

Methodological note

**Accounting Framework to Report on
UNCCD Strategic Objective 5 on Financial and non-financial
Resources to Support the Implementation of the
Convention**

UNCCD Global Mechanism

Contents

1	Introduction	3
2	Accounting Framework for Monitoring UNCCD-related Resources	4
3	Proposed changes in the SO5 Progress Indicators.....	9
3.1	Reporting options for the new SO5 Progress Indicators	10
4	Progress Indicators.....	12
4.1	SO5-1 Bilateral and multilateral public resources	12
4.2	SO5-2 Domestic public resources	13
4.3	SO5-3 International and domestic private resources	14
4.4	SO5-4 Technology transfer	15
4.5	SO5-5 Future support for activities related to the implementation of the Convention.....	16
5	Recommendations.....	17
6	Final Remarks.....	18
	Annexes.....	19
	Annex 1 – Non-exhaustive list of DLDD-specific actions.....	19
	Annex 2 – Recording financial flows between origin and destination sources	21
	Annex 3 – Proposed template for reporting on UNCCD Strategic Objective 5.....	23
	SO5-1 Bilateral and multilateral public resources	23
	SO5-3 International and domestic private resources	28
	SO5-4 Technology transfer	30
	SO5-5 Future support for activities related to the implementation of the Convention	32

1 Introduction

Tracking progress in the mobilization of resources plays an important role in understanding trends in financial and non-financial resources related to the implementation of the Convention as well as the resource needs for achieving the objectives of the UNCCD, including the Land Degradation Neutrality targets. UNCCD Strategic objective 5 (SO5) and associated progress indicators focus on the mobilization of substantial and additional financial and non-financial resources to support the implementation of the Convention by building effective partnerships at global and national level.

Decision 11/COP14 requested the Global Mechanism to consider options to improve the reporting template for SO5 by including additional quantitative data for reporting on strategic objective 5; and to provide information before the start of the next reporting cycle on the possible development of progress indicators for strategic objective 5 in terms of technology transfer, to be applied in future reporting processes.

Based on this COP Decision, the UNCCD Global Mechanism recommends accordingly a series of improvements and new developments in the reporting template for strategic objective 5 in the context of the upcoming UNCCD 2021-2022 reporting cycle. The suggested changes include: the reorganization and extension of the progress indicators; the possibility to report in both qualitative and quantitative manner based on the information available by each country Party; and improvements in the default datasets used. It is expected that this enhanced version of the template captures in a more comprehensive way the wide range of financial and non-financial resources targeting desertification, land degradation and drought (DLDD).

The remainder of this methodological note is structured as follows: section 2 provides an overview of the wide range of financial flows targeting DLDD; and section 3 describes the specific proposed changes in the SO5 Progress Indicators for the upcoming reporting cycle. Section 4 further elaborates on the definitions, methods and data of the proposed Progress Indicators for SO5. The last two sections focus on future recommendations and final remarks, respectively.

2 Accounting Framework for Monitoring UNCCD-related Resources

Tracking resources for the implementation of the Convention concerns accounting for the financial and non-financial resources employed by activities that avoid, reduce and reverse the effects of land degradation and desertification as well as the preparedness, mitigation and response to drought at different scales – project, subnational, national, regional and global¹. Monitoring these resources requires tracking flows from multiple sources, institutions and instruments supporting activities that combat DLDD. Figure 1 provides an overview of resource flows according to:

- 1) Public and Private financing sources; and
- 2) Domestic and international origin of the resources.

Figure 1 also gives examples of institutions managing financial resources and instruments based on the concessional and non-concessional² character of the flows. In the following, a description of the resource flows under each quadrant of Figure 1 is provided.

Figure 1
Schematic representation of the resource flows categorized according to sources, origin, concessionality, instruments and institutions

Sources/Origin	International		Domestic	
	Concessional Flows	Non-concessional Flows	Concessional Flows	Non-concessional Flows
Public	Official Development Assistance (ODA) Bilateral ODA Multilateral ODA <u>Institutions</u> E.g. GEF, FAD, World Bank, UN Multi-B-ODA	Other Official Flows Official direct export credits	Domestic Budget Revenues (e.g. Domestic public spending, grants, Subsidies, Loans) <u>Institutions</u> Governmental agencies	
	V. Blended Finance Guarantees, Risk-based instruments, Loans. <u>Institutions</u> Public and Private Partnerships			
Private	Charitable grants <u>Institutions</u> Philanthropic foundations & NGOs Households and Non-profit institutions Private corporations	Foreign Direct Investments Export credits Private Sector loans Project Level Equity Balance sheet Financing <u>Institutions</u> Commercial institutions Insurances Pension funds Sovereign wealth funds Private corporations	Charitable grants <u>Institutions</u> National Foundation Local NGOs	Bank loans Bonds Equities Derivatives <u>Institutions</u> Domestic commercial institutions Households Microfinance cooperatives Pension funds

¹ See Annex 1 for a non-exhaustive list of DLDD-specific actions.

² Concessional flows refer to the loans that are extended at softer terms than those issued at market rates, offering mostly a grant component. See: <https://stats.oecd.org/glossary/detail.asp?ID=5901> and <http://www.oecd.org/dac/OECD%20DAC%20HLM%20Communique.PDF>

Source: UNCCD Global Mechanism based on OECD³, Schmidt and Sachs⁴, United Nations⁵.

- I. **Official Public flows from International financing sources** (Quadrant I of Figure 1). This category tracks primarily resource flows between countries in the form of 'Official Development Assistance' (ODA)⁶ and 'Other Official Flows' (OOF). The OECD-DAC Creditor Reporting System (CRS) collects activity level data referring to Rio Markers to identify those activities targeting the environmental objectives of the three Rio Conventions (UNCBD, UNCCD and UNFCCC) through four Rio markers: Biodiversity, Climate Change Adaptation, Climate Change Mitigation, and Desertification.

This category can be measured by using the desertification marker to report on ODA and, where available, on OOF. **Bilateral** flows represent transactions undertaken by a donor country directly with a developing country. It usually originates from official governmental sources and is delivered directly to official recipients in the developing country. They are often channelled through development agencies or non-governmental organisations active in development. **Multilateral** flows represent core contributions from official (government) sources to multilateral agencies (inflows). This funding is then used for supporting multilateral agencies' own programmes. **Multi-bilateral flows** are those resource flows directed by donor countries to multilateral agencies to deliver a specific programme or project on its behalf in a recipient country.

Other Official Flows (OOF) comprise public international flows that do not meet official development assistance (ODA) criteria, either because they are not primarily aimed at development, or because they are not sufficiently concessional (OECD, 2018)⁷. It includes for instance grants to developing countries for representational or essentially commercial purposes; official bilateral transactions intended to promote development, which are not concessional; and official bilateral transactions⁸ that are primarily export-facilitating in purpose.

- II. **Domestic public resources** (Quadrant II of Figure 1). Domestic Budget Revenues (DBR) consists of public resources collected from tax and non-tax revenues that pass-through government budgets, excluding loans and external financing (Schmidt-Traub and Sachs 2015)⁹. DBR includes expenditures by central and local governments, including municipalities. These resources can be concessional or non-concessional, and are often

³ OECD, Development Co-operation Report 2014: Mobilising Resources for Sustainable Development (OECD Publishing, 2014).

⁴ Schmidt-Traub and Sachs Financing Sustainable Development: Implementing the SDGs through Effective Investment Strategies and Partnerships. Available at <[http://unsdsn.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/150408-](http://unsdsn.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/150408-SDSN-Financing-Sustainable-Development-Paper.pdf)

[SDSN-Financing-Sustainable-Development-Paper.pdf](http://unsdsn.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/150408-SDSN-Financing-Sustainable-Development-Paper.pdf)>.

⁵ 4 A/69/315.

⁶ The OECD defines ODA as "the government aid that promotes and targets specifically the economic development and welfare of developing countries" (OECD DAC, 2018)

<http://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-standards/What-is-ODA.pdf>).

⁷ <https://data.oecd.org/df/other-official-flows-oof.htm> OECD (2018), Other official flows (OOF) (indicator). doi: 10.1787/6afef3df-en (Accessed on 02 November 2018).

⁸ <https://data.oecd.org/df/other-official-flows-oof.htm> OECD (2018), Other official flows (OOF) (indicator). doi: 10.1787/6afef3df-en (Accessed on 02 November 2018).

⁹ Schmidt-Traub and Sachs Financing Sustainable Development: Implementing the SDGs through Effective Investment Strategies and Partnerships. Available at <[http://unsdsn.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/150408-](http://unsdsn.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/150408-SDSN-Financing-Sustainable-Development-Paper.pdf)

[SDSN-Financing-Sustainable-Development-Paper.pdf](http://unsdsn.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/150408-SDSN-Financing-Sustainable-Development-Paper.pdf)>.

channelled through domestic public spending grants, subsidies, loans, among other instruments.

- III. **Private International Flows** (Quadrant III of Figure 1): This category comprises two types of flows: 1) grants and other concessional flows provided by institutions including philanthropic foundations, NGOs, households and private corporations; and 2) non-concessional flows and other private flows financed out of private sector resources (e.g. commercial institutions) including foreign direct investments, through instruments such as private export credits, private sector loans, project level equity¹⁰, bonds, etc. Private international flows include also amounts mobilized from the private sector by official development finance interventions, on which the OECD DAC provides an instrument-specific approach covering all private finance stimulated by public interventions with a direct causality link between flows.
- IV. **Private Domestic Flows** (Quadrant IV of Figure 1). This category includes resource flows provided by domestic private institutions such as commercial and microfinance institutions, national corporations, households, pension funds, among others. Resources are commonly articulated through different non-concessional flows as bank loans, bonds, equities etc. Private domestic flows can also take place in the form of concessional resources when the domestic private sector institutions provide for instance grants through national foundations.
- V. **Blended Finance** (Box V of Figure 1). This category captures resource flows that have a grant component as well as a portion of the total resources financed at market terms (OECD 2014). This type of flow combines concessional and non-concessional resources, softening the terms and conditions of the final financial package as for example by reducing the interest rates. Blended finance initiatives play frequently an important role in leveraging finance private capitals with the support of the public sector by building Public Private Partnerships (PPPs). Blended resources can be articulated through different instruments, including loans, equity investments, guarantees, etc.

Official transactions are those undertaken by central, state or local government agencies at their own risk and responsibility, regardless of whether these agencies have raised the funds through taxation or through borrowing from the private sector. Public finance providers include development finance institutions and relevant public funds. **Private** transactions are those undertaken by firms and individuals resident in the reporting country from their own private resources (OECD, 2018)¹¹. Private finance providers include commercial financial institutions, institutional investors, corporations, philanthropies and private equities.

Within each category of Figure 1, there are numerous financial instruments. Financial **instruments** are categorised as grants, debt instruments, finance instruments, and equity and shares in collective investment vehicles. The financial instrument classification also includes instruments that do not necessarily generate a flow, such as guarantees (OECD, 2018)¹².

It is important to remark that, in general, the broad variety of flows described in Figure 1 record resources by source, and not by recipient of these flows within a country. In principle, tracking the sources offers a simpler approach to accounting for resources than that of recording the resources

¹⁰ Source: OECD (2018), [https://one.oecd.org/document/DCD/DAC/STAT\(2018\)9/FINAL/en/pdf](https://one.oecd.org/document/DCD/DAC/STAT(2018)9/FINAL/en/pdf)

¹¹ [https://one.oecd.org/document/DCD/DAC/STAT\(2018\)9/FINAL/en/pdf](https://one.oecd.org/document/DCD/DAC/STAT(2018)9/FINAL/en/pdf)

¹² [https://one.oecd.org/document/DCD/DAC/STAT\(2018\)9/FINAL/en/pdf](https://one.oecd.org/document/DCD/DAC/STAT(2018)9/FINAL/en/pdf)

received by the various entities. Under a complete set of information, it should also be possible to account for the origin and destination of the sources as presented in Annex 2.

In principle, this wide range of financial flows discussed in this section should be recorded by the national statistical offices and central banks of each country by applying statistical standards such as described in the System of National Accounts (UN et al, 2010)¹³, the Government Finance Statistics Manual (IMF, 2014)¹⁴ and the Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual and Compilation Guide (IMF, 2016)¹⁵.

Further, the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA) Central Framework (UN, et al, 2014)¹⁶, provides an internationally endorsed statistical standard on several issues, including approaches for recording expenditures on activities aiming to environmental protection and resource management activities. Box 1 highlights specific guidelines from SEEA that are relevant for tracking resources for UNCCD.

Box 1: SEEA principles on recording financial flows for protecting terrestrial ecosystems.

The SEEA Central Framework (Chapter 4) describes, among other topics, a standard approach for recording expenditures on environmental activities which are those that have a purpose of either environmental protection or resource management. *Environmental protection activities are those activities whose primary purpose is the prevention, reduction and elimination of pollution and other forms of degradation of the environment.* (SEEA Central Framework para 4.12) *Resource management activities are those activities whose primary purpose is preserving and maintaining the stock of natural resources and hence safeguarding against depletion.* (SEEA Central Framework para 4.13) Expenditure on programmes and projects that have a purpose of resolving issues concerning land degradation and desertification fall within scope of this approach.

The SEEA Central Framework considers the recording of the expenditures on environmental activities from two perspectives. First, it considers recording from the perspective of those undertaking the activity, for example at the project level within a country. This recording encourages the reporting of all relevant expenditures to undertake the activity including wages and salaries, intermediate costs (for inputs such as fuel, seeds, water), produced assets (e.g., machinery, computers) and non-produced assets (e.g., land). As appropriate and where data are available, the information on this expenditure may be recorded in terms of who has provided the goods and services to the project and/or in terms of the economic unit managing the activity (government, households, private sector, etc). A complete recording of all expenditures on an environmental activity for a country will provide an estimate of national expenditure on an environmental activity.

The second perspective is to consider the economic units that are the sources of finance for the environmental activity. This perspective records information on whether the finance has come from domestic or international sources and whether the finance is by governments, businesses, households, non-profit organizations or international agencies. Although not described in the SEEA Central Framework, it is possible to extend the recording to capture additional details concerning the type of finance in terms of, for example, its concessionally or the type of financial instrument. This second perspective aligns closely to the type of framing and coverage provided in Figure 1 above.

Under both perspectives, the recording is envisaged as taking place with reference to individual countries. That is, both the recording by type of expenditure and recording by source of finance should relate to projects within a single country.

¹³ <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/nationalaccount/docs/sna2008.pdf>

¹⁴ <https://www.imf.org/external/Pubs/FT/GFS/Manual/2014/gfsfinal.pdf>

¹⁵ <https://www.elibrary.imf.org/view/IMF069/22606-9781513579191/22606-9781513579191/ch02.xml?rskey=FYc3a3&result=1&highlight=true>

¹⁶ <https://seea.un.org/content/seea-central-framework>

Ideally, and conceptually, there is a clear connection between these two perspectives that centres around the economic unit that is managing the activity, i.e., at the project or programme level. Thus, for a given project the aggregate expenditures of the various goods, services and assets purchased to undertake the environmental activity should reconcile with the source of financing for the project.

In practice, there are many challenges in securing this alignment in data. For example, those providing financing may not be aware of precisely how that money is spent, particularly if it is allocated across a number of projects and purposes, or where a single project receives finance from a number of sources.

3 Proposed changes in the SO5 Progress Indicators

Taking into consideration Decision 11/COP14, the *Global Mechanism proposes the revision of progress indicators on strategic objective 5 to better track financial resources for the implementation of the Convention*. While no change is proposed for progress indicators SO5-1 (Trends in international bilateral and multilateral official development assistance) and SO5-2 (Trends in domestic public resources) which would continue to track relevant types of financial resources; revisions to current progress indicator SO5-3 (Trends in number of co-financing partners) and SO5-4 (Resources mobilized from innovative sources of finance, including from the private sector) could be considered. This section describes the following proposed changes: (i) Merging SO5-3 with SO5-4 to create a new SO5-3 concerning private sector resources; (ii) Creating a new SO5-4 indicator for technology transfer; and (iii) Introducing a new SO5-5 indicator concerning future resource needs.

Current progress Indicator SO5-3 ‘trends in the number of co-financing partners’ represents a subset of relevant information linked to actions related to the mobilization of resources largely from the private sector towards the objectives of the Convention and hence has a direct overlap with the current SO5-4 indicator. Therefore, it is proposed to merge current indicators SO5-3 and SO5-4 in order to have a single indicator with a broader scope. Note that relevant data on co-financing partners may still be provided through indicators SO5-1 and SO5-2, when relevant partnerships are linked to mobilization of public international or domestic resources respectively.

The modifications proposed for the merged indicator consist of changing the focus towards the measurement of “international and domestic private resources”. This revised progress indicator thus puts explicit emphasis on the measurement of resources from the private sector of the reporting country that contributed to domestic and international efforts to combat DLDD. At its core, this progress indicator on resources from the private sector offers the possibility to monitor complementary flows to those tracked in SO5-1 and SO5-2, that cover international and domestic public resources respectively. Within the proposed new naming of this progress indicator, the possibility of reporting on innovative sources of finance resulting from the private sector is still offered. Overall, it is found more meaningful to track the financial resources across different types of entities (i.e. public and private) rather than features related to the perceived innovative aspects of the monitored flows. Thus, it will be possible to report on all the private sector instruments and sources – not only those deemed innovative – thus broadening the scope of the monitoring, and providing information on trends, avoiding backsliding with respect to the previous template.

A new progress indicator entitled “technology transfer” is proposed as requested in Decision 11/COP14. This new indicator tracks activities relevant to the support for the transfer of technology for the implementation of the Convention. The indicator aims to collect information on resources provided and/or received for technology transfer measures or activities. These activities include information on science and technology at regional or project level, including cooperation agreements between countries, policies and strategies implemented to support technology transfer in recipient countries and efforts to involve the private sector in transferring technologies to combat DLDD.

A new progress indicator SO5-5 entitled “Future resources for activities related to the implementation of the Convention” is proposed. This is a newly introduced qualitative indicator, with three questions, which encourages country Parties to reflect on future resource needs for the implementation of the

47 Convention. Out of the three questions, one is dedicated to reporting on resources needed by Parties
 48 for the implementation of the Convention, including capacity building, technology transfer and
 49 financial needs. Key information on needs should be anchored in national strategies and planning, and
 50 amounts reported should be estimated based on a methodology to be explained.

51
 52 *Due to the proposed changes outlined above, it is further suggested to renumber the progress*
 53 *indicators for strategic objective 5.* This considers the proposed deletion of the former indicator
 54 “trends in the number of co-financing partners”, conceptual changes in previous SO5-4 and the
 55 addition of new progress indicators on technology transfer support and future planning. Table 1 sets
 56 out the current and proposed list of progress indicators for strategic objective 5 based on the changes
 57 presented above.

58
 59 Table 1: Proposed naming and renumbering of progress indicators related to Strategic Objective 5
 60 (SO5) for the UNCCD reporting template 2021-2022

61

Progress Indicators	UNCCD Reporting Template 2017-2018	Proposed UNCCD Reporting Template 2021-2022
SO5-1	Trends in international bilateral and multilateral official development assistance	Bilateral and multilateral public resources
SO5-2	Trends in domestic public resources	Domestic public resources
SO5-3	Trends in number of co-financing partners	International and domestic private resources
SO5-4	Resources mobilized from innovative sources of finance, including from the private sector	Technology Transfer
SO5-5		Future resources for activities related to the implementation of the Convention

62
 63 **3.1 Reporting options for the new SO5 Progress Indicators**
 64

65 *The proposed reporting template 2021-2022 offers the option to report in quantitative terms the*
 66 *amount of resources mobilized for all progress indicators (from SO5-1 to SO5-4) subject to data*
 67 *availability.* The fact that previous progress indicators were largely reported in qualitative terms,
 68 without providing disaggregated quantitative information on the amounts of resources mobilized,
 69 meant that the information collected could provide only a partial view of supporting activities that
 70 combat desertification, land degradation and drought. With the purpose of better monitoring changes
 71 in the mobilization of financial and non-financial resources for the implementation of the Convention,
 72 the new template encourages Parties to progressively include additional quantitative data for
 73 reporting on strategic objective 5 as data become available. For ease of reference, in the last UNCCD
 74 reporting cycle (2017-2018), three of the four progress indicators (SO5-2, SO5-3 and SO5-4) used
 75 qualitative trends to measure these indicators; while the remaining progress indicator (SO5-1 on
 76 bilateral Official Development Assistance (ODA)) was largely reported in a quantitative manner by
 77 those Parties for which data were available.

78
 79 *The proposed reporting template 2021-2022 also offers flexibility in the reporting by introducing Tiers,*
 80 *facilitating the reporting to those Parties lacking data in quantitative terms.* As the proposed

81 framework of indicators for monitoring strategic objective 5 may present challenges to some Parties
82 in terms of data availability, the new template offers the possibility to report in two Tiers:

83

84 Tier 1 involves reporting trends in the progress indicator in qualitative terms (i.e. increasing,
85 stable or declining trends) based on the expert opinion of the reporting Party. This feature is
86 similar to that used in the previous reporting template.

87

88 Tier 2 involves reporting trends in the progress indicators in a quantitative manner. Under this
89 Tier, country Parties are encouraged to report by recording data about individual *projects*
90 combating DLDD. In this sense, it is recommended to use a bottom-up approach (i.e. project
91 based) for collecting relevant data. This is due to the fact that country level statistics most
92 often do not separately classify or identify expenditures on DLDD.

93

94 Regarding the default data for reporting on SO5-1 to SO5-5 under Tier 2, the general consideration is
95 that limited default data are available to support the complete set of SO5 progress indicators in a
96 quantitative manner, based on a review of studies, databases and initiatives. The primary challenge is
97 that the identified data sources are not designed to systematically distinguish DLDD related activities.
98 This is for instance the case of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) Government Finance Statistics
99 (GFS) standard. These statistics report for example domestic expenditures in agriculture activities
100 without identifying those combating land degradation and desertification. In the specific case of SO5-
101 1 and SO5-3, however, the Creditor Reporting System (CRS)¹⁷ of OECD provides data for some of the
102 relevant flows as the bilateral international Official Development Assistance (ODA) and International
103 Private Sector financial flows, including philanthropies, related to desertification, as developed in the
104 next section.

105

106 In addition, the proposed progress indicators allow also for the provision of descriptive information.
107 Such descriptive part can include information that cannot be reported in tabular format, such as
108 qualitative information on policies and measures, the descriptions of projects, programmes,
109 instruments, as well as case studies, experiences and best practices relevant to each indicator. The
110 descriptive part can also contain information on non-financial resources, and reference to national
111 circumstances and institutional arrangements for reporting.

112 *In the context of the proposed template, a set of qualitative questions related to the mobilization of*
113 *resources is additionally proposed, which are included at the end of each SO5 progress indicator of the*
114 *reporting template.* These questions intent to capture complementary information to the relevant
115 indicator. It is asked whether a target on domestic resources has been set or not, and which measures
116 have been taken to encourage private sector to provide support for the implementation of the
117 Convention. Parties will also have the possibility to provide information on the types of new or current
118 technologies required to address DLDD, and on specific national circumstances and institutional
119 arrangements relevant to financial flows and reporting. Finally, the new indicator framework provides
120 also space to describe definitions and methodologies used, with the purpose of offering flexibility and
121 transparency in the reporting.

¹⁷ Creditor Reporting System (CRS) is the central database for development co-operation compiled by the OECD's Development Assistance Committee (DAC), which is the official source of development co-operation statistics for all DAC member countries (OECD 2014).

122 4 Progress Indicators

123

124 4.1 SO5-1 Bilateral and multilateral public resources

125

126 This indicator aims to capture information on international resources provided and received through
127 bilateral and multilateral channels for the implementation of the Convention. The indicator envisages
128 a description and the reporting of information on the trends over the 5-year period (Tier 1) and
129 additional quantitative data at disaggregated level in tabular format (Tier 2). Default data will be
130 provided based on the desertification Rio Marker of the OECD.

131 Country Parties providers of Official Development Assistant (ODA) and other official flows (OOF)
132 should report on: financial contributions provided to governments of developing countries and
133 international organizations; quantified in-kind contributions provided to projects in developing
134 countries; and financial resources for technical assistance. Recipient country Parties should report on
135 ODA and OOF received from other countries and international organizations; financial contributions
136 received from third countries or multilateral organizations, funds or UN Agencies; and received
137 quantified in-kind contributions to projects. In case the reporting country is both a provider and a
138 recipient of international public bilateral and/or multilateral resources, information on both should
139 be provided.

140 The ODA and other official flows are measured by the gross ODA disbursed in current USD. It should
141 encompass bilateral, multilateral, multi-bilateral (earmarked) and other official flows. The OECD CRS
142 database allows the selection of data by provider and by recipient country Party¹⁸. Default data include
143 activities marked with the desertification Rio Marker 2 as “principal” or “significant”. The selection of
144 the Donor in the database allows to choose the provider of resource flows among countries,
145 multilateral institutions including UN agencies and specific funds. The selection of Recipient allows to
146 choose the recipient developing country or the country groups. Data on other official flows are not
147 included as default data, due to discontinuities in the availability of the Rio Marker on desertification
148 for these flows. However, reporting Parties can provide this information. For the sake of this
149 accounting framework, officially supported export credits can be reported as other official flows under
150 SO5-1.

151 Methods are described in two tiers in order to *offer flexibility in the reporting*. Country Parties, based
152 on their capacities and data available, can choose to report only according to Tier 1. Furthermore,
153 country Parties can further describe the challenges faced for the collection of disaggregated activity-
154 level data.

155 Tier 1 includes descriptive and qualitative information relevant to the international public resources
156 provided and received. Description can include aggregated quantitative information and information
157 difficult to be reported in tabular format, as explained above, including information on non-financial
158 resources. Tier 1 also comprises the assessment and indication of trends in the proposed table (up,
159 stable, down) for resources provided and/or received.

¹⁸ Data can be accessed at: <https://stats.oecd.org/> > Development > Flows based on individual projects (CRS) > Customise Selection. All bilateral ODA and non-export credit OOF are identified with Rio Markers, while Rio markers on OOF is not systematically available.

160 Tier 2 aims to collect more detailed quantitative and descriptive information at the highest
161 disaggregation level available (project/activity, programme level; or aggregated by country/region or
162 institution/instrument; aggregate information by year or over the period). It is possible to use the
163 tabular formats also when information is not exhaustive.

164 Indicator SO5-1 provides also the space to include information on amounts mobilized from the private
165 sector by official development finance interventions. In this regards, the OECD DAC offers an
166 instrument-specific approach covering all private finance leveraged by public interventions with a
167 direct causality link between flows. A dedicated column in the proposed tabular format is added to
168 facilitate harmonization with the OECD DAC CRS reporting.

169

170 4.2 SO5-2 Domestic public resources

171

172 This progress indicator is concerned with domestic resources mobilized and spent by government
173 agencies at different levels (e.g. central, state and local governments) that combat DLDD. It is
174 important to remark that resources mobilized from public sources can be further allocated to the
175 various entities within the country as for example household, private firms, governments, NGOs etc.
176 It is recommended however to track these flows from the sources, that is the government agencies,
177 rather than the recipients of these resources as it may reduce the data collection efforts.

178 Methods are described in two tiers in order to *offer flexibility in the reporting*. Country Parties should
179 select the Tier approach most relevant for the reporting country Party based on the capacities and
180 data available.

181 Tier 1 involves reporting trends in this progress indicator in qualitative terms (i.e. increasing, stable or
182 declining trends). This feature is similar to that used in the previous reporting template.

183 Tier 2 recommends carrying out an inventory of projects and programs supported by domestic public
184 resources, which primary purpose is the supporting of DLDD-related activities. The total expenditure
185 on those desertification projects will provide a measure for indicator SO5-2. Countries are encouraged
186 to report using Tier 2 whenever data is available.

187 A bottom-up approach is proposed under Tier 2 based on an inventory of projects. Box 2 illustrates
188 the current data challenges using macro figures related to government expenditure statistics.

189 In addition, with the purpose of further collecting information on mechanisms that may influence the
190 behaviour of the various entities in the economy regarding DLDD, this progress indicator includes a
191 series of questions related to environmental taxes on degrading activities as well as information on
192 subsidies related activities that protect, reduce or restore land resources.

193

194 **Box 2: International Monetary Fund Government Finance Statistics database**

195

196 The International Monetary Fund (IMF) Government Finance Statistics (GFS) database provides fiscal data
197 related, among others, to government revenues and expenditures for all reporting countries. The GFS database
198 does not provide details at the level of DLDD activities. However, the most relevant class of expenditure in which
199 expenditure on DLDD would be most likely to be recorded concerns expenditure on agriculture and
200 Environmental Protection¹⁹. In the case of expenditure in agriculture, however, this class encompasses also
201 payments to support agricultural activity such as crop inspection services, support for farm prices, and fertilizer
202 subsidies; whereas the accounts on environmental protection also include expenditures on the wide variety of
203 issues relevant for the environment, and not only those related specifically to DLDD, such as air pollution control,
204 treatment of waste water, prevention or reduction of noise, etc.

205 While the current state of data from the GFS do not meet the requirements for the UNCCD reporting, there is
206 reason to consider further development and engagement with these sources. In the first instance, these sources
207 have the appropriate level of structure and commitment to collating data of this type – i.e., payments by
208 governments to support development. They have well defined and longstanding definitions and data collection
209 processes within all countries. This infrastructure can therefore be built upon and allows data on desertification
210 to be readily placed in a broader context. At the same time, making changes and additions to long-standing data
211 collection processes can be a long and tedious process.

212 For indicators based on data sourced from domestic government finance statistics (GFS), more detailed data
213 could be accessed via budget and financial statements linking to the same types of expenditure classes as
214 described for indicator SO5-2.

215

216 **4.3 SO5-3 International and domestic private resources**

217

218 The scope of this indicator encompasses financing by all private sector organisations including
219 corporations (e.g. private sector funds), households and non-profit organisations (e.g. philanthropic
220 foundations) from domestic and international sources. Such private sources of financing can provide
221 resources in the form of concessional and non-concessional resources to the entities in a country (e.g.
222 see Annex 2).

223

224 Methods are described in two tiers in order to *offer flexibility in the reporting*. Country Parties should
225 select the Tier approach most relevant for the reporting country Party based on the capacities and
226 data available.

227

228 Tier 1 involves reporting trends in the progress indicator in qualitative terms (i.e. increasing, stable or
229 declining trends). This feature is similar to that used in the previous reporting template.

230

231 Tier 2 allows the reporting of more granular data at investment, operation or activity level – or at the
232 highest disaggregation level available. Besides OECD DAC data on Private Development Finance or
233 data from private donors included in the CRS, international private sector contribution can be
234 investigated into the operations of private actors and dedicated funds working with the private sector.
235 The collection of relevant data should rely on case studies, dedicated datasets, private entities
236 disclosure on a case-by-case basis.

¹⁹ See <https://www.imf.org/external/Pubs/FT/GFS/Manual/2014/gfsfinal.pdf> page 152.

237 4.4 SO5-4 Technology transfer

238

239 This indicator aims at collecting information from Parties on resources allocated to the transfer of
240 technologies to implement the Convention, both provided to and received from other countries.
241 Trends in technology transfer support are measured by summing total Official Development
242 Assistance (ODA) flows, Other official flows and Private development finance for the principal
243 objective of desertification activities which are specifically aimed at transferring or developing
244 technologies to combat DLDD or incorporate a technology transfer component at project or activity
245 level.

246 The identification of DLDD relevant activities including a technology transfer component or specifically
247 aimed at transferring or developing technologies to combat DLDD does not have a recognized
248 methodology, however, considering the nature of flows and newly introduced indicators, the
249 following guidance is provided for Parties for collection of data.

250 Default data for the SO5-4 indicator on technology transfer are drawn from the OECD CRS system on
251 Official Development Assistance (ODA) flows, Other official flows and Private development finance for
252 the principal objective of desertification activities that are channelled through teaching institutions,
253 research institutes and similar agencies. The ODA and other official flows are measured by the gross
254 disbursements in current USD. A possible relevant sector in the CRS system, coherently with the
255 methodologies adopted for reporting on international public and private resources, can be
256 Agriculture, Agricultural land resources which covers financing for soil degradation control; soil
257 improvement; drainage of water logged areas; soil desalination; agricultural land surveys; land
258 reclamation; erosion control, desertification control. The flows provided or received by a country in a
259 given year can be accessed via the OECD Creditor Reporting System (CRS) as explained for SO5-1.

260 Tier 1 reporting includes descriptive and qualitative information relevant to the resources provided
261 and/or received for the transfer of technology for the implementation of the Convention. The
262 description can include information on strategies employed to support technology development and
263 transfer, including case studies; support for the development and enhancement of in-country
264 capacities and technologies; resources provided and received for the use and dissemination of modern
265 technology for data collection, transmission and assessment on land degradation; case studies,
266 including key success and failure stories; how the support contributes to research and development,
267 demonstration, deployment, diffusion and transfer of technology used to combat land degradation.

268 Available information on technology development, diffusion and transfer can also address the
269 application of new technologies to combat DLDD as well as the transfer of related knowledge, know-
270 how and good practices. For instance, qualitative information can address how affected country
271 Parties, in particular developing country Parties and local populations can access appropriate
272 technology, knowledge and know-how; how this technology, knowledge and know-how is promoted
273 and facilitated; and how particular relevant traditional and local technology, knowledge, know-how
274 and practices are protected, promoted and used. Descriptive Tier 1 reporting can also include
275 information on policies and measures implemented to accelerate, encourage and enable innovation
276 and the transfer of technologies by the private sector; on how Parties cooperate internationally in the
277 fields of technology transfer as well as scientific research and development; on efforts to accelerate,
278 encourage and enable innovation, and how the private sector is encouraged to undertake activities
279 related to technology development and transfer and how such efforts support developing country
280 Parties.

281 Reporting on trends under Tier 1 (up, stable, down) should be based on qualitative information. In the
282 case of following a different approach, the methodology used should be clearly explained.

283 Tier 2 reporting is additional to Tier 1 and provides a tabular format to be filled along 12 parameters
284 included in the columns. In order to report Tier 2, activity data can be retrieved from the OECD CRS
285 for both technology transfer support provided and received. If this is not possible, a project level
286 approach can be used to identify activities relevant to combat DLDD.

287

288 4.5 SO5-5 Future support for activities related to the implementation of the 289 Convention 290

291 This indicator has a broad scope requiring data on expectations about future financing for DLDD
292 activities from all sources –public and private from international and domestic sources. Concerning
293 the financial resources needed for the implementation of the Convention, focus should be placed on
294 the objectives that need most support.

295 The indicator aims at identifying future resources that will be made available to implement the
296 Convention. It also aims to enhance clarity of information on resources needed at country level for
297 the same objective. Measuring the first two sub-indicators related respectively to planned provision
298 and mobilization of domestic (SO5-5.1) and international (SO5-5.2) public and private resources,
299 implies the collection of information from a range of sources. At national level, information can be
300 found in the relevant sections of public provisional budgets, as well as in environment-related financial
301 pledges and planned policies and measures related to DLDD. For domestic private sector, a case-by-
302 case approach is possible to rely upon, as well as on available data from case studies and dedicated
303 datasets.

304 Regarding international flows, it's possible to consider pledges made on bilateral and multilateral
305 public finance. A good proxy for this sub-indicator are figures on commitments on Official
306 Development Assistance (ODA) and Other official flows and Private Development Finance for the
307 principal objective of desertification activities. Figures on commitments attributable to a country (the
308 provider or the recipient) in a given year can be accessed via the OECD Creditor Reporting System
309 (CRS) <https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=crs1> .

310 For the SO5-5 indicator, the relevant commitments can be identified through the Rio Marker
311 “principal”. It is possible to consider flows addressed to sectors: in the CRS system arelevant sector
312 can be Agriculture, Agricultural land resources which covers financing for soil degradation control; soil
313 improvement; drainage of water logged areas; soil desalination; agricultural land surveys; land
314 reclamation; erosion control, desertification control. Future projections made at the country level for
315 required resources in medium and long-term planning documents could also be used as one of several
316 sources of information and data.

317 Measuring the sub-indicator SO5-5.3 on resources needed aims to collect information on estimates of
318 financial and non-financial needs to implement the Convention at country level, including needs in
319 terms of technology transfer. Methodological information on estimates, as well as on the
320 identification of needs anchored in a national strategies and plans, are key to provide clarity to this
321 indicator.

322 5 Recommendations

323

324 In order to continue tracking in an integrated way the various sources of financing for the DLDD, the
325 following recommendations are suggested for future work:

326

327 • To continue exploring options for identifying DLDD related expenditures from current
328 statistics. Currently, the categories used to record expenditures and financing flows do not
329 allow clear identification of DLDD financial flows. It would be appropriate for UNCCD to
330 promote the need to distinctly identify desertification activities as part of regular coding of
331 project level recording, particularly for publicly financed projects that are recorded within the
332 IMF GFS systems. This potential already exists in the OECD CRS system and should be further
333 encouraged in other initiatives.

334

335 • To continue considering and integrating the accounting principles developed in the UN System
336 of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA), as they can offer important generic insights
337 regarding the way financial flows for environmental protection and resource management are
338 recorded in the countries' national statistics.

339

340 • To continue exploring avenues for connecting the stream of work on SO5 with other ongoing
341 work on measuring the financing of sustainable development under the auspices of the Inter-
342 Agency Task Force on Financing for Development²⁰. In particular, the initiative to develop
343 Integrated National Financing Frameworks²¹.

344

345 • Developing and maintaining a database of DLDD related projects could further provide
346 coherent data at national level as well as improving the analysis of financial flows at regional
347 and global level. Using this inventory database of DLDD projects may also be useful to develop
348 a benchmarking study to gain an understanding of the type of projects that are commonly
349 undertaken, their cost in different countries, the types of expenditures and allocation of costs
350 as well as other related relevant information.

351

352 • For more complete and comprehensive data on the financing of DLDD activities, it may also
353 be possible to conduct public expenditure review on DLDD related activities for a set of
354 champion countries, as similarly carried out in the context of other thematic development
355 issues such biodiversity, climate change, poverty, etc.

356

357

358 • The Global Indicators Framework for SDG Indicator 17.7.1 collects information on total
359 amount of funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer,
360 dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies. However, the indicator
361 refers only to the broader environmental relevance. As more disaggregated data are available

²⁰ IATF – for the 2020 report see

https://developmentfinance.un.org/sites/developmentfinance.un.org/files/FSDR2020_Overview.pdf

362 at national level, DLDD specific contributions could be identified. In this regard, a case study
363 and best practices approach can be tested.
364
365

366 6 Final Remarks

367

368 With the purpose of providing a methodological background for reporting against UNCCD Strategic
369 Objective 5, this document describes the various types of financial and non-financial flows targeting
370 DLDD according to domestic and international as well as public and private sources of finance. Based
371 on this wide range of financial flows, it is recommended to report against three progress Indicators:
372 SO5-1 Bilateral and multilateral public resources; SO5-2 Domestic public resources; and SO5-3
373 International and domestic private resources. In addition, two further progress indicators are
374 proposed: SO5-4 Technology transfer support; and SO5-5 Future support for activities related to the
375 implementation of the Convention.

376
377 In general, the main challenge encountered relates to the availability of default datasets that cover
378 the five progress indicators for a large number of countries. This is mainly due to the fact that the
379 identified data sources have not been designed to systematically distinguish DLDD related activities.

380
381 In order to reduce the complexity of the reporting for those country Parties lacking the respective
382 data, a tiered approach to the reporting is proposed whereby countries might be able to report in
383 qualitative terms, as they have done in the previous reporting cycle. Also given the lack of macro-level
384 data for SO5, it is proposed to report on a project-based approach, that is by carrying out an inventory
385 of projects and programmes associated with the financing of DLDD activities.

386
387 To conclude, this methodological note outlined a series of improvements and progress with respect
388 to previous template for reporting on SO5, which is expected to lead to a more comprehensive
389 accounting framework for monitoring relevant financial and non-financial resources for the
390 implementation of the Convention.

391 Annexes

392

393 Annex 1: Non-exhaustive list of DLDD-specific actions

394

395 *Prevention and remediation of soil salinity*

396 Activities and measures aimed at the prevention and remediation of soil salinity. Concrete actions will
397 depend on climatic, geologic and other country-specific factors. Included are actions to increase
398 groundwater tables, e.g., through increased freshwater infiltration to avoid infiltration of seawater
399 into groundwater bodies, lowering of groundwater tables (when groundwater contains high levels of
400 salts) through long-term revegetation programmes, changes in irrigation practices, etc.

401 Excluded are measures that respond to economic concerns (agricultural production, reclamation of
402 land from the sea, etc.).

403 *Measurement, control, laboratories and similar*

404 All activities and measures aimed at controlling and measuring the quality and pollution of soils,
405 groundwater and surface water, measuring the extent of soil erosion and salinization, etc. Includes
406 the operation of monitoring systems, inventories of “black spots”, maps and databases of
407 groundwater and surface water quality, of soil pollution, erosion and salinity, etc.

408 Protection of biodiversity and landscapes

409 *Protection and rehabilitation of species and habitats*

410 Activities and measures aimed at the conservation, reintroduction or recovery of fauna and flora
411 species, as well as the restoring, rehabilitation and reshaping of damaged habitats for the purpose of
412 strengthening their natural functions. Includes conserving genetic heritage, recolonizing destroyed
413 ecosystems, placing bans on exploitation, trade, etc., of specific animal and plant species, for
414 protection purposes. Also includes censuses, inventories, databases, creation of gene reserves or
415 banks, improvement of linear infrastructures (e.g., underground passages or bridges for animals at
416 highways or railways), feeding of the young, and management of special natural reserves (botany
417 conservation areas, etc.). Activities may also include the control of fauna and flora in order to maintain
418 natural balances, including reintroduction of predator species and control of exotic fauna and flora
419 that pose a threat to native fauna, flora and habitats.

420 Main activities are the management and development of protected areas, whatever the denomination
421 they receive, i.e., areas protected from any economic exploitation or in which the latter is subject to
422 restrictive regulations whose explicit goal is the conservation and protection of habitats. Also included
423 are activities for the restoration of water bodies as aquatic habitats: artificial oxygenation and lime-
424 neutralization actions. When they have a clear protection of biodiversity purpose, measures and
425 activities related to urban parks and gardens are to be included. Purchase of land for protection of
426 species and habitats purposes is included.

427 *Protection of natural and semi-natural landscapes*

428 Activities and measures aimed at the protection of natural and semi-natural landscapes so as to
429 maintain and increase their aesthetic value and their role in biodiversity preservation. Included is the
430 preservation of legally protected natural objects, expenditures incurred for the rehabilitation of
431 abandoned mining and quarrying sites, re-naturalization of river banks, burying of electric lines,

432 maintenance of landscapes that are the result of traditional agricultural practices threatened by
433 prevailing economic conditions, etc. For biodiversity and landscape protection related to agriculture,
434 the identification of specific State aid programmes to farmers may be the only data source available.
435 Protection of forests against forest fires for the purpose of landscape protection is included.

436 Excluded are measures taken to protect historic monuments, measures to increase aesthetic values
437 for economic purposes (e.g., relandscaping to increase the value of real estate), as well as protection
438 of predominantly built-up landscapes.

439 *Protection of soil from erosion and other physical degradation*

440 Activities and measures aimed at the protection of soil from erosion and other physical degradation
441 (compacting, encrusting, etc.). They may consist of programmes intended to restore the protective
442 vegetal cover of soils, construction of anti-erosion walls, etc. Measures may also include subsidizing
443 agricultural and grazing practices less harmful for soils and water bodies. Excluded are activities
444 carried out for economic reasons (e.g., agricultural production or protection of settlements against
445 natural hazards such as landslides).

446 *Measurement, control, laboratories and similar*

447 Measurement, monitoring, analysis activities that are not classified under the preceding items. In
448 principle, inventories of fauna and flora are not covered, since they are classified under protection of
449 species.

450 *Other activities*

451 All other activities and measures aimed at the protection of biodiversity and landscape. These include
452 administration, training, information and education activities specific to the domain, when they can
453 be separated from other activities related to the same domain and similar activities related to other
454 classes

455 Sustainable land management strategies in forestry and agriculture can include reforestation,
456 sustainable forest management, agroforestry, crop production that ensures long-term soil health, and
457 sustainable grazing management

458

459

460

461

462

463

464

465

466

467

468 Annex 2: Recording financial flows between origin and destination sources

469

470 The following accounting table offers a schematic representation for recording financing of DLDD
471 related activities. The use of a complete accounting structure is important such that different flows
472 can be placed in context, featuring the structure in the sources and destinations of financing for DLDD.
473 The core of the accounting Table A-1 below reflects estimates in monetary terms. However, since the
474 structure of the table is designed to record flows between economic units – e.g., from multilateral
475 agencies to the government of a target country – the same accounting table can also be used to record
476 other flows, for example, concerning technology transfer.

477 In the ideal case, table A-1 is compiled by recording relevant entries for all projects within scope of
478 desertification related activities in a country with the potential to apportion or partition expenditure
479 where projects also support other objectives, e.g., concerning climate adaptation. Indeed, it would be
480 possible to use this template for recording financing data for an individual project or for a specific type
481 of fund/financing source e.g., the Land Degradation Neutrality Fund. In practice, it is more likely that
482 aggregate data are available for selected cells – e.g., concerning ODA flows.

483 Note that the table includes finance from international and domestic sources and public and private
484 sectors. The data should be entered following the standard rules for recording these financial flows as
485 described in the OECD CRS and the IMF GFS systems. It is likely that some reconciliation work will be
486 required to ensure there is no double counting of project expenditure and to ensure alignment of
487 recording categories and measurement definitions and boundaries.

488 Due to the general consistency with OECD and IMF guidelines, it will also be possible to match these
489 data with wider measures of, for example, government expenditure on health, education and other
490 programs; or with other data on environmental protection expenditure.

Table A-1 Accounting table to record financial flows on desertification related (DLDD) activities that are disbursed by domestic and international sources and received by economic units within a target country

		Users of finance <<target country>>					Supplementary data				
Financing units		Land holders	Private sector suppliers	Government agencies/Local authorities	Non-profit units	Non-resident units	Total DLDD	# projects or land area affected	Type of financial instrument/concessionality	Committed funding (\$)	Total Rio markers; SDGs (\$)
Domestic											
	Government										
	Private corporations										
	Non-profit units (Philanthropy)										
	Other domestic financing units										
International											
	Government (ODA)										
	- Bilateral										
	- Multilateral										
	- Multi-bilateral										
	Private corporations										
	- Non-financial										
	- Financial										
	Non-profit units (Philanthropy)										
	Other international financing units										
TOTAL											

Adapted from SEEA Central Framework, Table 4.5: Financing of national expenditure on environmental protection

Annex 3: Proposed template for reporting on UNCCD Strategic Objective 5

SO5-1 Bilateral and multilateral public resources

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

Please provide information, as available, on the policies and measures implemented to mobilize international public resources; on the projects, activities, regions or countries on which your country has focused to the greatest extent; as well as on any funding provided by the national government in favour of developing countries.

Description may include information on national circumstances and institutional arrangements relevant to the reporting on international public resources provided and received, as well as on effectiveness and impacts of resources. [Textual format]

Trends in international bilateral and multilateral public resources provided		
Up	↑	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stable	↔	<input type="checkbox"/>
Down	↓	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unknown	~	<input type="checkbox"/>

Trends in international bilateral and multilateral public resources received		
Up	↑	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stable	↔	<input type="checkbox"/>

Down	↓	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unknown	~	<input type="checkbox"/>

[Tier 2] Table 1 Financial resources provided and received

Please compile the table with data at the level of disaggregation available. Parties are encouraged to provide activity-level data.

Compiled default data are derived from information reported to the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee (DAC) by OECD country members, based on the desertification Rio Marker; default data can be amended by the reporting Party as appropriate.

Provided /Received	Year	Recipient / Provider	Title of project, programme, activity or other	Total Amount USD		Sector	Capacity Building	Technology transfer	Gender equality	Channel	Type of flow	Financial Instrument	Type of support	Amount mobilised through public interventions	Use, impact, (estimated) results	Additional information		
				Committed	Disbursed/Received													
P/R		Recipient / Provider country, region, global Recipient / Provider institution, entity				Agriculture Forestry water and sanitation cross-cutting other (specify)	Yes No	Yes No	Yes No	Bilateral Multilateral (Core contribution) Multilateral (DLDD-specific) Multi-bilateral Other (specify)	ODA OOF Other (specify)	Grant Concessional loan Non-concessional loan Equity Guarantee/Insurance Other (specify) ^a	Directly or Indirectly related to DLDD					
Total resources provided¹				xxx	xxx													
Total resources received¹				xxx	xxx													
Total¹				xxx	xxx													

Total per year¹

yyy

yyy

1. In case disaggregated information is not available, the Party can report only the total amount or the total amounts per year.

DOCUMENTATION BOX			
Please provide information on definitions or methodologies used for reporting information in the following reporting parameters:			
Year			<i>Explain the approach taken in reporting the year (calendar or fiscal years; year of commitment or disbursement).</i>
Recipient/Provider			<i>Explain the approach to reporting the recipient country, region or global when reporting bilateral or multi-bilateral support provided; the recipient institution when reporting multilateral support provided; provider country or countries when reporting bilateral or multi-bilateral support received; provider institution or entity when reporting multilateral support received.</i>
Amounts - disbursed and committed			<i>Explain the point of measurement of commitments and disbursements, avoiding double counting across years</i>
Sector			<i>Explain the sector classification used or whether the suggested categories are used.</i>
Capacity building Technology Transfer Gender Equality			<i>Explain the approach taken to indicate projects, activities or other as contributing to capacity-building and/or technology transfer objectives, or targets gender equality objective. No quantification needed.</i>
Channel			<i>Explain the chosen approach to reporting financial resources provided and/or received through bilateral, multi-bilateral, multilateral channels. Indicate the relevant channel to the reported project, programme, activity or other. For multilateral resources, indicate whether the amount provided or received is core general or DLDD-specific.</i>
Type of flow			<i>Explain or refer to the definitions used to report the type of flows (Official Development Assistance, Other Official Flow or other)</i>
Financial Instrument			<i>Explain or refer to the definitions used to report on financial instruments(e.g. grant, concessional loan, non-concessional loan, equity, guarantee, insurance, other (specify))</i>
Type of support			<i>Explain the definition used for support being directly or indirectly related to DLDD, how the relevance to DLDD is assessed, whether and how the approach is based on the use of OECD Rio Markers, if amounts indirectly related to DLDD are discounted.</i>
Amount mobilised through public interventions			<i>Indicate whether the amounts are estimated according to the OECD DAC methodology, or explain the methodology used</i>
Additional Information			<i>Indicate relevant additional information, including the exchange rate between domestic currency and United States dollars, the sources of data, project/programme details, executing agency, and links to relevant documentation</i>

SO5-2 Domestic public resources

[Tier 1] Please provide information on the domestic public expenditures, including subsidies, and revenues, including taxes, directly and indirectly related to the implementation of the Convention, including information on trends.

Please provide information, as available, on the economic instruments implemented to disincentivise land degradation and to incentivize land degradation neutrality; on the projects, activities, policies and measures on which your country has focused to the greatest extent.

Description may include information on national circumstances and institutional arrangements relevant to the reporting on domestic expenditures and revenues, directly and indirectly related to the implementation of the Convention at national level, and on their sources and use.

[Textual format]

Trends in domestic public expenditures and national level financing for activities relevant to the implementation of the Convention		
Up	↑	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stable	↔	<input type="checkbox"/>
Down	↓	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unknown	~	<input type="checkbox"/>

Trends in domestic public revenues from activities related to the implementation of the Convention		
Up	↑	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stable	↔	<input type="checkbox"/>
Down	↓	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unknown	~	<input type="checkbox"/>

[Tier 2] Table 2 Domestic public resources*

	Year	Amounts	Additional Information
Government expenditures			
Directly related to combat DLDD			
Indirectly related to combat DLDD			
Subsidies			
Subsidies related to combat DLDD			
Other transfers			
Total expenditures / total per year			
Government revenues			
Environmental taxes for the conservation of land resources and taxes related to combat DLDD			
Other transfers			
Total revenues / total per year			

* Please add rows as needed.

DOCUMENTATION BOX	
Please provide information on definitions or methodologies used for reporting information in the following reporting parameters:	
Government expenditures	<i>Explain the definitions and indicate the sources of data used for reporting on domestic public expenditures related to the implementation of the Convention.</i>
Subsidies	<i>Explain the definitions and indicate the sources of data used for reporting on subsidies related to the implementation of the Convention.</i>
Government revenues	<i>Explain the definitions and indicate the sources of data used for reporting on taxes, fees and charges related to the implementation of the Convention.</i>
Domestic resources directly or indirectly related to combat DLDD	<i>Explain the definition used for domestic expenditures being directly or indirectly related to the implementation of the Convention, how the relevance to DLDD is assessed, whether and how the approach is based on the use of OECD Rio Marker, whether any coefficient has been applied to the indirect estimate, or whether and how a sectoral approach has been used.</i>

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

[Yes/No][Explain]

SO5-3: International and domestic private resources [Optional]

[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.

Please provide information, as available, on the innovative sources of finance, the number of co-financing partners and blended finance facilities; on the projects, activities, regions or countries on which the private sector of your country has focused to the greatest extent; as well as on policies and measures implemented to incentivize the private sector to support actions to implement the Convention.

Description may include information on national circumstances and institutional arrangements relevant to the reporting on private resources mobilized by the private sector of your country in developing countries and at national level.

[Textual format]

Trends in international private resources		
Up	↑	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stable	↔	<input type="checkbox"/>
Down	↓	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unknown	~	<input type="checkbox"/>
Trends in domestic private resources		
Up	↑	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stable	↔	<input type="checkbox"/>
Down	↓	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unknown	~	<input type="checkbox"/>

[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
			<i>Charitable grant</i> <i>Commercial loans</i> <i>Private Export Credit</i> <i>Private Equities</i> <i>Private Insurance</i> <i>Other (specify)</i>	<i>Philanthropic Foundation</i> <i>Non-profit institution</i> <i>Pension fund</i> <i>Private corporation</i> <i>Other (specify)</i>	<i>Recipient country/region</i> <i>Domestic mobilization</i>	
Total		xxx				

Total per year		YYY				
----------------	--	-----	--	--	--	--

3.1 Please provide methodological information relevant to data presented in table 3

Include information on underlying assumptions, definitions and methodologies used to identify and report on international and domestic private financial resources. Please include links to relevant documentation.

[Textual format]

3.2 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?

[Textual format]

SO5-4 Technology transfer [Optional]

[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.

Please provide information, as available, on technology development, diffusion, transfer, and application of new technologies, as well as the transfer of related knowledge, know-how and good practices; on policies and measures implemented to accelerate, encourage and enable innovation and the transfer of technologies by the private sector; as well as on plans, needs and priorities related to the transfer of technology.

Description may include information on national circumstances and institutional arrangements relevant to the reporting on the transfer of technology.

[Textual format]

Trends in technology transfer support provided		
Up	↑	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stable	↔	<input type="checkbox"/>

Down	↓	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unknown	~	<input type="checkbox"/>

Trends in technology transfer support received		
Up	↑	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stable	↔	<input type="checkbox"/>
Down	↓	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unknown	~	<input type="checkbox"/>

[Tier 2] Table 4 Resources provided, received and required for technology transfer measures or activities

Provided Received Required	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	Add infor
				Recipient entity, country, region Global				Public sector Public and/or private sector Private sector	Planned Ongoing Completed			
Total												

Total per year												
----------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

4.1 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.

[Textual format]

4.2 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.

SO5-5 Future support for activities related to the implementation of the Convention [Optional]

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.

Description may include information on national circumstances and institutional arrangements relevant to the provision of ex-ante information on domestic resources. [Textual format]

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.

Description may include information on national circumstances and institutional arrangements relevant to the provision of ex-ante information on international resources. [Textual format]

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.

Description may include information on methodologies used to estimate quantitative amounts, on technology transfer and capacity building needs, as well as on national circumstances and institutional arrangements relevant to reporting on financial resources needed. [Textual format]