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Programme and budget for the biennium 2027–2028

Report of the Evaluation Office

Note by the secretariat

Summary

The systematic evaluation of activities carried out under the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) started in 2014 with the aim to strengthen the external credibility and accountability of the secretariat and the Global Mechanism and enhance their internal culture of learning.

This document presents an overview of the main findings and recommendations of the UNCCD evaluations commissioned during the biennium 2025–2026. It also provides information on the follow-up actions concerning the recommendations of earlier evaluations. Furthermore, this document presents the proposed work programme for the UNCCD Evaluation Office for the biennium 2027–2028.



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I. Introduction

1. In line with the overall guidance of the United Nations Regulations and Rules Governing Programme Planning, the Programme Aspects of the Budget, the Monitoring of Implementation and the Methods of Evaluation,¹ the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) secretariat and the Global Mechanism (GM) use evaluations to (i) determine as systematically and objectively as possible the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness and impact of their activities in relation to their objectives; and (ii) enable the secretariat and GM as well as Parties to engage in systematic reflection with a view to increasing the effectiveness of their main programmes by altering their content and, if necessary, reviewing their objectives.

2. The systematic evaluation of activities carried out under the UNCCD started in 2014, with the aim of strengthening the external credibility and accountability of the secretariat and the GM and enhance their internal culture of learning. The evaluations are usually prepared by independent professional evaluators and planned and supervised by the UNCCD Evaluation Office. This office also arranges for knowledge-sharing of the evaluation outcomes and follows up on the implementation of evaluation recommendations.

3. The evaluation reports and related management responses are openly accessible to Parties and other stakeholders through the UNCCD Evaluation Office web page. They are presented at meetings of the Conference of the Parties (COP) in the context of the agenda item on programme and budget and represent an important aspect of informing Parties of progress made toward the objectives of the UNCCD workplan, following a results-based management approach. The workplan of the Evaluation Office for the forthcoming biennium is also presented at each COP.

4. At its sixteenth session (COP 16), the COP considered the recommendations of the independent evaluations and assessments that had been carried out during the triennium 2022–2024, and requested the secretariat and the GM to use these recommendations in planning and conducting their work. The COP also noted the proposed 2025–2026 workplan of the Evaluation Office and requested the Executive Secretary to report to the COP at its seventeenth session on the outcomes of the evaluations that will be conducted in 2025–2026 and on the action taken to meet the pending recommendations of earlier evaluations, as appropriate. Furthermore, at its sixteenth session, the COP considered the feedback by the United Nations Office for Internal Oversight Services (OIOS) on the functioning of the Evaluation Office.

5. This document presents an overview of the main findings and recommendations of those UNCCD evaluations that were commissioned during the biennium 2025–2026. Brief information is provided on the follow-up actions of earlier evaluations, as well as the action taken to meet the recommendations of OIOS.

II. UNCCD evaluations in 2025–2026

6. In 2025–2026, two evaluations were managed by the UNCCD Evaluation Office. In addition, the Evaluation Office completed a participant satisfaction survey and a comprehensive lessons learned report covering all COP participant surveys conducted so far. An overview of the findings and recommendations of the evaluations and the satisfaction survey/report is presented in the following chapters, while the full evaluation reports can be accessed on the Evaluation Office web page.²

A. Evaluation of the Peace Forest Initiative (July 2025)

7. The Peace Forest Initiative (PFI) was established by the UNCCD with funding from the Republic of Korea to address the linkages between land degradation, natural resource

¹ See document [ST/SGB/2018/3](#).

² [Website of the Evaluation Office](#).

management, and peacebuilding. It seeks to promote transboundary collaboration on land restoration, sustainable resource management, and environmental governance in regions where ecological challenges intersect with social and political fragility. The initiative provides a collaborative platform that enables countries, communities and stakeholders in transboundary settings to jointly design and implement activities aimed at conserving, restoring and managing natural resources. It aligns with the UNCCD's land degradation neutrality (LDN) targets and global commitments on adapting to climate change and conserving biodiversity.

8. The scope of the PFI extends across multiple regions, with initial efforts concentrated in the South Caucasus, Central Asia and the Horn of Africa. The evaluation focused on these regions, aiming to identify progress made and challenges encountered. The findings were intended to inform the planning of the second phase of the PFI, providing an evidence base to support strategic adjustments.

9. The evaluation found that the PFI is timely and strategically well-positioned, particularly in regions affected by conflict and environmental fragility. It addresses a recognized need for cross-border cooperation on land restoration and provides a credible platform for dialogue on shared environmental and land degradation challenges. The evaluation also noted that the PFI is supported by a clear institutional framework, structured operational guidance, and established partnerships, all of which provide a sound basis for implementation. It has been effective in facilitating joint planning processes and building institutional and technical foundations for future cooperation, thereby making important strides in establishing a conceptual and institutional basis for promoting cross-border cooperation on land restoration in fragile and conflict-affected regions. Its efforts to frame environmental collaboration as a pathway to peace have resonated with stakeholders and demonstrated the feasibility of convening dialogue across politically sensitive contexts.

10. Nevertheless, the evaluation found that the current PFI structure is not yet equipped to manage or follow up on multi-country processes at scale, and gaps remain in translating strategic planning into operational delivery. Advancing from preparatory work to implementation, even at a pilot scale, is necessary to reinforce the credibility of the approach, maintain the coherence of the initiative, and support the gradual achievement of its intended objectives.

11. The evaluation made the following five recommendations:

- (a) Establish a seed funding mechanism to maintain momentum gained through dialogue and joint concept development efforts;
- (b) Invest more intensively in the establishment and sustaining of structured partnerships with donors and financing institutions;
- (c) Ensure hands-on technical assistance for resource mobilization and the translation of PFI concept notes into project documents;
- (d) Prioritize practical integration of gender equality into PFI; and
- (e) Strengthen operational staffing capacity to match the scope and complexity of the PFI.

12. In follow-up to the evaluation, the secretariat and the GM have accepted or partially accepted all recommendations, provided that the resources for their implementation are available. The second phase of the PFI (2026–2030) is being developed; it will focus on additional pilot projects and showcasing the link between land restoration and stability.

B. Evaluation of the project “Long-term institutional support for integrating gender equality into the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification”

13. With funding from the Government of Canada, the UNCCD carried out a project titled “Long-term institutional support for integrating gender equality into the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification” from March 2020 to December 2025. The project

supported gender-related functions, expertise, workstreams, technical products and project development within the UNCCD system. It was implemented through two main institutional streams: a secretariat-led stream focused on the implementation of the UNCCD Gender Action Plan (GAP), policy processes, land tenure, reporting, awareness-raising, communications and the Gender Caucus; and a GM-led stream focused on gender-responsive LDN transformative projects and programmes, project preparation, gender assessments, feasibility studies, capacity-building and resource mobilization. The project's overall aim was to (a) support gender-transformative results across the Convention by strengthening institutional capacity inside the UNCCD; (b) support Parties and partners to integrate gender considerations into UNCCD implementation; and (c) improve the design and financing of gender-responsive LDN transformative projects and programmes.

14. The evaluation of the project had three purposes: to support accountability for results and use of resources; to identify factors that enabled or constrained performance; and to inform future decisions on institutional arrangements, resourcing, partnerships and programming for gender equality under the Convention.

15. During its implementation, the project was the main source of resources for gender matters under the UNCCD. The evaluation found that it addressed a recognized gap in the UNCCD system by giving practical form to a gender mandate that had previously lacked sufficient capacity, tools and financing pathways. It gave the Convention a clearer gender function, a more active Gender Caucus, stronger reporting visibility, practical tools and a more gender-responsive project preparation portfolio. These gains increased UNCCD's credibility as a gender actor in the context of addressing desertification, land degradation and drought (DLDD).

16. The evaluation found that the project improved the UNCCD framework for gender mainstreaming. It helped to incorporate gender analysis into LDN target-setting, project preparation, feasibility studies, value-chain analysis and financial documentation. By supporting the production of tools, guidance, processes and partnerships for continued gender mainstreaming, the project showed that small catalytic funding can influence large portfolios when it is positioned inside project preparation systems. The evaluation also noted the importance of embedding gender-responsive tools in routine workflows: tools such as the gender-responsive LDN manual, tenure guidance and gender assessments were useful because they translated gender commitments into practical questions for technologies, project design and financing.

17. The evaluation contains 12 recommendations, as presented below:

(a) The UNCCD should establish a sustainable institutional gender function that is not dependent on short-term voluntary contributions;

(b) The next GAP implementation framework or gender strategy should include a clear theory of change, responsibilities, timelines, indicators, means of implementation, budget assumptions, reporting requirements and accountability mechanisms;

(c) A standing UNCCD internal coordination arrangement should be established, with an annual workplan, review meetings, a shared secretariat-GM results dashboard and systematic feedback loops between the policy work, Gender Caucus recommendations, GM project preparation and country-level lessons;

(d) The Gender Caucus should be repositioned to become more explicitly connected to decision follow-up, implementation monitoring, financial discussions, GM project results, reporting data and recommendations to the COP and Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention;

(e) The GM and the secretariat should develop a gender-responsive resource mobilization strategy for UNCCD implementation;

(f) The GM and the secretariat should promote, disseminate and institutionalize the main gender tools and guidance products, accompanied by dedicated training modules, webinars, user guidance and documented examples of application;

(g) The GM and the secretariat should continue to integrate gender requirements into GM project preparation templates and quality assurance, and update existing manuals and checklists to align with the requirements of relevant financing sources;

(h) The GM and the secretariat should establish a gender results and expenditure tracking system;

(i) The GM and the secretariat should reduce dependence on individual staff memory and protect continuity during staffing transitions by consolidating all gender tools, guidance products and other materials into an organized internal repository;

(j) The GM should create targeted modular support packages for country-level capacity-building for gender-responsive LDN and DLDD implementation;

(k) The GM and the secretariat should support the strengthening of rights-holder engagement in project preparation, quality assurance and validation of gender assessments, in line with the requirements of relevant financing sources; and

(l) The GM and the secretariat should prepare a transition plan for the project results, identifying which outputs will continue, who owns each product or process, what resources are needed, which partners will remain engaged, and what immediate donor dialogue is required.

18. The evaluation process was completed in June 2026, and the secretariat and the GM will start preparing the management response only after COP 17.

C. Conference of the Parties participant surveys

1. COP 16 participant survey

19. A participant survey was carried out immediately after COP 16, with the aim of finding out what went well at the COP and what could be improved for future official UNCCD meetings. The survey had 19 scale response questions (five scales from strongly agree to strongly disagree) and 4 open questions, as well as 4 statistical questions concerning the respondents. A total of 711 participants responded to the survey.

20. The findings of the survey were generally positive: more than 80 per cent of the respondents expressed satisfaction in 13 out of the 19 scale response questions. When asked what the respondents liked most at COP 16, the majority expressed appreciation to the host country and the general arrangements for this COP: the hospitality and generosity of the host country, the collaborative atmosphere, the cultural presence, and the high quality, functioning, safety and magnitude of the COP set-up. Almost as many remarks of appreciation were made on the Riyadh Action Agenda and the Green Zone. Positive feedback was also received on the side events, as well as the opportunities for (a) networking with a multitude of stakeholders; and (b) sharing of knowledge and experiences with countries and partners from all over the world. The extent and diversity of stakeholders present in Riyadh was also commended by many. Several respondents commended the press and media coverage of the COP.

21. On what the survey respondents would like to see changed and what would they recommend regarding arrangements for future COPs, most of the feedback was about the logistics and organizational aspects of the COP, such as the coverage of COP transportation, variety and cost of food on-site, availability of interpretation outside the formal meetings, and challenges in finding information on the updated schedules, among others. Many recommendations were also about helping countries and other stakeholders to prepare for and follow-up on COPs, including training for negotiators.

2. Lessons learned from COP participant surveys

22. Participant surveys have been carried out so far for three UNCCD COPs: COP 14 in 2019, held in New Delhi, India; COP 15 in 2022, held in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire; and COP 16 in 2024, held in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. With minor exceptions, the questions in all three

surveys were identical, making it easy to compare the results and changes from one COP to another.

23. The number of respondents to the COP participation surveys has steadily grown, with 96 respondents to the COP 14 survey, 295 respondents to the COP 15 survey and 711 respondents to the COP 16 survey. In all three surveys, the largest regional group of respondents was Africa, and the most represented entity was government. The majority of respondents were men. Most respondents were new to UNCCD meetings.

24. The findings of all three surveys were generally positive, with most of the 19 scale response questions receiving a good rating from at least 70 per cent of the respondents. The ratings also improved from one COP to the next: the average percentage of positive ratings to the 19 scale response questions at COP 14 was 71.05 per cent, at COP 15 it was 74.6 per cent and at COP 16 it was 80.1 per cent. A critically important result was the rating given to the two questions concerning the relevance of the COP (on the relevance of the matters considered at the COP to the respondent's work, and the intention to use the decisions made at the COP in the respondent's work), which received a positive rating from at least 85 per cent of respondents for all three COPs.

25. The lowest rated topics were similar in all three surveys: the organization of local transportation between the airport and hotels and between the hotels and conference venue (coverage and timing), the selection of food offers at the conference venue (variety and costs), and the efficiency of communicating changes in the schedule or rooms.

26. The three surveys indicate that the UNCCD COPs are generally considered as well-organized in terms of both the content and the logistics. The services of the secretariat and the GM are highly appreciated, and the meetings are considered very relevant to the work of the participants. There is not much negative feedback, and nearly all such feedback concern specific details of the conference arrangements, such as local transportation and the selection of available food. Often these details depend on the host country's available resources and may vary significantly from one COP to another. Below are some aspects that emerge from the survey findings as particularly important for a successful COP:

(a) Access to and understanding of the key negotiation content: provision of clear documents, information on linkages between different agenda items, support for negotiators in familiarizing themselves with the topics, and easy access to the versions of draft texts during the negotiations;

(b) Active role of the host country in the preparations for and the follow-up to the COP and, as needed, during the COP, serving as a neutral "broker" of negotiations and promoting strong outcomes through consensus-building;

(c) Generation of enthusiasm and media attention through the Action Agenda and stakeholder engagement; and

(d) Structured follow-up to COP decisions, including post-COP briefings on the main content of the decisions and/or more in-depth "issue conclusions" to assist Parties in implementing the decisions at the country level.

III. Follow-up to earlier evaluations

27. By its decision 10/COP.16, the COP requested the secretariat and the GM to use the evaluation recommendations when planning and conducting their work. To systematically follow up on the recommendations, the secretariat and/or the GM prepare a management response for each evaluation, outlining the action to be taken to meet the recommendations. The management responses are made public together with the evaluation reports, and they should be considered essential components of the evaluation reports.

28. This section provides a brief overview of action taken on the recommendations of evaluations that were completed during the triennium 2022–2024.

A. Midterm evaluation of the 2018–2030 Strategic Framework of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification

29. The midterm evaluation of the 2018–2030 Strategic Framework of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD 2018–2030 Strategic Framework) was conducted under the supervision of the Intergovernmental Working Group to Oversee the UNCCD 2018–2030 Strategic Framework Midterm Evaluation Process (IWG-MTE) from February 2023 to June 2024. It was built on an evidence-based independent assessment of the progress made, and a report on the findings and recommendations of the IWG-MTE was presented to the COP.

30. At its sixteenth session, the COP adopted decision 7/COP.16 on enhancing the implementation of the UNCCD 2018–2030 Strategic Framework in 2025–2030, based on the recommendations of IWG-MTE. At the same session, the COP also established another intergovernmental working group, which was tasked with considering the future strategic framework for the UNCCD. This working group used the information from the midterm evaluation process as part of its background information, and its report³ is being submitted to COP 17.

31. The follow-up to decision 7/COP.16 is presented in document ICCD/COP(17)/5, which contains a brief overview of the action taken since COP 16. The document also proposes that in future COPs, the agenda item on the follow-up to the midterm evaluation and related documentation is merged with the process to develop the future strategic framework, as they are directly relevant to each other.

B. External assessment of the Science-Policy Interface (June 2024)

32. An external assessment was commissioned as background information for a review of the work conducted by the Science-Policy Interface (SPI), including its overall achievements, by the Committee on Science and Technology (CST) at its sixteenth session. The recommendations of the assessment contributed to decision 20/COP.16 on the future functioning of the SPI, by which the COP decided to fix the SPI work programmes for a duration of two intersessional periods (four years), with a focus on producing a high-profile science-policy report. The first such work programme would start at COP 17, while the biennium 2025–2026 was devoted to developing the modalities and procedures needed for the future functioning of the SPI.

33. In line with that COP decision, the CST Bureau, with the support of the secretariat and input from the SPI, prepared the institutional, procedural and operational foundations for the future functioning of the SPI. They are included in document ICCD/COP(17)/CST/5⁴ for consideration by Parties.

C. Evaluation of the Gender Action Plan

34. At COP 13 in 2017, the COP adopted the GAP, which complements and accompanies the implementation of the UNCCD 2018–2030 Strategic Framework. An independent external evaluation of the GAP was carried out from September 2023 to February 2024 with the aim of assessing the results achieved in the GAP priority areas, thereby guiding further improvement in GAP implementation.

35. The evaluation recommendations were accepted by both the secretariat and the GM for the most part, bearing in mind that the implementation of some of them would require additional resources. Most recommendations were integrated into the 2025–2026 work programme for the secretariat and the GM, and some were also reflected in the COP 16 decision on the follow up to the policy framework on gender.⁵

³ [Report of the Intergovernmental Working Group on the Future Strategic Framework.](#)

⁴ [Preparations for the future functioning of the Science-Policy Interface.](#)

⁵ [Decision 25/COP.16.](#)

D. Evaluation of the Land for Life Programme

36. The UNCCD Land for Life Programme had three main strands: (i) the Land for Life Award to showcase successful land initiatives; (ii) two sets of champions: Goodwill Ambassadors and Land Ambassadors, who typically include artists, musicians and senior politicians/or diplomats; and (iii) Land Heroes, who are young people mobilized as advocates and spokespeople. An external, independent evaluation of the Programme was carried out in 2023, with the aim of assessing the effectiveness of the Programme, the results achieved and its strengths and weaknesses.

37. While the evaluation considered all three components of the Programme, it was specifically geared to assess the Award and identify options for its future. In this context, the evaluation refrained from making explicit recommendations and instead tried to clarify potential advantages and disadvantages of different options in order to assist the secretariat in revising and strengthening the Programme by drawing out lessons for its future development. The broader context for the evaluation was to support the overall sharpening of UNCCD communications, including by enhancing the contribution of the Land for Life Programme to promoting and reinforcing the UNCCD brand.

38. The Land for Life Programme concluded in 2025 due to lack of funding, but the evaluation recommendations regarding the Awards and the engagement of Goodwill and Land Ambassadors and Land Heroes have been duly taken into consideration by the secretariat. The secretariat has continued strengthening its engagement with the Goodwill and Land Ambassadors, who have proven to be an asset for the Convention in terms of raising its visibility and profile. The Land Heroes campaign has also progressed, with a more robust and geographically balanced selection process and a more structured introduction to UNCCD to facilitate their engagement. With regard to a new award in the UNCCD context, the secretariat is exploring several options for the future approach.

E. Independent Review of the Great Green Wall Accelerator

39. The Great Green Wall Initiative (GGWI) of the Sahel seeks to advance the restoration and sustainable management of land in its 11 participating countries. In 2010, the countries established a Pan-African Agency (PAA) of the GGWI to coordinate implementation and support the mobilization of resources. In 2021, several multilateral and bilateral organizations pledged a total of over USD 19 billion for the GGWI, and the Great Green Wall Accelerator was established to help all GGWI actors to better coordinate, monitor and measure the impact of their actions. The Accelerator unit was initially set up at the UNCCD in April 2021, with the intention to transfer it to the PAA later on.

40. An independent external review of the results and performance of the Accelerator so far was conducted from September 2022 to January 2023 to inform an evidence-based assessment of the progress, success and challenges of the Accelerator and to further enhance its services. The review suggested a range of options for moving forward with the work of the Accelerator, rather than providing strictly defined, specific findings and recommendations. For possible next steps, the review presents four scenarios, showing different degrees of transferring the work of the Accelerator to the PAA and approaches for modifying the PAA to become more capable of carrying out its mandated tasks.

41. A ministerial GGWI meeting was held soon after the publishing of the review report. The participants in that meeting welcomed the report and its messages, and while different participants had varying opinions on the next steps, everyone agreed on the need to address the challenges that came up in the review. In its management response to the review, the UNCCD secretariat emphasized the importance of conducting an institutional audit of the PAA, and the Accelerator committed to assisting the PAA in the preparation of a new resource mobilization framework, finalizing a multipurpose monitoring platform, and the development of a capacity development/readiness strategy, among other things.

42. In follow-up to the review, the Accelerator has officially handed over to the PAA two key tools that it had worked on: the Great Green Wall Observatory and the Great Green Wall Project Management Platform. The PAA has appointed a new Executive Secretary through a

thorough selection process conducted by an ad hoc committee. The Accelerator continues to support the establishment and regular meetings of national coalitions in all GGWI member states, which are national-level coordination mechanisms linking ministries of finance, planning, environment, and forestry, among other stakeholders, and central to resource mobilization and effective planning, monitoring, and implementation of the GGWI.

F. Evaluation of the Drought Initiative

43. In 2018, the COP launched a Drought Initiative, providing up to EUR 1.8 million in funding to increase the resources and momentum behind the UNCCD's drought-focused work. As the Initiative closed at the end of 2021, an external evaluation was commissioned in January 2022 to provide an overall independent assessment of its results and identify key lessons and recommendations to guide current and future actions.

44. The evaluation recommended further support to institutional and political coordination, enhancing the profile of future drought projects internationally as well as nationally, improving internal coordination between the secretariat and the GM on drought matters, enhancing the budgetary control of project managers for future projects, and increasing oversight for future similar multi-country efforts by establishing steering or advisory committees to guide them.

45. Most of the recommendations are being met: the profile of drought issues in the UNCCD context has been enhanced through the two intergovernmental working groups on the topic and active advocacy and collaboration with expert partners. Internal UNCCD coordination between the policy work (secretariat) and country-level support (GM) is well-established, and UNCCD involvement in the International Drought Resilience Alliance serves as an example of promoting political coordination, raising the profile of drought issues at all levels and engaging expertise for UNCCD drought work.

IV. Follow-up to the internal audit feedback of the UNCCD evaluation function

46. OIOS conducted its standard internal audit of the UNCCD for 2020–2022 in February–May 2023. One of the focus areas of the audit was UNCCD corporate performance reporting and monitoring, and the evaluation function was also included in that area at the request of the Evaluation Office. For that part, the OIOS audit team was backstopped by the OIOS Inspection and Evaluation Division.

47. In its detailed write-up of provisional findings, OIOS considered how the United Nations practices for the evaluation function were adhered to at the UNCCD. It noted that most key factors, including the reporting line/independence of the Evaluation Office, use of recognized evaluation criteria, impartiality of evaluators, publicity of the evaluation reports, and the resources allocated to the Evaluation Office, were largely in line with United Nations standards. In its final report, OIOS specified two aspects in need of further work: (i) the UNCCD should have a comprehensive evaluation policy to guide and standardize all phases of selecting, planning and conducting evaluations; and (ii) the follow-up of completed evaluations should be duly recorded and translated into systematic organizational learning.⁶

48. The UNCCD Executive Secretary agreed with the OIOS findings and recommendations. The UNCCD evaluation policy was issued by the Executive Secretary in June 2025, and a database for tracking the follow-up to all evaluations was established. In June 2026, the OIOS considered that its recommendation concerning the UNCCD evaluations was fully implemented and therefore closed the recommendation.

⁶ The OIOS report 2023/036 on UNCCD is available at <https://oios.un.org/audit-reports>.

V. Evaluation Office: 2027–2028 work programme

49. Three evaluations are planned to be carried out during the 2027–2028 biennium: an evaluation of the UNCCD partnerships and external relations, with a focus on their scope, status and results; an evaluation of activities under the cooperation agreement with Austria; and a review of the coherence and coordination of the activities of the secretariat and the GM. The Evaluation Office work programme may be adjusted in the light of other tasks or further evaluation or assessment requirements assigned by the COP.

VI. Conclusions and recommendations

50. This document presents the main outcomes and recommendations of evaluations carried out since COP 16, as well as the action taken by the secretariat and the GM to meet the recommendations of the earlier evaluations.

51. This document also presents the provisional plan for the evaluations to be carried out in the coming biennium. The COP may wish to:

- (a) Take note of the proposed Evaluation Office work programme;
 - (b) Request the Executive Secretary to report to the COP at its eighteenth session on the outcomes of the evaluations that will be conducted in 2027–2028 and on the action taken to meet the pending recommendations of earlier evaluations.
-