GM in the handling and analysis of financial data on UNCCD implementation as an integral part of its institutional mandate, COP invited GM to provide advice to AHWG on its deliberations on this matter,⁷ and requested the secretariat to take into account the views of GM in the elaboration of

⁵ ICCD/COP(8)/16/Add.1. In decision 8/COP.8, para. 1, the Conference of the Parties (COP) requested “the Executive Secretary, taking into account the views of the Global Mechanism, to develop draft reporting guidelines before the seventh session of the Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention, seeking external support, as appropriate, for the ... entities that are requested to report regularly to the COP, or otherwise to provide information, on support to the implementation of the Convention”.

⁶ ICCD/COP(1)/11/Add.1, decision 11/COP.1, para. 2.

⁷ ICCD/COP(7)/16/Add.1, decision 8/COP.7, para. 2.

new reporting guidelines.⁸ CRIC 7 reiterated that the secretariat and GM would collaborate in this endeavour.⁹

10. In line with the above decisions and recommendations, the involvement of GM in the process for the revision of reporting guidelines can be summarized as follows:

- (a) Provided advice and inputs to the meetings of AHWG (March and June 2007);
- (b) Prepared and submitted document ICCD/CRIC(6)/6/Add.1 entitled “Towards harmonization and standardization: a proposed methodological guide to improve financial reporting under the UNCCD”;
- (c) Followed the debate on reporting at CRIC 5, CRIC 6 and CRIC 7, as well as the discussions of the CRIC 7 contact group on reporting and indicators (November 2008);
- (d) Provided comments and inputs to the IATF meetings (June 2008, May 2009);
- (e) Provided comments and inputs to the secretariat on proposed reporting principles and reporting elements (April 2008–May 2009).

III. Standard financial annex

11. CRIC 7 recommended that financial reporting should be based on a standard financial reporting format to be used by affected country Parties and their development partners. In line with the generic guidance provided by CRIC, this format should be simple, its use should be cost effective, and its content should add value to existing information. CRIC also indicated that emphasis in reports should be put on financial matters and also on an analysis of the impact of the activities undertaken.

12. For the identification of a format that could respond to these requirements, GM reviewed a number of relevant financial reporting systems, including those in use by major IFIs, as well as the Unified Standard Input Format (USIF) in use by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) member countries to report on ODA activities.

13. This review suggested that a standard financial annex to be attached to the UNCCD reports would represent a viable and cost-effective solution to the challenge of improving financial reporting. The standard financial annex would be used by each country Party and other reporting entities to list all financial commitments¹⁰ they have made during the reporting period in support of institutions, programmes, projects, as well as other relevant initiatives undertaken at national or international level for the implementation of the Convention.

⁸ ICCD/COP(8)/16/Add.1, decision 8/COP.8, paras. 1 and 2.

⁹ ICCD/CRIC(7)/5, paras. 74 and 101.

¹⁰ “Financial commitment” is hereby defined as a firm obligation, expressed in writing and backed by the necessary funds, undertaken by a public or private funding source, to support a relevant initiative.

14. The purpose of the standard financial annex is to consolidate information on resources mobilized by affected country Parties and their development partners under the framework of relevant strategies and action programmes. This information will be used to measure financial flows and resources available for the implementation of the Convention.

15. The format developed by GM for the standard financial annex is based on the proposal submitted to CRIC 6 as an addendum to the report of AHWG.¹¹ This proposal has been updated in the light of comments and suggestions made by Parties at CRIC 7, as well as by IATF. A revised proposal for the standard financial annex is provided at annex I.

16. The standard financial annex requires country Parties and other reporting entities to specify, for each relevant financial commitment or allocation they have made in the reporting period, a minimum set of data using a simple harmonized format. Data items are grouped under the following clusters:

(a) Identification, i.e. data required to identify the reporting entity, the funding source and the initiative financed;

(b) Basic data, i.e. data specifying the amount and type of financial commitment made, as well as the recipient country and/or organization, the expected start and end dates and duration, if any, of the initiative financed;

(c) Classification, i.e. data used to categorize the initiative according to the Rio markers for desertification,¹² and classify them using the relevant activity codes (RACs).¹³

17. It should be noted that RACs were originally developed by GM, in consultation with country Parties, for the organization of information in the Financial Information Engine on Land Degradation (FIELD)¹⁴ system. They are derived from the text of the Convention and The Strategy, are constantly updated by GM and posted on its website. RACs currently include more than sixty codes clustered under four main areas: monitoring and research, planning and risk management, mitigation and recovery, and emergency response.

18. With regard to the Rio markers, it should be noted that they have been developed by the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of OECD, further to a request made in 1997 by the secretariats of the three Rio conventions,¹⁵ with a view to tracking ODA activities targeting the objectives of each of the three Conventions. The methodology for the Rio markers has been established by DAC in close consultation with the secretariats of the Conventions and GM. The Rio markers have been tested for several years by the DAC member countries starting from the 1998 commitment year. Further to the positive results of this trial period, in June 2008 DAC agreed to incorporate the Rio markers as permanent items in the national reporting on ODA.

¹¹ ICCD/CRIC(6)/6/Add.1, annex II.

¹² The description of the Rio markers is provided in document ICCD/CRIC(6)/6/Add.1, annex I.

¹³ A list of RACs was provided in document ICCD/CRIC(6)/6/Add.1, annex III. The latest version is available on the GM website: <http://www.global-mechanism.org>

¹⁴ See <http://www.gmfield.info>.

¹⁵ The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD).

19. Like any other DAC policy markers, the Rio markers are designed to provide information on the policy objectives of aid in addition to its sectoral purposes (e.g. agriculture, health, education, etc.). This stems from the recognition that a single activity or initiative can indeed be relevant for more than one policy objective at the same time (e.g. poverty, gender, climate change, and combating desertification, for example). The screening of a given activity against the UNCCD objectives will result in the following scores:

(a) 0 (not targeted) means that the activity was found not to be targeted at UNCCD;

(b) 1 (significant) means that combating desertification/land degradation was an important but secondary objective of the activity;

(c) 2 (principal) means that combating desertification/land degradation was an explicit objective of the activity and fundamental to its design (i.e. the activity would not have been undertaken without this objective);

(d) 3 (action programme-related) means that the activity was undertaken to combat desertification/land degradation as a principal objective and in support of an action programme to implement the Convention (i.e., a national, subregional or regional action programme).

20. At CRIC 7, Parties recognized that: “The use of Rio markers in the financial reporting is considered to be one possible way of quantifying and analysing the information. Parties support the ongoing discussion about the possible improvements to be gained from using Rio markers and call on the secretariat to consider the outcome of these discussions”.¹⁶

21. The above-mentioned discussion refers to an intergovernmental process launched last year by DAC to further improve the data quality of the Rio markers. This process is being conducted in consultation with GM, among other organizations, and is expected to lead to a refinement in the definitions and methodology used for the identification and marking of relevant activities.

IV. Programme and project sheet

22. In addition to tracking financial commitments, it is necessary to verify progress in the utilization of available resources and in the implementation of programmes and projects contributing to the UNCCD objectives. To this effect, it is proposed that a compendium of fact sheets be attached to UNCCD reports to provide more detailed information on each programme or project designed (and submitted to funding entities as an official proposal), undertaken or completed in the reporting period. All reporting entities involved in the financing or implementation of relevant programmes and projects would prepare and submit these fact sheets or “programme and project sheets”, detailing their specific role or the contribution they have made.

23. The purpose of the programme and project sheets is to share an adequate level of information to enable a better appreciation of the financial, technical and institutional resources

¹⁶ ICCD/CRIC(7)/5, para. 94.

employed, a more accurate quantification of investment flows, and an objective review of progress in the implementation of the Convention and The Strategy. It also allows all organizations involved in relevant programmes and projects to gain visibility in the UNCCD process. It could therefore favour collaboration and networking, as well as the transfer of knowledge and resources in general. Last but not least, the programme and project sheets would allow CRIC, with the assistance of the secretariat and GM, to compare, corroborate, and systematize information necessary for the assessment of results, performance and impacts.

24. A format for the programme and project sheet was developed in 2006 by GM and used for the portfolio reviews of SLM investments made by major IFIs. This format was brought to the attention of the secretariat and IATF in the process leading to the revision of reporting guidelines for UNCCD. As a result of this consultation, the format has been adapted and simplified and is hereby attached at annex II for consideration by CRIC.

25. There is a very small degree of overlap in the information required for the standard financial annex and the programme and project sheet, particularly with regard to the data required for the identification of the programme or project and the corresponding financial commitment. However, it should be noted only those programmes or projects that have received a financial commitment in the reporting period will also appear in the standard financial annex. To further reduce the reporting burden, it may be sufficient to provide just one fact sheet for large “umbrella” programmes, instead of separate fact sheets for small projects with the same characteristics of the programme they stem from.

26. It should also be noted that national focal point institutions will have the opportunity to consolidate in a single fact sheet the information related to a programme or project supported by several national institutions or organizations that are not reporting separately to UNCCD. On the other hand, the fact that information on the same programme or project will be reported by different reporting entities is likely to encourage and stimulate consultations, collaboration and peer reviews in the reporting exercise among focal points institutions and development partners.

27. A distinctive feature of the programme and project sheet is that it allows for individual programme or project objectives and components to be categorized using the UNCCD Rio markers and RACs. In addition, it allows reporting entities to specify which strategic and operational objectives of The Strategy are targeted by each programme or project. The programme and project sheet can also be used to indicate whether the programme or project simultaneously targets the objectives of more than one Rio convention, through the use of Rio markers.¹⁷ This is an important factor in the qualitative assessment of progress in the implementation of The Strategy, given the emphasis placed on synergies between desertification/land degradation and drought (DLDD), climate change and biodiversity, as well as on effectiveness in resource utilization. Lastly, the programme and project sheet also allows reporting entities to provide a narrative description of expected or achieved results.

¹⁷ For the use of Rio markers for climate change and biodiversity, reference should be made to the OECD Reporting Directives for the Creditor Reporting System – Addendum: Rio Markers (DCD/DAC(2002)21/ADD).

V. Capacity enhancement on financial reporting

28. To enable country Parties to acquire the know-how and instruments to keep track of financial commitments, project-level information and investment flows, and to report financial information in a streamlined and systematic way, it is proposed that a series of accompanying measures be undertaken, where necessary, to strengthen monitoring and evaluation and reporting capacities at national or (sub)regional level.

29. To this effect, it seems advisable and cost-effective to capitalize on existing methodologies, tools and information systems, particularly those that have been specifically designed for the collection, analysis and dissemination of financial information on DLDD/SLM-related issues.

30. The know-how and experience gained by GM in the generation, analysis and management of knowledge on SLM financing could be particularly helpful. A variety of methodologies, toolkits and knowledge management systems has been developed for this purpose by GM in collaboration with its partners, and these have been in use for several years now.

31. They include methodologies for the review of SLM portfolios of IFIs, methodologies for the review of domestic SLM investments, modalities for the development and maintenance of inventories of programmes and projects, criteria for the identification and mapping of innovative financial instruments and mechanisms, modalities for profiling SLM-relevant economic and financial instruments, and models to study the economics of land degradation, as well as content management systems and search engines, such as FIELD. The information generated through these instruments is used *inter alia* to inform the development of GM country assistance programmes and to accompany the development of integrated financing strategies (IFS).

32. In order to bring this knowledge management capacity closer to the country level, GM has developed a programme to mobilize technical and financial resources for the creation of national and subregional observatories on SLM investments. The observatory is a combination of information resources, IT infrastructure, knowledge management techniques, resource tracking systems, methodologies for financial analysis, automated charting tools, and standard reporting formats.

33. The goal of the programme is to equip national focal point institutions with the tools, instruments, methodologies and capacities to generate and manage the knowledge on SLM financing that is necessary to accompany the IFS process and report on its implementation. This may include knowledge of the costs of land degradation and benefits of SLM investments; knowledge of investment gaps and barriers to SLM; knowledge of existing and potential funding sources; knowledge of their budget cycles and programmatic priorities; knowledge of innovative instruments and mechanisms; and so on. Most of this knowledge is generated from national-level reviews of SLM investments.

34. Observatories can seamlessly be tailored to consolidate all the financial information required for national and subregional reporting on UNCCD implementation, and to package it in

a format that is compliant with the specifications of the standard financial annex and programme and project sheet. Furthermore, national and subregional observatories are linked to form a global network that can facilitate access to information and stimulate collaboration between focal point institutions and peer reviews during the reporting process. Observatories would thus contribute to the objectives of the global monitoring system that is being established to assess implementation of the Convention and The Strategy.

VI. Analysis of financial flows

35. The revised UNCCD reporting process is intended to lead to the systematic generation and collection of a significant amount of valuable data. This includes data on DLDD/SLM-related financial commitments from all funding sources reporting to COP, as well as data on the underlying programmes, projects and other relevant initiatives.

36. This information is required by CRIC to inform the review of implementation of the Convention and The Strategy. For the purpose of facilitating the work of CRIC and promoting evidence-based decision-making by COP, this information needs to be analysed and synthesized beforehand, following agreed modalities and harmonized approaches. It also needs to be presented in a clear and well-articulated manner in order to allow country Parties to understand financial flows and identify issues and opportunities.

37. Given the institutional function and expertise in the handling and interpretation of financial data on UNCCD implementation of GM, it is proposed that it be entrusted with the task of assisting CRIC in the analysis of the information collected from the standard financial annex and programme and project sheet. The results of this analysis and all other relevant information will be provided to the secretariat for inclusion in the overall synthesis document to be prepared according to decision 11/COP.1,¹⁸ and presented to CRIC, in line with decisions that will be taken at COP 9.

38. In this connection, it is further suggested that GM will use the financial information resulting from the reports to identify and illustrate emerging patterns and trends in UNCCD-related financing and investments. In this process, GM will inter alia analyse and interpret the patterns emerging from the application of RACs in the reports, as well as the degree of relevance in addressing UNCCD objectives resulting from the use of the Rio markers.

39. To facilitate data aggregation and analysis, it is proposed that the standard financial annexes and programme and project sheets be made available to GM in electronic format, as a separate file. This would consist of a flat file where each row represents a financial commitment, a programme or a project. Files could be submitted as spreadsheets, tables, or in “comma separated value” ASCII format.

40. As part of the analysis of financial flows, it is proposed that GM will quantify the aggregated value of financial commitments and investments using the information resulting from the standard financial annexes and programme and project sheets. Particular attention will be paid to methods for corroborating information, ensuring comparability and avoiding

¹⁸ ICCD/COP(1)/11/Add.1, decision 11/COP.1, paras. 16 and 17.

double counting. In this connection, the total nominal value of reported commitments and investments will be split into relevant and non-relevant portions. If available, data on the costs of individual programme/project components will be used to this end. If not, Rio markers will be used to deflate the value of reported commitments and investments, as follows:

- (a) Activities ranked Rio marker 1 will be accounted for 33 per cent of their value;
- (b) Activities ranked Rio marker 2 will be accounted for 66 per cent of their value;
- (c) Activities ranked Rio marker 3 will be accounted for 100 per cent of their value.

41. In the quantification of financial flows and in the interpretation of their patterns and trends, it is recommended that GM continue to proactively collect additional and complementary information from sources other than UNCCD reports, in conformity with its institutional mandate. This would include, for example, official and authoritative sources, such as the OECD Creditor Reporting System, as well as other official financial information systems, project databases and portfolio reviews.

42. In line with CRIC 7 recommendations, the analysis of financial information should also emphasize the impact of activities undertaken. For this purpose, information will mainly be collected through the programme and project sheets. With specific reference to the achievement of the strategic and operational objectives of The Strategy related to finance and technology transfer, GM may be authorized to seek additional information from country Parties, development partners, relevant organizations and/or independent evaluations, as appropriate.

43. In performing this analytical function and in presenting its results to CRIC, GM may seek external support, as appropriate. To ensure transparency, attribution and accountability, inputs and contributions to the CRIC review process from any organization that is not reporting to UNCCD will be formally acknowledged by GM and the secretariat in their respective submissions.

VII. Conclusions and recommendations

44. At its ninth session, COP may wish to consider taking the following actions:

(a) Adopt the proposed format for the standard financial annex to be used by all reporting entities as an integral part of the new reporting framework, in order to facilitate the analysis of information on financial commitments for DLDD-relevant activities;

(b) Adopt the proposed format for the programme and project sheet to be used by all reporting entities involved in programme and project financing or implementation, in order to collect an adequate level of information to facilitate the quantification and verification of investment flows, and the assessment of progress in UNCCD implementation;

(c) Decide that the relevant activity codes (RACs) be regularly updated by GM and published on its website;

(d) Decide that the methodology for the use of the Rio markers in the context of UNCCD reports be updated in line with the outcomes of the ongoing process for their improvement being coordinated by OECD;

(e) Request the secretariat to develop, in collaboration with GM, clear guidelines for the use of the Rio markers and RACs, to be made available to Parties and observers at the beginning of the reporting process in order to enable them to comply with reporting obligations and deadlines;

(f) Call upon GM to assist country Parties, on request, in the creation of observatories on SLM investments to facilitate financial reporting and the acquisition, in the context of the UNCCD global monitoring system, of the necessary know-how and capacity to systematically manage knowledge on SLM financing;

(g) Entrust GM with the task of assisting CRIC in its review of financial flows under the Convention by providing analysis of the information in the financial annexes and programme and project sheets to be included in the overall syntheses and analyses prepared by the UNCCD secretariat. For this task, GM may seek external support, as appropriate.

Annex I**Standard financial annex**

A. Identification	
1. Reporting country/organization	
2. Extending agency/funding source	
3. Title of project or initiative	
4. Identification code or project ID number	
B. Basic data	
5. Recipient country(ies)	
6. Recipient organization(s)	
Executing agency organization(s)	
7. Commitment date (<i>dd mm yyyy</i>)	
8. Currency	
9. Amount committed	
10. Type of funding (<i>grant, loan, equity investment, other</i>)	
11. Start date (<i>dd mm yyyy</i>)	
12. Completion date (<i>dd mm yyyy</i>)	
13. Duration (<i>no. of years</i>)	
C. Classification	
14. UNCCD Rio marker (<i>0, 1, 2, or 3</i>)	
15. Relevant activity codes (RACs)	

Annex II**Programme and project sheet**

1. Programme/project title					
2. Organization					
3. Role of the Organization in the Programme/project (e.g. funding, implementing, or recipient organization, etc.)			4. Beneficiary country(ies)		
5. Target groups (e.g. number of people or households)			6. Target area (e.g. number of hectares)		
7. Programme/project identification code or number			8. Status (proposal, ongoing, completed)		
9. Start date (dd mm yyyy)			10. Completion date (dd mm yyyy)		
11. Programme/project financing	Source		Currency		Amount
12. Rio markers (for the whole programme/project)	UNCCD		CBD		UNFCCC
13. Strategic objectives (of The Strategy)	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	
14. Operational objectives (of The Strategy)	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
15. Programme/project objectives (list the overall objective and specific objective(s), if any)				16. UNCCD Rio marker (0, 1, 2, 3)	17. Relevant activity codes (RACs)

18. Programme/project components (if any, as in programme/project documents)	19. Currency (per component)	20. Amount (per component)	21. UNCCD Rio marker (0, 1, 2, 3)	22. RACs
23. Expected or achieved results				
