

United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification

Performance Review and Assessment of Implementation System

4th Reporting and Review Cycle - 2010

Report for Bulgaria

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- Submission Form

General Information Section

GENERAL INFORMATION ON THE REPORTING ENTITY	
Reporting country *	Bulgaria
Name and surname of the person submitting the report *	Tatyana Dimitrova
Affiliation and contact details *	urbansoil@moew.government.bg

Performance Indicators

C. Performance indicators

Performance indicators are for measuring progress against the five operational objectives of The Strategy, in line with decision 3/COP.8. The year 2008 (the first year of the Strategy) serves as the baseline year.

Affected country Parties are requested to report on the following fourteen performance indicators out of the eighteen consolidated performance indicators presented in ICCD/CRIC(8)/5/Add.1 and Add.2.

Reporting is guided by means of templates, one for each performance indicator. Within the templates, shaded areas contain information and explanatory texts and white areas are for reporting purposes and need to be filled in by affected country Parties with relevant quantitative data, selection of multiple choice boxes, or narrative information.

Operational Objective 1: Advocacy, awareness raising and education

Performance indicator CONS-O-1 for Outcome 1.1

Operational Objective 1: Advocacy, awareness raising and education

Performance indicator CONS-O-1 for Outcome 1.1

Number and size of information events organized on the subject of DLDD and/or DLDD synergies with climate change and biodiversity, and audience reached by media addressing DLDD and DLDD synergies.

Understanding of the indicator

At the national and local level, the indicator measures the performance of Convention-related communication strategies, in particular, whether DLDD issues and synergies are being communicated and if so, whether the communication is considered to be effective. Effectiveness is assessed through the appraisal of the media campaigns carried out; the assumption is that the stronger the media campaigns on DLDD issues and synergies, the higher the probability of passing the messages on to the target audience. The focus of the indicator is on information activities specifically dedicated to DLDD and/or DLDD synergies with climate change and biodiversity. Other reporting entities will complement the information provided by affected country Parties by reporting on Convention-related communication strategies at subregional, regional and global level.

Data needed

Information on events/media specifically addressing DLDD and/or DLDD synergies with climate change and biodiversity.

Attendance lists of events (meetings, workshops, seminars), programmes/projects' documents, estimate of target audience for major media events (campaigns, radio and television programmes, etc.).

Events organized and media produced by the UNCCD NFP or organized/produced by third parties not directly reporting to the Convention (TV channels, newspaper editors, etc.) shall be considered.

Data sources (indicative only)

International and national media (newspapers) advertising the events at national and local level, the Internet, the organizers of the events, programmes/projects' final reports.

Check the glossary for

'NFP', 'ICT', 'Information events', 'Media products', 'STIs', 'CSOs'

Media products have been grouped into: (a) Paper media products (articles, press releases, leaflets, flyers, brochures and comics, etc.); (b) radio and television programmes; (c) other ICT (websites, CDs, DVD, etc.).

Overall target

By 2018, 30 per cent of the global population is informed about DLDD and DLDD synergies with climate change and biodiversity

Number of information events

Year	Number of information events	Estimated number of participants in the information events
2008	468	
2009	134	14040
2010		
2011		
2012		
2013		
2014		
2015		
2016		
2017		
2018		

Question marked as 'No answer'.

Estimated number of persons reached by media products and by key stakeholders

Media products have been grouped into: (a) Paper media products (articles, press releases, leaflets, flyers, brochures and comics, etc.); (b) radio and television programmes; (c) other ICT (websites, CDs, DVD, etc.).

Year	Stakeholder	Paper media products	Radio and TV	other ICT
2008	Public at Large			
	Civil society organizations			
	Science and technology institutions			
2009	Public at Large			
	Civil society organizations			
	Science and technology institutions			
2010	Public at Large			
	Civil society organizations			
	Science and technology institutions			
2011	Public at Large			
	Civil society organizations			
	Science and technology institutions			
2012	Public at Large			
	Civil society organizations			
	Science and technology institutions			
2013	Public at Large			
	Civil society organizations			

	Science and technology institutions			
2014	Public at Large			
	Civil society organizations			
	Science and technology institutions			
2015	Public at Large			
	Civil society organizations			
	Science and technology institutions			
2016	Public at Large			
	Civil society organizations			
	Science and technology institutions			
2017	Public at Large			
	Civil society organizations			
	Science and technology institutions			
2018	Public at Large			
	Civil society organizations			
	Science and technology institutions			

Sources of information

Specify the sources used to extract the information provided above (add as many rows as necessary). If reporting online, you may also upload relevant documents.

- **Information was received from the Ministry of Environment and Water, through the national coordinators of UNCCD, UNCBD, UNFCCC and Ministry of Agriculture and Food, through their representatives in the National Coordination Committee to Combat Desertification.**

Attachments:

- CONS-0-1 for result 1.1.pdf
- NR_Bulgaria_2010.pdf

National contribution to the target

On the basis of the information you have provided above, estimate the proportion (%) of the population in your country which is informed about DLDD and DLDD synergies with climate change and biodiversity at the time of reporting?

Estimated share of total country population =

50 %

Question marked as 'No answer'.

Qualitative assessment

Is the information you have provided on communication processes part of a national communication strategy addressing environmental issues?

No

Performance indicator CONS-O-3 for Outcome 1.3

Performance indicator CONS-O-3 for Outcome 1.3

Number of CSOs and science and technology institutions participating in the Convention processes.

Understanding of the indicator

At the national level, the indicator measures the level of participation of civil society organizations (CSOs) and science and technology institutions (STIs) in DLDD-related programmes and projects. The indicator will outline whether the active involvement of these stakeholders in country-based initiatives increases over time and whether programmes/projects are valid tools for the engagement of, and receiving contributions from, CSOs and STIs at the field level. Other reporting entities will complement the information provided by affected country Parties by reporting on the involvement of CSOs and STIs at subregional, regional and global level; in particular, the secretariat and the GM will report on the involvement of CSOs and STIs at the institutional level.

Data needed

The specification of the organizations involved in the programmes/projects as reported in the PPSs.

Data sources (indicative only)

PPSs submitted to the UNCCD as part of the reporting exercise.

Check the glossary for

'STIs', 'CSOs', 'PPS', 'Convention processes'

Overall target

A steady growth in the participation of CSOs and science and technology institutions in the Convention processes is recorded along the implementation period of The Strategy.

In the PPSs you have specified the number of CSOs and the number of STIs involved in each programme/project. Add these numbers and give the totals by year in the table below.

Year	Number of CSOs involved in DLDD-related programmes/projects	Number of STIs involved in DLDD-related programmes/projects
2008	17	6
2009		
2010		
2011		
2012		
2013		
2014		
2015		
2016		
2017		
2018		

Question marked as 'No answer'.

Sources of information

Programme and project sheets (PPSs) submitted to UNCCD

No answer required

National contribution to the target

At the time of reporting, is your government undertaking concrete initiatives to increase the participation of CSOs and STIs in DLDD-related programmes and projects?

Yes

Qualitative assessment

Specify the reasons for the increasing and/or decreasing trend of the participation of CSOs and STIs to DLDD-related programmes/projects. (tick as many boxes as necessary and rate the level of importance)

		Not important	Important	Very important
X	Increased networking and collaboration opportunities		X	
X	Increased access to information and to national and/or international financing opportunities		X	
X	Increased willingness of the government in working with CSOs		X	
X	Increased interest of donors in working with CSOs		X	
	Strengthened organizational, project management and fund-raising capacity of CSOs			
	Increased funding opportunities requiring partnership with the STIs			
X	Strengthened organizational, project management and fund-raising capacity of the STIs		X	
	Other			

Other (specify) (max 30 words)

Civil society and the scientific community interested and willing to work on projects relating to land degradation or projects related to biodiversity and climate change.

Reasons for decreasing for CSOs

		Not important	Important	Very important
	Costly participatory processes			
X	Low organizational, fund-raising and project management capacity of CSOs		X	
	Government policies and/or the legal environment do not foster the engagement of CSOs			
X	Diminishing funding		X	
	Other			

Other (specify) (max 30 words)

Insufficient funds to finance projects with respect to the three Rio conventions is a serious impediment to exploit the opportunities and the capacity of civil society and the scientific community.

Reasons for decreasing for STIs

		Not important	Important	Very important
	DLDD topics are not prioritized by national STIs			

	Low organizational, fund-raising and project management capacity of STIs			
	Decreased networking opportunities at national and international level			
X	Diminishing funding			X
	Other			

Other (specify) (max 30 words)

In 2009 and 2010 are not funded under the National Action Programme - reason: lack of financial resources from national budget.

Performance indicator CONS-O-4 for Outcome 1.3

Operational Objective 1: Advocacy, awareness raising and education

Performance indicator CONS-O-4 for Outcome 1.3

Number and type of DLDD-related initiatives of CSOs and science and technology institutions in the field of education.

Understanding of the indicator

The indicator measures the number and type of DLDD-related initiatives undertaken by CSOs and STIs in the education sector at the national level. The assumption is that the higher the number of DLDD-related education initiatives undertaken by these stakeholders, the stronger their interest in addressing DLDD problems. A distinction is made between activities carried out in the formal education sector and in the non-formal education sector. This indicator focuses on "education" because "awareness" and "advocacy" are already measured through indicators CONS-O-1 and CONS-O-2, respectively. Other reporting entities will complement the information provided by affected country Parties by reporting on the involvement of CSOs and STIs at subregional, regional and global level.

Data needed

Information on initiatives undertaken in the field of education that may be found in: written communications by CSOs and STIs to the NFP; contractual and/or programme/project-related documents; records of academic bodies and their curricula.

Only initiatives in the field of education (formal and non-formal) directly relating to DLDD issues are to be considered.

Data sources (indicative only)

CSOs and STIs operating in the country.

Check the glossary for

'CSOs', 'STIs', 'NFP', 'Formal education', 'Non-formal education'.

Overall target

A steady growth in the number of DLDD-related education initiatives undertaken by CSOs and science and technology institutions is recorded along the implementation period of The Strategy

Number of DLDD-related initiatives undertaken

Year	Number of DLDD-related initiatives undertaken by CSOs formal education	Number of DLDD-related initiatives undertaken by CSOs non-formal education	Number of DLDD-related initiatives undertaken by STIs formal education	Number of DLDD-related initiatives undertaken by STIs non-formal education
2008		13		7
2009				
2010				

2011			
2012			
2013			
2014			
2015			
2016			
2017			
2018			

Sources of information

Specify the sources used to extract the information provided above (add as many rows as necessary). If reporting online, you may also upload relevant documents.

- **Information was received from the Ministry of Environment and Water, through the national coordinators of UNCCD, UNCBD and UNFCCC.**

Attachments:

- CONS-0-4 for result 1.3.pdf

National contribution to the target

At the time of reporting, is your government undertaking concrete initiatives to increase the delivery of DLDD-related initiatives in the education sector by CSOs and STIs?

Yes

Qualitative assessment

Specify the reasons for the increasing and/or decreasing trend of DLDD-related education initiatives undertaken by CSOs and STIs.

(tick as many boxes as necessary and rate the level of importance)

		Not important	Important	Very important
X	Increased access to funding		X	
X	Increased awareness of DLDD-related problems and of the need for action		X	
X	Increased knowledge of DLDD-related topics and enhanced skills of trainers/teachers		X	
X	Government policies are more supportive of education initiatives		X	
X	International donors are more supportive of education-focussed initiatives.		X	
	Other			

Other (specify) (max 30 words)

Thanks to financial support from the GEF to fund projects in the thematic area "Energy and the Environment" in Bulgaria.

Reasons for decreasing for CSOs

	Not	Important	Very

		important	important
X	Lack of financial resources		X
	Insufficient awareness and knowledge by national CSOs of DLDD-related issues		
	Limited capillary presence of national CSOs at the grass-root level		
	Other		

Other (specify) (max 30 words)

Main reasons - lack of financial resources

Reasons for decreasing for STIs

		Not important	Important	Very important
X	Lack of financial resources			X
X	National STIs are more focussed on research activities than on education and training		X	
	Other			

Other (specify) (max 30 words)

Main reasons - lack of financial resources

Operational Objective 2: Policy framework

Performance indicator CONS-O-5 for Outcomes 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3

Operational Objective 2: Policy framework

Performance indicator CONS-O-5 for Outcomes 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3

Number of affected country Parties, subregional and regional entities to have finalized the formulation/revision of NAPs/SRAPs/RAPs aligned to The Strategy, taking into account biophysical and socio-economic information, national planning and policies, and integration into investment frameworks.

Understanding of the indicator

At the national level, the indicator measures the performance of affected country Parties in formulating or revising their NAPs in alignment with The Strategy. While providing information on this process, the indicator also outlines whether: (a) the analysis of DLDD drivers, barriers to possible solutions, and measures that may eventually overcome these barriers, has been carried out; (b) the alignment process has been supported by biophysical and socio-economic baseline information; (c) the action programmes have been included in integrated investment frameworks; and (d) the action programmes have been integrated with other existing national plans and policies. The indicator will inform on the extent to which Parties have responded to decision 3/COP.8, paragraph 45, and on the feasibility of assessing the progress of The Strategy over its implementation period (2008–2018). Subregional and regional reporting entities will complement the information provided by affected country Parties by reporting on formulation or revision of SRAPs and RAPs in alignment with The Strategy.

Data needed

UNCCD NAP. Only a NAP formally approved by the relevant governmental authorities is to be considered as 'finalized'. Other relevant planning documents.

Data sources (indicative only)

UNCCD NFP.

Check the glossary for

'Finalized', 'NAP', 'NFP', 'driver', 'barrier', 'integrated investment framework', 'baseline'

Overall target

By 2014, at least 80 per cent of affected country Parties, subregional and regional entities have formulated/revise a NAP/SRAP/RAP aligned to The Strategy.

NAP Adoption and Revision

Had your country already adopted a NAP prior to The Strategy?

No

If yes, has your country revised the NAP in alignment with The Strategy?

No answer provided

If you have revised the NAP in alignment with The Strategy, specify the date of its approval.

No answer provided

If you have not revised the NAP in alignment with The Strategy, specify why the process was not initiated. (tick as many boxes as necessary and rate the level of importance)

	Not important	Important	Very Important
Not a priority for the government			
Lack of capacities			
Lack of financial resources			

Understaffing			
Lack of time			
Poor internal coordination among relevant ministries			
Other			

Other (specify) (max 30 words)

No answer provided

If your country had no NAP adopted prior to The Strategy, have you formulated an aligned NAP after The Strategy's adoption in 2008?

Yes

If yes, specify the date of its approval.

30/09/2008

If at the time of reporting you have not formulated a NAP aligned to The Strategy specify why the process was not initiated. (tick as many boxes as necessary and rate the level of importance)

	Not important	Important	Very Important
Not a priority for the government			
Lack of capacities			
Lack of financial resources			
Understaffing			
Lack of time			
Poor internal coordination among relevant ministries			
Other			

Other (specify) (max 30 words)

No answer provided

The questions below apply only to those countries having a NAP aligned to The Strategy

If you have a NAP, is it supported by biophysical and socio-economic baseline information?

Yes

If you have a NAP, does it assess DLDD drivers?

Yes

If you have a NAP, does it assess the barriers to sustainable land management?

Yes

If yes, does the NAP include recommendations to remove these barriers?

Yes

If you have a NAP, has it been included into an integrated investment framework?

Yes

If you have a NAP, has it been integrated into national development planning and relevant sectoral and investment plans and policies?

Yes

If yes, has the NAP been integrated into your country's Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper?

Yes

Did you refer to the Guidelines on the alignment of action programmes with The Strategy as proposed in ICCD/COP(9)/2/Add.1 while developing or reviewing your action plan?

Yes

Sources of information

Specify the sources used to extract the information provided above (add as many rows as necessary). If reporting online, you may also upload relevant documents.

- **Information is obtained from the National Program for Sustainable Land Management and Combating Desertification in Bulgaria /http://www.moew.government.bg/index_e.html/ and site UNDP /<http://www.undp.bg/projects.php/>**

Attachments:

- CONS-0-5 for outcomes 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3.pdf

Question marked as 'No answer'.

National contribution to the target

If you do not have an approved NAP aligned to The Strategy at the time of reporting, when do you plan to have it developed and approved?

No answer provided

Qualitative assessment

Has the formulation and/or alignment of the NAP been supported by external assistance?

Yes

If yes, did you receive assistance from one or more of the following institutions? (more than one box can be ticked)

- Secretariat
- GEF

If yes, which type of assistance did you receive?

Financial Support

Identify the major difficulties experienced in the formulation/alignment process (tick as many boxes as necessary and rate the level of importance).

	Not important	Important	Very Important
Not a priority for the government			
Poor availability of biophysical and socio- economic baseline information			
Existing investment frameworks are not fully compatible with the NAP			
Streamlining the NAP into existing plans and policies is too time-consuming			
Other			

Other (specify) (max 30 words)

We have had no difficulties aforementioned problems.

Performance indicator CONS-O-7 for Outcome 2.5

Performance indicator CONS-O-7 for Outcome 2.5

Number of initiatives for synergistic planning/programming of the three Rio Conventions or mechanisms for joint implementation, at all levels.

Understanding of the indicator

The indicator measures the existence of synergistic processes through the number of instruments (i.e. joint planning/programming and/or operational mechanisms) in place at the national level which foster the introduction of or strengthen the mutually reinforcing measures among the three Rio Conventions. The assumption is that the higher the number of enabling instruments in place, the higher the possibility of achieving synergies in implementation. This information will be complemented by the reporting of other reporting entities on synergistic processes at the subregional, regional and global level.

Data needed

Planning/programming documents and legislative/regulatory documents.

Only operational mechanisms which have the achievement of joint implementation, synergies, convergence, and the introduction or strengthening of reinforcing measures among the Rio Conventions clearly stated in their objectives shall be considered under this indicator.

Data sources (indicative only)

Relevant national ministries.

Check the glossary for

“Joint planning/programming initiatives”, “Operational mechanisms for joint implementation or mutual reinforcement”

For an indicative list of activities by Parties to promote synergies among the Rio Conventions, refer to [target=' blank>UNEP/CBD /COP/DC/IX/16, Annex II](#)

Overall target

By 2014, each affected country Party has either one joint national plan in place or functional mechanism(s) to ensure synergies among the three Rio Conventions

Are you implementing joint planning/programming initiatives for the three Rio Conventions?

Yes

If yes, specify the type of joint initiative(s) (tick as many boxes as necessary)

- Review of national plans and identification of gaps in synergies
- Identification of sectors and policies that could benefit from synergies and cooperation
- Review of plans and policies to enhance cooperation
- Enhancement of the institutional and scientific capacity of relevant stakeholders as well as of their awareness

Other (specify) (max 30 words)

The above activities are achieved through the implementation of GEF-funded projects under the three Rio Conventions, with the active participation of the Ministry of Environment and Water: Project No 00043507-SLM and Project No 00051783 “Rio Conventions”

Question marked as 'No answer'.

Do operational mechanisms for joint implementation or mutual reinforcement exist in your country?

No

If yes, specify the type of mechanism(s) (tick as many boxes as necessary)

No answer provided

Other (specify) (max 30 words)

No answer provided

Sources of information

Specify the sources used to extract the information provided above (add as many rows as necessary). If reporting online, you may also upload relevant documents.

- from site UNDP /<http://www.undp.bg/projects.php/>

Attachments:

- CONS-0-7 for result 2.5.pdf

Question marked as 'No answer'.

National contribution to the target

If your country is not implementing joint planning/programming or does not have operational mechanisms in place at the time of reporting, when do you plan to have something ensuring synergies in place?

No plan exists yet

Qualitative assessment

Has the establishment of synergistic processes for joint implementation of the Rio Conventions at national level been supported by the institutions of the Rio Conventions?

Yes

If yes, by which Convention? (more than one box can be ticked)

- UNCCD
- CBD
- UNFCCC

Identify the major difficulties experienced to establish synergistic planning/programming or mechanisms for joint implementation (tick as many boxes as necessary and rate the level of importance).

	Not important	Important	Very Important
Not a priority for the government			
Lack of capacities			
X Lack of financial resources			X
Understaffing			
Lack of time			
Poor internal coordination among relevant ministries			
Other			

Other (specify) (max 30 words)

Cooperation between the three conventions could be strengthened at national, regional and international levels simultaneously in order to ensure their full implementation for sustainable development, through the successful implementation of the project "Rio Conventions", funded by GEF.

Operational Objective 3: Science, technology and knowledge

Performance indicator CONS-O-8 for Outcomes 3.1 and 3.2

Operational Objective 3: Science, technology and knowledge

Performance indicator CONS-O-8 for Outcomes 3.1 and 3.2

Number of affected country Parties, subregional and regional entities to have established and supported a national/subregional /regional monitoring system for DLDD.

Understanding of the indicator

At the national level, the indicator measures the monitoring potential of the country by quantifying the number of monitoring systems established and supported. These monitoring systems may be specifically or partially (in the case of environmental monitoring systems) dedicated to UNCCD reporting. The indicator will inform on the extent to which it is realistic to expect more regular and coherent reporting by affected country Parties during the implementation of The Strategy and beyond. This information will be complemented by the reporting of other reporting entities on UNCCD-relevant monitoring systems established and supported at the subregional, regional and global level.

Data needed

Information on monitoring systems established within the national Ministries or other bodies/institutions.

Programmes/projects' documents, fiches and summary sheets, programmes/projects' interim or final reports.

Only those monitoring systems storing all or most of the information needed for reporting to the UNCCD shall be considered.

Data sources (indicative only)

Relevant national ministries, programme/project management units, other non-governmental initiatives.

Check the glossary for

'monitoring system', 'vulnerability'

Overall target

By 2018, at least 60 per cent of affected country Parties, subregional and regional reporting entities have established and supported national monitoring systems for DLDD

Is a monitoring system for DLDD established at the national level?

Yes

If yes, specify whether this system is: Functional

Yes

If yes, specify whether this system is: Regularly Updated

Yes

If no DLDD-specific monitoring system is in place, is an environmental monitoring system partially covering DLDD established at the national level?

No answer provided

List any monitoring system available at the sub- national level that can contribute to the UNCCD reporting (add as many rows as necessary).

- **Maintenance of a national system for monitoring for land degradation, desertification and drought.**

Number per kinds of monitoring

MONITORING OF THE LANDS AND SOILS

Soil monitoring program was developed and ratified in 2004 by the Minister of Environment and Water which was organized on three levels

Sources of information

Specify the sources used to extract the information provided above (add as many rows as necessary). If reporting online, you may also upload relevant documents.

- **Soil monitoring program was developed and ratified in 2004 by the Minister of Environment and Water which was organized on three levels. The Monitoring Program was fully conformed to the latest requirements of EC and the Executive Environment Agency. <http://nfp-bg.eionet.eu.int/bul/NSMOS/Soil/index>.**

Attachments:

- CONS-0-8 for outcome 3.1. and 3.2.pdf

Question marked as 'No answer'.

National contribution to the target

If your country does not have a national monitoring system partially or totally dedicated to DLDD in place at the time of reporting, do you plan to initiate one?

No answer provided

If yes, when?

No answer provided

Qualitative assessment

For those countries not having a national monitoring system totally or partially dedicated to DLDD, identify the major difficulties experienced in the establishment process (tick as many boxes as necessary and rate the level of importance).

	Not important	Important	Very important
Financial constraints			
Lack of capacities			
Human resources constraints			
Lack of coordination among relevant ministries and unclear attribution of responsibilities			
Lack of coordination among donor-led programme/project interventions			
Existing initiatives are too fragmented; cannot be realistically coordinated under one umbrella.			
Existing national and/or sub-national monitoring systems use different methodologies and cannot be realistically harmonised			
Other			

Other (specify) (max 30 words)

no

For those countries having a national monitoring system totally or partially dedicated to DLDD, how is the system maintained? (tick as many boxes as necessary and rate the level of importance)

	Not important	Important	Very important
X By means of national resources			X
By means of external support			
No maintenance is possible due to limited professional capacities			

No maintenance is possible due to limited financial resources			
Other			

Other (specify) (max 30 words)

Bulgaria has a well the construction and operational monitoring system.

Performance indicator CONS-O-9 for Outcome 3.1 and 3.2

Operational Objective 3: Science, technology and knowledge

Performance indicator CONS-O-9 for Outcome 3.1 and 3.2

Number of affected country Parties, subregional and regional entities reporting to the Convention along revised reporting guidelines on the basis of agreed indicators

Understanding of the indicator

The indicator measures the use of biophysical and socio-economic information at the national level in defining a commonly agreed core set of impact indicators for the UNCCD and in monitoring progress against these indicators using harmonized methodologies. The indicator will inform to what extent it is possible to compile a comparable and global assessment of UNCCD impact. Subregional and regional reporting entities will complement the information provided by affected country Parties by reporting on the use of impact indicators at the subregional and regional levels, if and when impact indicators for these levels will be commonly agreed upon by the Conference of the Parties.

Data needed

Reports to the UNCCD by affected country Parties in 2012 and 2016.

The information to report on this indicator will be compiled by affected country Parties every four years when reporting on the strategic objectives that require biophysical and socio-economic information (i.e. SO1, SO2 and SO3). Reporting on this indicator is due in 2012 and in 2016 only.

Data sources (indicative only)

UNCCD NFP.

Check the glossary for

'NFP'

Overall target

By 2018, at least 90 per cent of affected country Parties, subregional and regional reporting entities report to the Convention in compliance with the new reporting guidelines.

Question marked as 'No answer'.

Has your country reported on the two impact indicators considered by decision 13/COP.9 to be the minimum reporting requirement?

No answer required for this indicator in the 2010 reporting cycle

Question marked as 'No answer'.

Number of impact indicators for strategic objectives 1, 2 and 3 your country has reported on in 2012 and 2016
2012

No answer required for this indicator in the 2010 reporting cycle

2016

No answer required for this indicator in the 2010 reporting cycle

Question marked as 'No answer'.

While reporting on impact indicators, did you refer to the reporting guidelines, i.e. using the common baselines and methodologies defined by the CST?

No answer required for this indicator in the 2010 reporting cycle

Question marked as 'No answer'.

Sources of information

Specify the sources used to extract the information provided above (add as many rows information as necessary). If reporting online, you may also upload relevant documents.

No answer required for this indicator in the 2010 reporting cycle

Question marked as 'No answer'.

National contribution to the target

If in 2012 your country has not reported on some or all of the impact indicators for the UNCCD, when do you plan to do so?

No answer required for this indicator in the 2010 reporting cycle

If in 2012 your country has not complied with the reporting guidelines, i.e. using the common baselines and methodologies defined by the CST, when do you plan to do so?

No answer required for this indicator in the 2010 reporting cycle

Question marked as 'No answer'.

Qualitative assessment

Identify the major difficulties experienced in reporting against the impact indicators:

No answer required for this indicator in the 2010 reporting cycle

Other (specify) (max 30 words)

No answer required for this indicator in the 2010 reporting cycle

Performance indicator CONS-O-10 for Outcome 3.3 and 3.4

Operational Objective 3: Science, technology and knowledge

Performance indicator CONS-O-10 for Outcome 3.3 and 3.4

Number of revised NAPs/SRAPs/RAPs reflecting knowledge of DLDD drivers and their interactions, and of the interaction of DLDD with climate change and biodiversity.

Understanding of the indicator

The indicator measures knowledge-transfer processes from the theoretical to the operational level. This is done through an assessment carried out by affected country Parties (self-assessment) of the levels of traditional and scientific knowledge reflected in their NAPs. The assumption is that NAPs based on sound scientific and traditional knowledge will propose more significant and effective strategies and activities for implementation at the national level, and will, ultimately, perform better than those NAPs that do not take into account available knowledge on DLDD and DLDD synergies. The indicator will inform to what extent UNCCD implementation is likely to achieve meaningful results. Subregional and regional reporting entities will complement the information provided by affected country Parties by reporting on the assessment of their SRAPs and RAPs.

Data needed

NAP aligned to The Strategy.

Scientific literature consulted for the development of the NAP.

Data sources (indicative only)

UNCCD NFP.

Check the glossary for

'NAP', 'NFP', 'driver'

Countries not having a NAP or not having aligned their NAP to The Strategy do not report on this indicator.

The below questions are meant to guide the country's self-assessment of its aligned NAP.

Countries not having a NAP or not having aligned their NAP to The Strategy do not report on this indicator.

The below questions are meant to guide the country's self-assessment of its aligned NAP.

In your NAP, is the identification of biophysical and socio-economic drivers, and of their interaction, knowledge-based?

Yes

If yes, specify upon which type of knowledge it is based (tick as many boxes as necessary and rate the level of importance).

- Expert knowledge
- Traditional knowledge

If based on scientific literature, list the main reference literature consulted (add as many rows as needed). If reporting online, you may also upload relevant documents.

- Alexandrov V., 2005. On soil drought in Bulgaria – National Institute of Meteorology and Hydrology, Bulgarian Academy of Science.
- Alexandrov V., 2006. On Spatial Distribution of Soil Drought in Bulgaria.

In your NAP, is the analysis of the interaction between drought mitigation and restoration of degraded land and climate change mitigation/ adaptation or biodiversity conservation knowledge-based?

Yes

If yes, specify upon which type of knowledge it is based (tick as many boxes as necessary and rate the level of importance).

- Expert knowledge
- Traditional knowledge

If based on scientific literature, list the main reference literature consulted (add as many rows as needed). If reporting online, you may also upload relevant documents.

- Alexandrov V., 2005. On soil drought in Bulgaria – National Institute of Meteorology and Hydrology, Bulgarian Academy of Science.
- Alexandrov V., 2006. On Spatial Distribution of Soil Drought in Bulgaria.

Is drought mitigation analyzed and/or reflected in some of the actions outlined in the NAP?

Yes

Attachments:

- CONS-0-10 for outcome 3.3. and 3.4.pdf

Question marked as 'No answer'.

Sources of information

Specify the sources used to extract the information provided above:

UNCCD National Action Programme.

No answer required

Question marked as 'No answer'.

National contribution to the target

If in your NAP, DLDD drivers, their interactions, and the interaction of DLDD with climate change and biodiversity, are not analyzed on the basis of relevant scientific, expert and/or traditional knowledge, such that the self-assessment process is not fully successful, when do you expect to adjust your NAP so that it can successfully go through the self-assessment?

Qualitative assessment

If your NAP has not been developed taking into account relevant scientific and/or traditional knowledge, identify the reasons (tick as many boxes as necessary and rate the level of importance).

	Not important	Important	Very important
Relevant scientific literature is not available			
Relevant traditional or expert knowledge is not available			
Lack of financial resources to mobilise the necessary knowledge			
Poor coordination among the relevant ministries prevented an internal pooling of knowledge/expertise			
Relevant ministries could not contribute due to lack of time			
Relevant ministries could not contribute due to lack of staff			
Other			

Other (specify) (max 30 words)

The process of adapting to the information on biophysical and socio-economic processes e included in the NAP of Bulgaria

Performance indicator CONS-O-11 for Outcome 3.5

Operational Objective 3: Science, technology and knowledge

Performance indicator CONS-O-11 for Outcome 3.5

Type, number and users of DLDD-relevant knowledge-sharing systems at the global, regional, subregional and national levels described on the Convention website.

Understanding of the indicator

The indicator measures the presence at the national level of DLDD-related knowledge-sharing processes, through the quantification of the type and number of existing knowledge-sharing systems. Effectiveness of these systems is measured through quantification of their user-base. The indicator will inform to what extent scientific and traditional knowledge, including best practices, are available to and sufficiently shared with end-users. This information will be complemented by the reporting of other reporting entities on existing UNCCD-relevant knowledge-sharing systems at the subregional, regional and global level.

Data needed

Information from websites.

Only DLDD-relevant knowledge-sharing systems and networks shall be considered.

Data sources (indicative only)

Relevant organizations at the national level, relevant national ministries hosting knowledge-sharing systems and networks within their websites.

Check the glossary for

'knowledge-sharing system', 'PRAIS'

List any DLDD-relevant 'knowledge-sharing system' at the country level you are aware of, providing an Internet link and estimated number of users per year (add as many rows as necessary)

Name of the System

no information for estimated number of users per year

Internet Link

<http://www.moew.government.bg;>

<http://www.rioconventions.org;>

<http://chm.moew.government.bg;>

<http://monitoring.biodiversity.bg;>

<http://nfp-bg.eionet.eu.int;>

<http://eea.government.bg/website/Pest2008img/viewer.htm;>

http://nfp-bg.eionet.eu.int/bul/Output/N_Reports/index.html;

<http://www.ist-world.org;>

Estimated number of users per year

Approximately several thousand

Operational Objective 4: Capacity building

Performance indicator CONS-O-13 for Outcomes 4.1 and 4.2

Operational Objective 4: Capacity building

Performance indicator CONS-O-13 for Outcomes 4.1 and 4.2

Number of countries, subregional and regional reporting entities engaged in building capacity to combat DLDD on the basis of NCSA or other methodologies and instruments

Understanding of the indicator

At the national level the indicator measures the presence of capacity-building processes through the quantification of existing major capacity-building initiatives. The indicator will inform to what extent affected country Parties may be expected to meet their obligations foreseen by the Convention, including forthcoming ones (i.e. new reporting requirements, establishment of environmental monitoring systems, accessing new financing mechanisms). This information will be complemented by the reporting of other reporting entities on existing UNCCD-related capacity-building initiatives at the subregional, regional and global level.

Data needed

Information on DLDD-related capacity building initiatives.

Only major capacity-building plans/programmes/projects mentioned in the PPSs are to be considered.

Data sources (indicative only)

PPSs submitted to UNCCD as part of the reporting exercise

Programmes/projects' documents, fiches and summary sheets, interim or final reports of those programmes and projects identified through the PPSs as having DLDD-related capacity-building as a major objective.

Check the glossary for

'NCSA', 'PPS'

Overall target

By 2014, at least 90 per cent of affected country Parties, sub-regional and regional reporting entities implement DLDD specific capacity building plans or programs or projects.

Number of DLDD-related capacity building initiatives undertaken

Identify, if any, relevant programmes and projects through the PPSs and check corresponding programmes/projects' documents, fiches and summary sheets, and interim or final reports, to extract the information needed for completing the table below

Year	NCSA-generated	Other initiatives
2008	1	
2009	1	
2010		
2011		
2012		
2013		
2014		
2015		
2016		

2017		
2018		

Has your country assessed DLDD-related capacity building needs at the national level?

Yes

If yes, within the framework of which initiative?

- NCSA

Other (specify) (max 30 words)

Within the period of 2002-2003, the “Bulgarian National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA) for Improved Global Environmental Management” has been implemented by MOEW. This process led to the development of a Strategy and Plan for provision of the required capacity.

If yes, do you have assessed the necessary resources for addressing capacity building needs?

Yes

Are these resource requirements included into an investment framework?

Yes

Sources of information

Specify the sources used to extract the information provided above (add as many rows as necessary). If reporting online, you may also upload relevant documents.

- Within the period of 2002-2003, the “Bulgarian National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA) for Improved Global Environmental Management” has been implemented by MOEW.

The project enables an in-depth assessment of the existing capacities of Bulgaria to fulfill its obligations under three UN Conventions

Attachments:

- Operating objective 4 - capacity building.pdf

Question marked as 'No answer'.

National contribution to the target

If at the time of reporting there are no DLDD-specific capacity building plans, programmes or projects implemented in your country, when do you plan to have something in place?

No plans exist yet

Qualitative assessment

Have you received assistance from one or more of the following institutions to build capacities to combat DLDD? (more than one box can be ticked)

- GEF

If yes, which type of assistance have you received?

- Financial support

Operational Objective 5: Financing and technology transfer

Performance indicator CONS-O-14 for Outcome 5.1

Operational Objective 5: Financing and technology transfer

Performance indicator CONS-O-14 for Outcome 5.1

Number of affected country Parties, subregional and regional entities whose investment frameworks, established within the IFS devised by the GM or within other integrated financing strategies, reflect leveraging national, bilateral and multilateral resources for combating desertification and land degradation.

Understanding of the indicator

At the national level, the indicator measures the presence of integrated financing processes allowing the leverage of national, bilateral and multilateral resources for combating desertification and land degradation, through the quantification of investment frameworks developed by country Parties within the IFS devised by the GM or other integrated financing strategies promoted by diverse international institutions. This information will be complemented by the reporting of other reporting entities on the establishment of integrated investment frameworks at national, subregional and regional level.

Data needed

Investment frameworks documents.

Only investment frameworks prepared along the guidelines devised within integrated financing strategies shall be considered.

Data sources (indicative only)

Relevant national ministries.

Check the glossary for

'IFS', 'NAP' 'leveraging', 'integrated investment framework'

Overall target

By 2014, at least 50 per cent of affected country Parties, subregional and regional entities have developed integrated investment frameworks.

Has your country developed an integrated investment framework?

No

If yes, specify when it was developed.

No answer provided

The questions below apply only to those countries which have an integrated investment framework.

Is your integrated investment framework based on the NAP?

No answer provided

If based on the NAP, who assisted in its development?

No answer provided

Other (specify) (max 30 words)

No answer provided

If assisted, which type of assistance did you receive?

No answer provided

If assisted by the GM, was it devised within the IFS?

No answer provided

If your country has an integrated investment framework based on the NAP, is this framework concretely allowing the leverage of national, bilateral and multilateral resources for combating DLDD?

No answer provided

Sources of information

Specify the sources used to extract the information provided above (add as many rows as necessary). If reporting online, you may also upload relevant documents.

- **Bulgaria still lacks an integrated system for investment, but through the implementation of the project were developed NCSA Strategy and Plan (2005-2012) with the necessary financial resources to implement the three Rio conventions, with a total budget of 12 799, 9000**

Attachments:

- CONS-0-14 for outcome 5.1, 5.2 and 5.3.pdf
- Operating objective 5 - Funding and technology transfer.pdf

Question marked as 'No answer'.

National contribution to the target

If your country has not developed an integrated investment framework at the time of reporting, do you plan to do it?

No answer provided

If yes, when?

No answer provided

Question marked as 'No answer'.

Qualitative assessment

Identify the major difficulties experienced in developing an integrated investment framework (tick as many boxes as necessary and rate the level of importance).

	Not important	Important	Very Important
Financial constraints			
Human resources constraints			
Lack of coordination among relevant ministries and unclear attribution of responsibilities			
Lack of coordination among those providing support			
National, bilateral and multilateral resources are too diverse; cannot be realistically coordinated under one umbrella.			
Other			

Other (specify) (max 30 words)

no

Performance indicator CONS-O-16 for Outcome 5.2

Operational Objective 5: Financing and technology transfer

Performance indicator CONS-O-16 for Outcome 5.2

Degree of adequacy, timeliness and predictability of financial resources made available by developed country Parties to combat DLDD.

Understanding of the indicator

This is a qualitative indicator requiring the perception-based assessment by developing affected country Parties of the adequacy, timeliness and predictability of bilateral contributions received from developed country Parties for the implementation of the Convention. "Adequate", "timely" and "predictable" resources are frequently referred to in The Strategy as being necessary to ensure

proper planning and effective implementation. Subregional and regional reporting entities will complement the information provided by affected country Parties by reporting on their perception-based assessments.

Data needed

-

Data sources (indicative only)

-

Check the glossary for

-

Only affected country Parties entitled to receive assistance under the UNCCD are requested to report on this indicator.

Overall target

No target has been set for this indicator

How would you rate the bilateral assistance received within the framework of UNCCD for the implementation of The Strategy and of the Convention?

Adequacy of bilateral assistance

Adequate

Timeliness of bilateral assistance

Timely

Predictability of bilateral assistance

Predictable

Provide narrative justification on your above rating (max 100 words)

Bulgaria has received financial support from the GEF to implement the project Capacity Building for Sustainable Land Management.

Qualitative assessment

Did you receive assistance in raising resources from bilateral donors?

Yes

If yes, from whom? (more than one box can be ticked)

- GEF

Other (specify) (max 30 words)

Bulgaria has received financial support from the GEF to implement the project Capacity Building for Sustainable Land Management.

Has the level of adequacy, timeliness and predictability of bilateral assistance constrained your country's performance in planning and implementation with respect to UNCCD?

Yes

Performance indicator CONS-O-17 for Outcome 5.3

Operational Objective 5: Financing and technology transfer

Performance indicator CONS-O-17 for Outcome 5.3

Number of DLDD-related project proposals successfully submitted for financing to international financial institutions, facilities and funds, including the GEF.

Understanding of the indicator

The indicator measures the capacity of fund-raising at the national level, through the quantification of project proposals successfully submitted for funding to the various financing organizations. The indicator will inform to what extent affected country Parties make increasing efforts to mobilize resources. This information will be complemented by the reporting of other reporting entities on the fund-raising efforts at national, subregional and regional level.

Data needed

Information contained in the PPSs and SFAs submitted to UNCCD.

Data sources (indicative only)

PPSs and SFAs submitted to UNCCD as part of the reporting exercise.

The PPS requires specification of the project 'status' thus it allows the identification of relevant projects to be considered by this indicator and the monitoring of their approval status.

The SFA requires the specification of amounts committed to approved projects.

Check the glossary for

'PPS', 'SFA', 'Project proposals', 'currency', 'Successfully submitted proposals'

Overall target

A steady growth in the number of DLDD-related successfully submitted project proposals is recorded along the implementation period of The Strategy.

Number of project proposals submitted (pipeline) and ongoing, by biennium

Biennium	submitted (pipeline)	ongoing
2008-2009	5	11
2010-2011		
2012-2013		
2014-2015		
2016-2017		

Amount of funds raised, by biennium

You can find the amount of funds raised for the ongoing projects in the corresponding SFAs. Sum these amounts and give the total in the below table.

Biennium	Total amount
2008-2009	USD22141599
2010-2011	
2012-2013	
2014-2015	
2016-2017	

Question marked as 'No answer'.

Sources of information

Specify the sources used to extract the information provided above: Programme and Project Sheets and Standard Financial Annexes

No answer required

National contribution to the target

According to the information provided above, do you think that you are mobilizing enough resources from international

financial institutions, facilities and funds through successfully submitted project proposals?

Yes

If no, do you plan to increase the country's efforts in presenting project proposals to international financial institutions, facilities and funds?

No answer provided

Qualitative assessment

Identify the reasons for the increasing or decreasing trend of project proposals successfully submitted to international financial institutions, facilities and funds (tick as many boxes as necessary and rate the level of importance).

Reasons for increasing

		Not important	Important	Very Important
X	Easier and more transparent application procedures		X	
X	Increased capacities of national stakeholders to prepare applications		X	
	Major natural hazards occurred at the national level considerably increased the level of resources made available by the international community			
	Access to funding is increasingly facilitated by third parties such as the private sector			
	Existence of a financing strategy (IFS or others)			
	Other			

Other (specify) (max 30 words)

no

Reasons for decreasing

		Not important	Important	Very Important
	Financing opportunities are not publicised enough, lack of access to necessary information			
	Complicated application procedures, the level of complexity being worsened by the different requirements of the various donors			
X	Limited financial resources are made available for DLDD-related programmes/projects, and lack of DLDD-specific allocations within donors' portfolio.			X
	Other			

Other (specify) (max 30 words)

no

Performance indicator CONS-O-18 for Outcome 5.5

Operational Objective 5: Financing and technology transfer

Performance indicator CONS-O-18 for Outcome 5.5

Amount of financial resources and type of incentives which have enabled access to technology by affected country Parties.

Understanding of the indicator

The indicator measures whether access to technology is facilitated by means of financial resources or economic and policy incentives. The indicator will inform to what extent an enabling environment for technology transfer has been created at the national level and whether sufficient resources are dedicated to technology transfer. Subregional and regional reporting entities will complement the information provided by affected country Parties by reporting on financial resources and type of incentives which have enabled access to technology at the subregional and regional level.

Data needed

Budgets of relevant programmes and projects

Information on policy/regulatory, financial and fiscal incentives. Incentives facilitating access to technology shall be those established and implemented at the national level, not necessarily within the framework of DLDD-related cooperation.

Data sources (indicative only)

Financial documents of programmes and projects submitted as PPSs to the UNCCD as part of the reporting exercise.

National policy, regulatory and economic/financial documents.

Check the glossary for

'technical support', 'incentive', 'PPS'

Check the programmes and projects financial documents (budgets) and extract amounts allocated to: (1) technical support – material aid (equipment, hardware and software, machineries, etc); and (2) technical support – knowledge aid (technical assistance and advisory services). Add these amounts to provide totals in the table below.

Refer to the programmes and projects submitted as PPSs to the UNCCD and their relating budgets

Overall targets

A steady growth in the financial resources allocated to facilitate access to technology by affected country Parties is recorded along the implementation period of The Strategy.

A steady growth in the number of economic and policy incentives reported upon is recorded along the implementation period of The Strategy.

Estimate of amounts allocated to facilitate technology transfer

Check the programmes and projects financial documents (budgets) and extract amounts allocated to: (1) technical support – material aid (equipment, hardware and software, machineries, etc); and (2) technical support – knowledge aid (technical assistance and advisory services). Add these amounts to provide totals in the table below.

Refer to the programmes and projects submitted as PPSs to the UNCCD and their relating budgets

Year	Technical support – material aid	Technical support – knowledge aid
2008	USD22141599	---
2009		
2010		
2011		
2012		
2013		
2014		
2015		
2016		

2017		
2018		

Has your country established incentives intended to facilitate access to technology?

Yes

If yes, specify which types of incentives (more than one box can be ticked)

- Policy or regulatory incentives (for example, related to market requirements and regulations, import/export, foreign investment, research & development support, etc)
- Financial incentives (for example, preferential rates, State aid, subsidies, cash grants, loan guarantees, etc)

Sources of information

Specify the sources used to extract the information provided above (add as many rows as necessary). If reporting online, you may also upload relevant documents.

- 22141599 USD is a common amount for 2008 and 2009

<http://www.undp.bg/projects.php?id=77>

Attachments:

- o CONS-0-18 for outcome 5.5.pdf

National contribution to the target

According to the information provided above, do you think that enough resources are allocated through DLDD-related programmes and projects to facilitate access to technology by your country?

Yes

If your country has no incentives in place or if existing incentives to facilitate the creation of an enabling environment for technology transfer do not prove to be effective, are you planning to enforce additional measures?

No

If yes, when?

No answer provided

Qualitative assessment

If existing incentives do not prove to be effective, identify possible reasons (tick as many boxes as necessary and rate the level of importance).

	Not important	Important	Very Important
Policy or regulatory incentives are not enforced			
X There are not enough resources to apply financial or fiscal incentives			X
The national financial and credit systems (banks, credit agencies, etc) are not supportive			
Other			

Other (specify) (max 30 words)

no

Identify the reasons for the increasing or decreasing trend of financial resources allocated through DLDD-related programmes and projects to facilitate access to technology (tick as many boxes as necessary and

rate the level of importance).

Reasons for increasing

		Not important	Important	Very Important
X	Access facilitated by the spreading of IT		X	
	More appropriate technologies available			
	Appropriateness of government incentives			
	Other			

Other (specify) (max 30 words)

no

Reasons for decreasing

		Not important	Important	Very Important
	Technology sustainability is poor; technologies do not represent viable investments			
	Lack of fixed infrastructure for accessing technologies (those created on an ad hoc basis disappear once the support ends)			
	Lack of capacities for operation and maintenance of technologies			
	Lack of enabling policy and regulatory environments			
	Other			

Other (specify) (max 30 words)

no information

Standard Financial Annex

D. Standard Financial Annex

The CRIC has recommended that financial reporting be based on a standard financial reporting format to be used by affected country Parties and their development partners. It also indicated that emphasis in reports should be put on financial matters and also on an analysis of the impact of the activities undertaken (ICCD/CRIC(8)/5).

The purpose of the Standard Financial Annex (SFA) is to consolidate information on resources mobilized by affected country Parties and their development partners under the framework of relevant strategies and action programmes. It facilitates the aggregation of data on financial commitments, financial flows and resources available by all relevant funding sources for activities related to the implementation of the Convention. It also helps minimize double counting in financial statistics (ICCD/CRIC(8)/5/Add.4).

The SFA is to be used by each country Party and other reporting entities to list all financial commitments they have made during the reporting period in support of institutions, programmes, projects, as well as other relevant initiatives undertaken at national or international level for the implementation of the Convention.

More specifically, for each relevant financial commitment or allocation made in the reporting period, the SFA requires a minimum set of data grouped as follows:

Identification, i.e. data required to identify the reporting entity, the funding source and the activity financed;

Basic data, i.e. data specifying the amount and type of financial commitment made, as well as the recipient country, region, and/or organization, and the funding period, if applicable;

(c) Classification, i.e. categorization of the funded activity according to the Rio Markers for desertification, and the UNCCD Relevant Activity Codes (RACs).

The compilation of the SFA is guided by means of a template, which responds to the recommendations of CRIC 7, and builds on the GM methodological guide for financial reporting presented to CRIC 6 as part of the report of the intergovernmental Ad Hoc Working Group to improve the procedures for communication of information.

Within the template, shaded areas contain information and explanatory texts, while white areas are for reporting purposes and need to be filled in by the reporting entities with relevant data or narrative information.

Decision 13/COP.9, paragraph 8, invites country Parties and other reporting entities to refer to common terminology and definitions. Therefore, these guidelines should be read in conjunction with the comprehensive glossary presented in a separate document.

Financial Commitment #1 — In conformity with the “National Action Program for Sustainable Land Management and Combat against Desertification in the Republic of Bulgaria (2007 – 2013)” The program was developed under the project.) Project-SLM, PIMS 3189 LD MSP:“Capacity Building for Sustainable Land Management in Bulgaria”~~~

Reporting Entity

Enter the name of the country or organization submitting the official report to the UNCCD to which the financial commitment will be attached in the form of a consolidated Standard Financial Annex

- **Bulgaria - Central Government Institutions**

Other

- no

Funding Organization

Enter the full name and acronym (if applicable) of the organization that has made the financial commitment

- **Bulgaria - CCD Focal Point - Ministry of Environment and Water**

Other

- no

Name of activity funded

Enter the name or title of the activity, project, programme, organization or initiative funded with this financial commitment
In conformity with the "National Action Program for Sustainable Land Management and Combat against Desertification in the Republic of Bulgaria (2007 – 2013)"
The program was developed under the project.) Project-SLM, PIMS 3189 LD MSP:"Capacity Building for Sustainable Land Management in Bulgaria"

Identification code

Enter the Identification Code (ID), number or acronym given to the activity funded (if known)

№ 00043507

Recipient Country(ies) or (sub) region(s)

Enter the name of the country(ies), subregion(s) or region(s) in which the activity is taking place or is due to take place. Indicate "Global" if the activity is of global scale or has no specific geographical focus

- **Bulgaria**
-

Recipient Organization(s)

Enter the full name and acronym of the organization(s) to which the funds have been or will be transferred to

- **United Nations Development Programme**
-

Other

- **no**
-

Executing Agency(ies)

Enter the full name and acronym of the Agency(ies) or Organization(s) that is/are in charge of the execution of the activity

- **Implementing institution: Ministry of Environment and Water**
Partners: Ministry of Agriculture and Food, Executive Agency for Forestry
-

Question marked as 'No answer'.

Commitment date (dd/mm/yyyy)

Enter the date at which the financial commitment has been formally approved by the extending organization (e.g. 15/01/2011)

No answer provided

Currency/Amount committed

Indicate the currency denomination of the financial commitment (e.g. EUR, USD, YN, etc.). Enter the total amount of money committed as a numeric field, showing the entire figure (e.g. enter 1500000 to indicate 1.5 million). Do not use abbreviations, symbols or decimals

1 003,102 US Dollar

Type of funding

Indicate the type of funding provided through the financial commitment (e.g. grant, concessional loan, basket funding,
Grant

Start date (dd/mm/yyyy)

Enter the date at which the funding has been or is expected to be made available to the recipient organization (e.g. 15/01/2011)

1/09/2005

Completion date (dd/mm/yyyy)

Enter the date at which the funding has been or is expected to be utilized by the recipient organization (e.g. 15/01/2011),

if applicable

31/05/2008

Duration (no. of months)

Indicate the period covered by this funding, if applicable, expressed in number of months (numeric field. Do not use abbreviations, symbols or decimals)

33

Rio Marker for desertification

Assign the appropriate Rio Marker for desertification to the funded activity by ticking only one of the boxes below (refer to the Rio Markers guidance note for more information, examples and instructions)

3

Relevant Activity Code(s) (RACs)

Indicate all the Relevant Activity Codes (RACs) that may apply to the funded activity (refer to the RACs guidance note for more information, examples and instructions). Add as many rows as necessary.

- **2 Capacity Development and Planning**
-

Sources of information

Specify the sources used to extract the information provided above (add as many rows as necessary). If reporting online, you may also upload relevant documents.

- <http://www.undp.bg/projects.php?id=77>

Attachments:

- Standard Financial implementation.pdf

Programme and Project Sheets

E. Programme and Project Sheet

Programme and Project Sheets (PPS) are used to provide more detailed information on programmes or projects undertaken or completed in the reporting period. This includes programmes and projects in the pipeline, as well as final proposals submitted for funding to internal or external funding sources. All country Parties and other reporting entities involved in the financing, coordination or implementation of relevant programmes and projects are requested to prepare a PPS for each of them, and to attach them to their official report to the UNCCD.

The compilation of the PPS is guided by means of a template. These templates are intended to collect a minimum set of qualitative and quantitative data to facilitate the analysis of funding and investment flows, and the production of better financial statistics related to UNCCD implementation (ICCD/CRIC(8)/5/Add.4), with a view to enabling the CRIC to undertake an objective review of progress in the implementation of the Convention and The Strategy. The PPS also facilitate the computation of certain performance and impact indicators.

A distinctive feature of the PPS is that it allows country Parties and other reporting entities to specify which strategic and operational objectives of The Strategy are targeted by each programme or project. In addition, it allows for individual programme or project components to be categorized using the Rio Markers for desertification and Relevant Activity Codes (RACs).

Furthermore, the PPS can be used to indicate whether the objectives of other Rio Conventions (i.e. the UN Convention on Biological Diversity, CBD – and the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, UNFCCC) are also addressed by the programme or project. This is done through the use of the biodiversity and climate change Rio Markers, respectively.

The PPS offers an opportunity to increase the visibility of relevant programmes and projects, thereby creating the conditions for a better sharing of experiences and lessons, as well as the transfer of knowledge in general. It also favours collaboration and networking by facilitating the identification of potential synergies.

Lastly, the PPS also allows country Parties and other reporting entities to provide a narrative description of the expected or achieved results. This information will facilitate the qualitative assessment of progress in the implementation of The Strategy, including on returns on investment. The CRIC will use the analysis of financial information originating from the PPS to assess results, performance and impacts.

To minimize the reporting burden and avoid discrepancies in the information annexed to the reports of different entities, it is recommended that project partners identify the most suitable ways to coordinate among themselves the preparation of PPS to ensure that consistent data are reported for the same projects. It would also be advisable to compile just one PPS for large “umbrella” programmes, instead of separate PPS for each small project stemming from them.

In the PPS template, shaded areas contain information and explanatory texts, while white areas are for reporting purposes and need to be filled in by country Parties and other reporting entities with relevant data or narrative information.

Programme/Project #2 — Project „Integration of the Global Problems of Environment in the Process of Regional Development in Bulgaria” Working heading: Project “Rio Conventions”

Title

Enter the Programme/Project title, and sub-title if applicable

Project „Integration of the Global Problems of Environment in the Process of Regional Development in Bulgaria”

Working heading: Project “Rio Conventions”

Organization(s)

Enter the full name and acronym of the reporting organization

- **Bulgaria - Central Government Institutions**

Other

- The Project „Integration of the Global Environmental Problems in the Process of Regional Development in Bulgaria” is a joint initiative of the United Nations Development Program, the Ministry of Regional Development and Public Works and the Ministry of Environment and Water, financed by the GEF.
-

Role of the Organization(s) in the Programme/Project

Indicate the role of the reporting organization in the Programme /Project (e.g. funding agency, implementing agency, etc.)

Executing Agency

Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and Science & Technology Institutions (STIs)

Enter the name(s) of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), including Non-Governmental Organizations, research institutions and-or Science & Technology Institutions (STIs) involved in the Programme/Project. Note: This information should be taken into account in the computation of performance indicator no. CONS-O-3.

- **NGOs:WWF,"Borrowed Nature", "Green Balkans Federation ", "Bulgarian Society for the Protection of Birds",**
Foundations:"Time", "International Initiatives", "Organic Farming Bioselena", "Institute for Sustainable Development", "For wild fauna and flora", and others.
-

Beneficiary Country(ies) or Sub Region(s)

Enter the name of the Country(ies), Subregion(s) and/or Region(s) benefiting from the Programme/Project. Indicate “Global” in the absence of a specific geographical focus

- **Bulgaria**
-

Question marked as 'No answer'.

Target Area size / administrative unit

Indicate the total area expressed in number of hectares (numeric field. Do not use abbreviations, symbols or decimals). Also indicate the administrative unit targeted in the project area, if known, by the Programme/Project

Area Size

No answer provided

Administrative Unit

No answer provided

Target Group

Enter the different stakeholders, such as individuals, groups, or organizations, positively affected through their involvement in the implementation of an initiative/project/programme

- **Ministry of Regional Development and territorial units - 44 pcs., Ministry of Environment and Water and regional offices - 20pcs., Municipalities - 34pcs., District administrations, 20 pcs., Socio-economic partners - 23pcs.**
-

Beneficiaries

Enter the total number of people benefitting from the Programme/Project, if known (numeric field. Do not use abbreviations, symbols or decimals)

238

Identification Code

Enter the Programme/Project identification code (ID) or number, given by the relevant extending agency (if applicable)

00051783

Status

Indicate the status of the Programme/Project at the time of completing this form.

Completed

Start date (dd/mm/yyyy)

Indicate the date at which the Programme/Project started or is due to start, if known (e.g. 15/01/2011)

June 2006

Completion date (dd/mm/yyyy)

Indicate the date at which the Programme/Project was completed or is due to be completed, if known (e.g. 15/01/2011)

June 2010

Programme/Project co-financing

Source

Provide the full name and acronym of all co-financing organisations

- Bulgaria - Central Government Institutions

Other

The Project „Integration of the Global Environmental Problems in the Process of Regional Development in Bulgaria” is a joint initiative of the United Nations Development Program, the Ministry of Regional Development and Public Works and the Ministry of Environment and Water, financed by the GEF.

Currency, Amount

For each co-financing, indicate the currency denomination used (e.g. EUR, USD, YEN, etc.)

Indicate the amount of funding provided by each co-financing organisation (numeric field. Do not use abbreviations, symbols or decimals)

1,029,000 US Dollar

UN Conventions' Rio Markers

Assign the appropriate Rio Marker to the Programme/Project (refer to the Rio Markers guidance note for more information, examples and instructions)

UNCCD

2

UNFCCC adaptation

2

UNFCCC mitigation

2

CBD

2

Strategic objectives

Indicate which strategic objective of the UNCCD 10-Year Strategy is addressed by the Programme/Project

- 1
 - 3
-

Operational objectives

Indicate which operational objective of the UNCCD 10-Year Strategy is addressed by the Programme/Project

- 1
 - 4
-

Programme/Project Objectives

Indicate the objectives pursued by the Programme/Project, as specified in the related documentation, choosing from the list of purpose codes provided in document (add Quick Reference Guide document title and reference code (please see

footnotes above). The OECD list of purpose is also available at the following link : http://www.oecd.org/document/21/0,3343,en_2649_34447_1914325_1_1_1_1,00.html.

- **150 GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY**

Programme/Project Components

Programme/Project Components

Indicate the specific Programme/Project components, if known, as specified in the related documentation.

Note: This information should be taken into account in the computation of performance indicator no. CONS-O-18.

Energy and Environment.

Currency, Amount

Indicate the currency denomination (e.g. EUR, USD, YEN, etc.)

Indicate the amount allocated to each Programme/Project component (numeric field. Do not use abbreviations, symbols or decimals)

1528000 US Dollar

Rio Marker for desertification

Assign the appropriate Rio Marker for desertification to each Programme/Project component (refer to the [Rio Markers guidance note](#) for more information, examples and instructions)

2

Relevant Activity Codes (RACs)

Indicate all the Relevant Activity Codes (RACs) that may apply to the Programme/Project components (refer to the [RACs guidance note](#) for more information, examples and instructions)

- **2 Capacity Development and Planning**

Expected or achieved results

Provide information on the results achieved or expected from the implementation of the Programme/Project (max 100 words).

- **Expected results from the implementation of the Project:**
 - 1/Introduction of methodology, skills, knowledge and information management system for channelization of the global problems of the environment in the formulation, the implementation and the monitoring over the policy for regional development
 - 2/Institutional changes in relevant Ministries which superstructure the capacity acquired via the educational program;
 - 3/Revised plan for regional development in a pilot region and a territorial structural plan in a municipality or a group of municipalities via the application of the already built up capacity in Result 1 and 2.

Sources of information

Specify the sources used to extract the information provided above (add as many rows as necessary). If reporting online, you may also upload relevant documents.

- <http://www.undp.bg/projects.php?id=77>

Attachments:

- 3. Programme and Project Sheets.pdf

Programme/Project #3 — Project „Building up Local Capacity for Enhancement of Energy Efficiency in Private and Public Buildings”

Title

Enter the Programme/Project title, and sub-title if applicable

Project „Building up Local Capacity for Enhancement of Energy Efficiency in Private and Public Buildings”

Organization(s)

Enter the full name and acronym of the reporting organization

- **Bulgaria - Central Government Institutions**

Other

- **Performed by Ministry of Economy and Energy, the Energy Efficiency Agency, the Ministry of Regional Development and Public Works.**
-

Role of the Organization(s) in the Programme/Project

Indicate the role of the reporting organization in the Programme /Project (e.g. funding agency, implementing agency, etc.)

Executing Agency

Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and Science & Technology Institutions (STIs)

Enter the name(s) of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), including Non-Governmental Organizations, research institutions and-or Science & Technology Institutions (STIs) involved in the Programme/Project. Note: This information should be taken into account in the computation of performance indicator no. CONS-O-3.

- **no information**
-

Beneficiary Country(ies) or Sub Region(s)

Enter the name of the Country(ies), Subregion(s) and/or Region(s) benefiting from the Programme/Project. Indicate “Global” in the absence of a specific geographical focus

- **Bulgaria**
-

Question marked as 'No answer'.

Target Area size / administrative unit

Indicate the total area expressed in number of hectares (numeric field. Do not use abbreviations, symbols or decimals). Also indicate the administrative unit targeted in the project area, if known, by the Programme/Project

Area Size

No answer provided

Administrative Unit

No answer provided

Target Group

Enter the different stakeholders, such as individuals, groups, or organizations, positively affected through their involvement in the implementation of an initiative/project/programme

- **Trained - 153 municipal employees, 41 experts, 35 architects, 76 designers and more.**
-

Beneficiaries

Enter the total number of people benefitting from the Programme/Project, if known (numeric field. Do not use abbreviations, symbols or decimals)

305

Identification Code

Enter the Programme/Project identification code (ID) or number, given by the relevant extending agency (if applicable)

00048788

Status

Indicate the status of the Programme/Project at the time of completing this form.

Ongoing

Start date (dd/mm/yyyy)

Indicate the date at which the Programme/Project started or is due to start, if known (e.g. 15/01/2011)

June 2006

Completion date (dd/mm/yyyy)

Indicate the date at which the Programme/Project was completed or is due to be completed, if known (e.g. 15/01/2011)

01/01/2012

Programme/Project co-financing

Source

Provide the full name and acronym of all co-financing organisations

- **United Nations Development Programme**

Other

no

Currency, Amount

For each co-financing, indicate the currency denomination used (e.g. EUR, USD, YEN, etc.)

Indicate the amount of funding provided by each co-financing organisation (numeric field. Do not use abbreviations, symbols or decimals)

1000000 US Dollar

UN Conventions' Rio Markers

Assign the appropriate Rio Marker to the Programme/Project (refer to the Rio Markers guidance note for more information, examples and instructions)

UNCCD

2

UNFCCC adaptation

2

UNFCCC mitigation

2

CBD

No answer provided

Strategic objectives

Indicate which strategic objective of the UNCCD 10-Year Strategy is addressed by the Programme/Project

- **1**
-

Operational objectives

Indicate which operational objective of the UNCCD 10-Year Strategy is addressed by the Programme/Project

- **1**
 - **4**
-

Programme/Project Objectives

Indicate the objectives pursued by the Programme/Project, as specified in the related documentation, choosing from the list of purpose codes provided in document (add Quick Reference Guide document title and reference code (please see footnotes above). The OECD list of purpose is also available at the following link : http://www.oecd.org/document/21/0,3343,en_2649_34447_1914325_1_1_1_1,00.html.

- **150 GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY**

Programme/Project Components

Programme/Project Components

Indicate the specific Programme/Project components, if known, as specified in the related documentation.

Note: This information should be taken into account in the computation of performance indicator no.

CONS-O-18.

Energy saving and environmental protection for sustainable development

Currency, Amount

Indicate the currency denomination (e.g. EUR, USD, YEN, etc.)

Indicate the amount allocated to each Programme/Project component (numeric field. Do not use abbreviations, symbols or decimals)

1000000 US Dollar

Rio Marker for desertification

Assign the appropriate Rio Marker for desertification to each Programme/Project component (refer to the [Rio Markers guidance note](#) for more information, examples and instructions)

2

Relevant Activity Codes (RACs)

Indicate all the Relevant Activity Codes (RACs) that may apply to the Programme/Project components (refer to the [RACs guidance note](#) for more information, examples and instructions)

- **2 Capacity Development and Planning**

Expected or achieved results

Provide information on the results achieved or expected from the implementation of the Programme/Project (max 100 words).

- **The objective of the Project is the enhancement of the energy efficiency in the consumption of energy in private and public buildings in Bulgaria via:**
 - **- Strengthening of the institutional frame;**
 - **- Enhancement of the awareness;**
 - **- Building up knowledge and skills of certain groups of end users for the creation of sustainable search of investments for the enhancement of the energy efficiency and the services related to it;**
 - **-Building up the potential of the local providers of energy services for activation of the market of their services and the satisfaction of the requirements of the investors with regard to the financing of projects for the enhancement of the energy efficiency;**
 - **- Facilitation of the effective use and dissemination of the results from the Project.**

Sources of information

Specify the sources used to extract the information provided above (add as many rows as necessary). If reporting online, you may also upload relevant documents.

- <http://www.undp.bg/projects.php?id=77>

Attachments:

- 3. Programme and Project Sheets.pdf

Programme/Project #4 — Project „Preservation of the Globally Significant Biological Diversity in the Landscape of the Rhodopes”

Title

Enter the Programme/Project title, and sub-title if applicable

Project „Preservation of the Globally Significant Biological Diversity in the Landscape of the Rhodopes”

Organization(s)

Enter the full name and acronym of the reporting organization

- **Bulgaria - Central Government Institutions**

Other

- **Implementing partner: Ministry of Agriculture and Food**
Other partners under the Project: Ministry of Environment and Water, “Green Balkans” Federation, the Bulgarian Society for the Protection of Birds
-

Role of the Organization(s) in the Programme/Project

Indicate the role of the reporting organization in the Programme /Project (e.g. funding agency, implementing agency, etc.)

Executing Agency

Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and Science & Technology Institutions (STIs)

Enter the name(s) of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), including Non-Governmental Organizations, research institutions and-or Science & Technology Institutions (STIs) involved in the Programme/Project. Note: This information should be taken into account in the computation of performance indicator no. CONS-O-3.

- **Green Balkans” Federation, the Bulgarian Society for the Protection of Birds.**
-

Beneficiary Country(ies) or Sub Region(s)

Enter the name of the Country(ies), Subregion(s) and/or Region(s) benefiting from the Programme/Project. Indicate “Global” in the absence of a specific geographical focus

- **Bulgaria**
-

Target Area size / administrative unit

Indicate the total area expressed in number of hectares (numeric field. Do not use abbreviations, symbols or decimals). Also indicate the administrative unit targeted in the project area, if known, by the Programme/Project

Area Size

200000 Hectares

Administrative Unit

No answer provided

Target Group

Enter the different stakeholders, such as individuals, groups, or organizations, positively affected through their involvement in the implementation of an initiative/project/programme

- **The Project is implemented in the entire Region of the Rhodopes focusing over two sub-regions – Eastern Rhodopes and Western Rhodopes comprising more than 40 municipalities.**
 - **- Training on "Business Development" - over 90 people;**
- Formulation of project - 80 people;
- Public-private partnerships and operational media coverage 2007-2013 "- 160 people.
-

Beneficiaries

Enter the total number of people benefitting from the Programme/Project, if known (numeric field. Do not use

Identification Code

Enter the Programme/Project identification code (ID) or number, given by the relevant extending agency (if applicable)

33627

Status

Indicate the status of the Programme/Project at the time of completing this form.

Completed

Start date (dd/mm/yyyy)

Indicate the date at which the Programme/Project started or is due to start, if known (e.g. 15/01/2011)

June 2004

Completion date (dd/mm/yyyy)

Indicate the date at which the Programme/Project was completed or is due to be completed, if known (e.g. 15/01/2011)

November 2009

Programme/Project co-financing

Source

Provide the full name and acronym of all co-financing organisations

- Bulgaria - Central Government Institutions

Other

Ministry of Agriculture and Food;

- Ministry of Environment and Water;

- Ministry of Regional Development and Public Works;

Associated financing:

- Swiss Government

Currency, Amount

For each co-financing, indicate the currency denomination used (e.g. EUR, USD, YEN, etc.)

Indicate the amount of funding provided by each co-financing organisation (numeric field. Do not use abbreviations, symbols or decimals)

14,583,246 US Dollar

UN Conventions' Rio Markers

Assign the appropriate Rio Marker to the Programme/Project (refer to the Rio Markers guidance note for more information, examples and instructions)

UNCCD

2

UNFCCC adaptation

2

UNFCCC mitigation

2

CBD

2

Strategic objectives

Indicate which strategic objective of the UNCCD 10-Year Strategy is addressed by the Programme/Project

- 1

Operational objectives

Indicate which operational objective of the UNCCD 10-Year Strategy is addressed by the Programme/Project

- 1
- 4

Programme/Project Objectives

Indicate the objectives pursued by the Programme/Project, as specified in the related documentation, choosing from the list of purpose codes provided in document (add Quick Reference Guide document title and reference code (please see footnotes above). The OECD list of purpose is also available at the following link : http://www.oecd.org/document/21/0,3343,en_2649_34447_1914325_1_1_1_1,00.html.

- 150 GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY

Programme/Project Components

Programme/Project Components

Indicate the specific Programme/Project components, if known, as specified in the related documentation.

Note: This information should be taken into account in the computation of performance indicator no.

CONS-O-18.

Energy and Environment

Currency, Amount

Indicate the currency denomination (e.g. EUR, USD, YEN, etc.)

Indicate the amount allocated to each Programme/Project component (numeric field. Do not use abbreviations, symbols or decimals)

18,201,706 US Dollar

Rio Marker for desertification

Assign the appropriate Rio Marker for desertification to each Programme/Project component (refer to the [Rio Markers guidance note](#) for more information, examples and instructions)

2

Relevant Activity Codes (RACs)

Indicate all the Relevant Activity Codes (RACs) that may apply to the Programme/Project components (refer to the [RACs guidance note](#) for more information, examples and instructions)

- 2 Capacity Development and Planning

Expected or achieved results

Provide information on the results achieved or expected from the implementation of the Programme/Project (max 100 words).

- - Structures for effective preservation of the biological diversification at a landscapelevel were created and function;
 - The base information about the region as grounds for flexible management was collected and enriched;
- - Sustainable regimes for management are applied, which introduce the landscape approach for the preservation of the biological diversity in a pilot-like manner;
 - Monitoring / Assessment (M&A) and lessons derived.

Sources of information

Specify the sources used to extract the information provided above (add as many rows as necessary). If reporting online, you may also upload relevant documents.

- <http://www.undp.bg/projects.php?id=77>

Attachments:

- 3. Programme and Project Sheets.pdf

Additional Information

F. Additional information

The section on additional information is meant to provide an instrument of flexibility in the reporting exercise as well as to enrich the knowledge base of the CRIC on concrete issues faced by affected country Parties and consequently to make more targeted and specific recommendations to the COP. It allows affected country Parties to comment or report upon issues that are not covered elsewhere but that are nevertheless of importance at the national level or within the framework of the implementation of The Strategy and the Convention.

The additional information section allows feedback to be received on the reporting process and on the implementation of NAPs as well as lessons learnt, problems, constraints and bottlenecks faced in terms of human and financial resources. It is also meant to accommodate ad hoc COP requests for reporting on specific topics or new reporting requirements deriving from COP deliberations that may supersede existing ones and imply changes in implementation.

The proposed template for reporting is adjusted to the mandate of affected country Parties within the framework of the Convention, as requested by decision 13/COP.9, paragraph 17.

Reporting process-related issues

Financial resources

Could your country count on sufficient financial resources to meet UNCCD reporting obligations?

Yes

Provide an estimate of the amount invested from your country's national budget into the UNCCD reporting process.

6000 Bulgarian Lev

Human resources

How many people were involved in your country in the UNCCD reporting process?

Number of people

8

Estimate the total number of person/day dedicated by these persons to the UNCCD reporting process:

Number of person/day

30

Knowledge

Could your country count on sufficient technical and scientific knowledge to meet UNCCD reporting obligations?

Yes

Coordination

Was coordination with the relevant implementing agencies satisfactory in order to apply for necessary funds?

Yes

Was coordination at the national level with the relevant line ministries satisfactory in order to comprehensively and coherently report?

Yes

Participation and consultation

Was a participatory or consultative approach applied to involve all relevant stakeholders in the reporting process?

Yes

Validation meeting

Was a validation meeting held as a tool to integrate stakeholders in the reporting process?

Yes

Subregional and regional processes

Did your country actively contribute to the subregional and regional reporting processes?

Yes

PRAIS portal

If you are reporting online, did you receive sufficient training on access and utilization of the PRAIS portal?

Yes

Accommodation of specific requests within COP decisions

Report on specific COP requests – iterative process on indicators

Decision 13/COP.9, paragraphs 2, 3 and 24, envisages an iterative process to refine the set of performance indicators provisionally adopted by the same decision. As a tool to implement this iterative process, affected country Parties can provide here their suggestions and recommendations for improvement.

Tick the cells only when you have experienced difficulties in reporting on one, or more, indicator(s). Indicate against which of the e-SMART criteria the indicator(s) needs to be improved.

	economic	Specific	Measurable	Achievable	Relevant	Time-bound
CONS-O-1			X			
CONS-O-3			X			
CONS-O-4			X			
CONS-O-5						
CONS-O-7						
CONS-O-8						
CONS-O-9						
CONS-O-10						
CONS-O-11						
CONS-O-13						
CONS-O-14						
CONS-O-16						
CONS-O-17						
CONS-O-18						

Reporting on the implementation of NAP

Which is the percentage of activities included in the NAP that are currently implemented?

1-30%

Human resources

Lessons learnt (report on the 2 most important only)

1

Planning and implementation of activities should be fully oriented to direct users of the results. Stakeholders must be included even at the stage of preliminary consultation in the planning of each activity and to continue as participants in the process.

2

Printed materials are what remains after each project / activity. Besides that, its use is always reminded of the project, but also help users to work independently.

Problems, constraints and bottlenecks currently faced by your country (report on the 2 most important only)

1

In a state of economic crisis, with serious constraints of funds.

2

Receiving information from NGOs

Financial resources

Lessons learnt (report on the 2 most important only)

1

Teamwork is very important to achieve good results.

2

Best results are achieved with better coordination between institutions

Problems, constraints and bottlenecks currently faced by your country (report on the 2 most important only)

1

Problems of financial nature

2

Insufficient involvement of civil and scientific organizations

Any other country-specific issues

Has your country any specific issue to bring to the attention of the Conference of the Parties?

No

If yes, please specify under which of the following broad categories it can be classified.

Category

No answer provided

Other (specify) (max 30 words)

no

Narrative description

no

Best Practices

G. Best practices

According to decision 13/COP.9, Annex V, UNCCD best practices shall be collected according to seven themes: 1. SLM technologies, including adaptation; 2. Capacity building and awareness raising; 3. DLDD and SLM monitoring and assessment/research; 4. Knowledge management and decision support; 5. Policy, legislative, institutional framework; 6. Funding/resource mobilization; 7. Participation, collaboration and networking.

While themes 2 to 7 represent different elements of the enabling environment needed for the implementation and dissemination/up-scaling of sustainable land management (SLM) technologies (indirect impact), theme 1 comprises all actions on the ground that have a direct impact on desertification, land degradation and drought mitigation.

In particular, as specified in document ICCD/CRIC(8)/5/Add.5, paragraph 12, theme 1 'SLM technologies, including adaptation' refers to SLM technologies that directly contribute to the prevention, mitigation and rehabilitation of desertification and land degradation on cropland, grazing land and woodland, with the aim of improving the livelihoods of affected populations and conserving ecosystem services. Successful implementation of SLM technologies is the base for achieving strategic objectives 1, 2 and 3 of The Strategy. Theme 1 also integrates five of the strategic areas defined by decision 8/COP.4, namely: (a) sustainable land use management, including water, soil and vegetation in affected areas; (b) sustainable use and management of rangelands; (c) development of sustainable agricultural and ranching production systems; (d) development of new and renewable energy sources; and (e) launching of reforestation/afforestation programmes/ intensification of soil conservation programmes.

ICCD/CRIC(8)/5/Add.5 provides definitions for 'practice', 'good practice' and 'best practice'. These definitions are included in the common glossary that shall be referred to by Parties and other reporting entities while reporting to UNCCD, according to decision 13/COP.9, paragraph 8.

The template for reporting is based on the general structure for the documentation of best practices contained in ICCD/CRIC(8)/5/Add.5, paragraphs 40 to 43; it is tailored to the documentation of best practices related to theme 1 'SLM technologies, including adaptation'.

Best Practice #1 — Overcoming the soil degradation via creation of plantations for biomass in the municipality of Sungurlare

Property rights

Clarify if the technology described in the template, or a part of it, is covered by property rights:

No

If yes, please provide relevant information on the holder of the rights.

(max 100 words)

No answer provided

Section 1. Context of the best practice: frame conditions (natural and human environment)

Title of the best practice

Overcoming the soil degradation via creation of plantations for biomass in the municipality of Sungurlare

Location (if available, also include a map)

Sungurlare Municipality is located in Southeast Bulgaria and is one of the municipalities of Burgas Province.

The municipality has 30 cities with total population of 13,001 inhabitants.

Attachments:

- o 5. Best Practices.pdf

If the location has well defined boundaries, specify its extension in hectares

Estimated population living in the location

Number of people

300

Prevailing land use within the specified location

- Human settlement

Other (specify) (max 30 words)

3 new technologies were developed and implemented for the sustainable land management aimed at overcoming these problems within the framework of this project. These are specific plantations for biomass; specific protective belts and new agricultural forestry system.

Brief description of the natural environment within the specified location

Climate: (max 50 words)

The climate is temperate. It is characterized by mild winters, early spring, moderate summer and warm autumn.

Rainfall is insufficient. No major snow fall, but rarely equal navalyava snow. Due to the strong northwest and northeast winds are formed drifts.

Soil: (max 50 words)

Intensive and inappropriate management of agricultural land in the municipality Sungurlare, uncontrolled grazing and deforestation of krayselishnite areas have led to soil degradation and reduced soil fertility.

Topography: (max 50 words)

The area is a rich combination of mountain, hilly and flat terrain. Soils are predominantly maroon forest, which favors the cultivation of vines, vegetables, tobacco and almost all cereals.

Prevailing socio-economic conditions of those living in the location and/or nearby

Income level: (max 50 words)

In Raina has good conditions for the development of viticulture and winemaking. The region is ecologically clean. Major share in construction of industrial image of the municipality take the following undertakings:

Wines of Vinex Slavyantsi;

BALKAN-98 Ltd. - manufacture of confectionery

Mladost AD - production of hydraulic units - safety valves, chokes and check valves.

Main income sources: (max 50 words)

From industrial and agricultural activity. Tobacco is a source of income for some villages in the region.

Grow about 2200 acres per year for general oriental tobacco yield approximately 300 tons.

Land tenure and land use rights: (max 50 words)

Arable land is estimated at 277,600 acres, of which 240 600 ha of cropland, 30,000 ha of plantations and 7000 ha of meadows. Climatic conditions conducive to growing all types of crops, mainly vineyards and cereals. Ownership is private and municipal. Conditions conducive to the development of cattle and sheep.

Short description of the best practice

max 250 words

These are specific crops for biomass, specific protection zones and new agro-forestry systems.

On the basis of which criteria and/or indicator(s) (not related to The Strategy) the proposed practice and corresponding technology has been considered as 'best'?

max 100 words

Essential criteria:

- Maintaining and improving soil fertility;
 - Reduce land degradation and desertification;
 - Maintaining and developing the capacity of ecosystems;
 - Achieving an economically viable, safe and attractive environment.
-

Section 2. Problems addressed (direct and indirect causes) and objectives of the best practice

With respect to DLDD, the best practice directly contributes to:

- Mitigation
 - Adaptation
 - Rehabilitation
-

Main problems addressed by the best practice

(max 50 words)

- No information.
-

Outline specific land degradation problems addressed by the best practice

max 100 words

No information.

Specify the objectives of the best practice

(max 50 words)

- The protective belts reduce the velocity of the wind; they increase the moisture reserves and the productivity of the associated agricultural lands. 100 families and 300 persons have access to these technologies. They were trained within the framework of the Project to apply the new technologies, aimed at attaining ecology conformed agricultural production and sustainable land management.
-

Section 3. Activities

Brief description of main activities, by objective

Objective 1

(max 50 words)

- Municipality of Sungurlare: On 5 ha of bare land threatened by erosion, owned by the municipality Sungurlare plantations have been established for the extraction of firewood, using multipurpose tree species reintroduction and sustainable indigenous species to restore the damaged areas.

Objective 2

(max 50 words)

- Plantations performed concurrently and the role of buffer zones adjacent to agricultural lands. Protective belts reduce the speed of wind increases vlagozapasyavaneto and productivity of adjacent agricultural lands. Access to these technologies are 100 families and 300 people.

Objective 3

(max 50 words)

- no

Objective 4

(max 50 words)

- no

Short description of the technology

max 250 words

Apply the new technologies, aimed at attaining ecology conformed agricultural production and sustainable land management. The main benefits from the Project will be manifested later when the built up forestry systems start to function - in 3 to 5 years at the earliest and the maximal effect will be reached in 15 to 20 years when the yield of energy biomass starts as well.

Technical specifications of the technology - if any

max 250 words

No information

Section 4. Institutions/actors involved (collaboration, participation, role of stakeholders)

Name and address of the institution developing the technology

Name

"Association Professionalism Health and Ecology"

Address

Sungurlare Municipality

Was the technology developed in partnership?

No

If yes, list the partners:

No answer provided

Specify the framework within which the technology was promoted

- Local initiative
- National initiative – non-government-led
- Programme/project-based initiative

Other (specify) (max 30 words)

no

Was the participation of local stakeholders, including CSOs, fostered in the development of the technology

Yes

If yes, list local stakeholders involved:

- list local stakeholders involved:
 - Communes farmers;
 - families
-

For the stakeholders listed above, specify their role in the design, introduction, use and maintenance of the technology, if any.

max 250 words

By participating in the project, use and maintenance of the technology.

Was the population living in the location and/or nearby involved in the development of the technology?

Yes

If yes, by means of what?

- Participatory approaches

Other (specify) (max 30 words)

Access to these technologies are 100 families and 300 people. They are trained under the project to apply new technologies to achieve environmentally sustainable agricultural production and land management. They were joined by 10 new agricultural producer.

Section 5. Contribution to impact

Specify to which strategic objectives of The Strategy the technology contributes

(more than one box can be ticked)

- **1. To improve the living conditions of affected population**
 - **2. To improve the conditions of affected ecosystems**
 - **3. To generate global benefits through effective implementation of the UNCCD**
-

Describe on-site impacts (the major two impacts by category)

Production or productivity:

1. (max 50 words)

These are specific plantations for biomass; specific protective belts and new agricultural forestry system. Plantations for yield of firewood were created over 5 ha of un-wooded areas threatened by erosion, ownership of the municipality of Sungurlare.

2. (max 50 words)

Multifunctional wood kinds were created as well as reintroduced persistent aborigine kinds for reinstatement of the damaged territories. The plantations simultaneously play the role of protective belts for the associated agricultural lands.

Socio-economic level (including cultural level):

1. (max 50 words)

100 families and 300 persons have access to these technologies.

2. (max 50 words)

The main benefits from the Project will be manifested later when the built up forestry systems start to function – in 3 to 5 years at the earliest and the maximal effect will be reached in 15 to 20 years when the yield of energy biomass starts as well.

Environmental level:

1. (max 50 words)

The implementation of the Projects also contributes to the conservation and improvement of the soil fertility as well as for the limitation of the land degradation and the combat against desertification as well as for the preservation and the development of the capacity of the eco-systems,

2. (max 50 words)

no

Other (specify)

1. (max 50 words)

no

2. (max 50 words)

no

Describe the major two off-site (i.e. not occurring in the location but in the surrounding areas) impacts

1. (max 50 words)

Established forest protection belts prevent wind erosion and adjacent lands in the region

2. (max 50 words)

On 5 ha of bare land threatened by erosion, owned by the municipality Sungurlare plantations have been established for the extraction of firewood, which will be used to heating of the population in other regions in the country.

Impact on biodiversity and climate change

In your opinion does the best practice/technology you have proposed positively impact on biodiversity conservation?

Yes

Explain the reasons:

max 250 words

The creation of multi-tree influence on biodiversity conservation and the microclimate in the area.

In your opinion does the best practice/technology you have proposed positively impact on climate change mitigation?

Yes

Explain the reasons:

max 250 words

Developed three new technologies for the deployment of multi-resistant wood vidve are designed to adapt and cope with Climate Change.

In your opinion does the best practice/technology you have proposed positively impact on climate change adaptation?

Yes

Explain the reasons:

max 250 words

Developed three new technologies for the deployment of multi-resistant wood vidve are designed to adapt and cope with Climate Change.

Has a cost-benefit analysis been carried out?

No

If yes, summarize its main conclusions:

max 250 words

No answer provided

Section 6. Connection to other UNCCD themes

Specify if the technology relates to one or more of the other UNCCD themes

- Capacity-building and awareness-raising
 - Knowledge management and decision support
-

Section 7. Adoption and replicability

Was the technology disseminated/introduced to other locations?

No

If yes, where? (add as many rows as necessary)

Location:

No answer provided

Were incentives to facilitate the take up of the technology provided?

Yes

If yes, specify which type of incentives

- **Policy or regulatory incentives (for example, related to market requirements and regulations, import/export, foreign investment, research & development support, etc)**
-

Can you identify the three main conditions that led to the success of the presented best practice/technology?

Examples of conditions leading to success may include: highly motivated local governments, farmers organized into well structured cooperatives, extremely favorable weather conditions, etc. For each 'condition of success' you are able to identify, specify whether in your opinion such condition is: (a) linked to the local context and thus cannot be replicated elsewhere; (b) replicable elsewhere with some level of adaptation; (c) replicable elsewhere with major adaptation.

1. (max 50 words)

Motivation to maintain and develop the capacity of ecosystems to achieve economic stability in the region.

2. (max 50 words)

Financial support for developing and implementing new technologies for sustainable land management.

3. (max 50 words)

The possibility of continuing the information campaign of the project to promote new technologies and transfer of best practices and practices in other areas of the country.

In your opinion, the best practice/technology you have proposed can be replicated, although with some level of adaptation, elsewhere?

Yes

If yes, at which level?

- **Local**
 - **Sub-national**
 - **National**
-

Section 8. Lessons learned

Related to human resources

(max 50 words)

- **Increased capacity is 300 people from the area within the project.**
-

Related to financial aspects

(max 50 words)

- **Implementation of projects is due to the financial support of GEF.**
-

Related to technical aspects

(max 50 words)

- **no information**

Best Practice #2 — Increase of the sustainably managed agricultural lands in Bulgaria via testing new technologies for biological production of vegetation cultures

Property rights

Clarify if the technology described in the template, or a part of it, is covered by property rights:

No

If yes, please provide relevant information on the holder of the rights.

(max 100 words)

No answer provided

Section 1. Context of the best practice: frame conditions (natural and human environment)

Title of the best practice

Increase of the sustainably managed agricultural lands in Bulgaria via testing new technologies for biological production of vegetation cultures

Location (if available, also include a map)

In the municipality of Karlovo, Plovdiv region. Karlovo Municipality is located in South Bulgaria and is one of the municipalities of Plovdiv. The municipality has 27 cities with total population of 55,665 inhabitants.

Attachments:

- 5. Best Practices.pdf
-

If the location has well defined boundaries, specify its extension in hectares

Hectares (ha)

84

Question marked as 'No answer'.

Estimated population living in the location

Number of people

No answer provided

Prevailing land use within the specified location

- Cropland

Other (specify) (max 30 words)

Sustainable management of 84 ha in a biological manner of agricultural areas was attained within the frameworks of the Project.

Brief description of the natural environment within the specified location

Climate: (max 50 words)

The climate is continental, compared to other sub-Balkan fields - softer and warmer. The average annual temperature is 11.4 C.

Climate conducive to agricultural development (especially the cultivation of oil rose) wine, fruit, forestry, a recreational, domestic and international tourism.

Soil: (max 50 words)

Of crops in the Karlovo valley grow cereals, maize, beans, lentils and potatoes, some valuable industrial crops: sunflower, tobacco, sugar beet, oil and many aromatic plants: rose oil, lavender and peppermint. Karlovo valley is characterized by high diversity of plant species. The great diversity of flora and fauna is concentrated in the National park "Central Balkan".

Topography: (max 50 words)

Karlovo municipality is situated in Karlovo valley. Stara Planina Mountain, which rises to more than 1500-2000 m above the average of the field retains the valley from the cold northerly winds. Rainfall (653 mm per year) are above average for the bizarre. They provide enough soil moisture in all seasons.

Prevailing socio-economic conditions of those living in the location and/or nearby

Income level: (max 50 words)

Peak of their economic and spiritual flourishing town reached during the Renaissance. Crafts: cultivation of rose oil and rose oil exported to England, France, Constantinople, 40 layer ski shops, wrought copper - Boilermaking, copper utensils 47 species distinguished by artistic flair, tinware for brandy and pavuri; shoemaking / papukchii / masonry, iron-smithery, glass, production of gunpowder; gold - representing the largest fair in Uzundjovo , 24 guilds, water level / tailors /; samardzhii;

Main income sources: (max 50 words)

koprinari; Arabadzhiyata / Kolari /; fullers; mutafchii / weavers of products from goat wool /; potters; kaftandzhii / tailors headers mens clothing /; astardzhii / weavers of webs.

Land tenure and land use rights: (max 50 words)

Of crops in the Karlovo valley grow cereals, maize, beans, lentils and potatoes, some valuable industrial crops: sunflower, tobacco, sugar beet, oil and many aromatic plants: rose oil, lavender and peppermint.

Short description of the best practice

max 250 words

Multifunctional wood kinds were created as well as reintroduced persistent aborigine kinds for reinstatement of the damaged territories. 574 hectares of agricultural lands are cultivated in a biological manner and 305 hectares are in process of transition to bio-production. The technologies are new, because they fully replace the traditional methods used in conventional agriculture. Scientific substantiated crop-rotation is applied in lieu of fertilization. The mechanized cultivations are reduced to a minimum. The use of chemical preparations for vegetation protection is completely excluded. Permanent monitoring of the biological diversity of the cultivable and associated lands is performed during the production process.

On the basis of which criteria and/or indicator(s) (not related to The Strategy) the proposed practice and corresponding technology has been considered as 'best'?

max 100 words

Essential criteria:

- Maintaining and improving soil fertility;
 - Reduce land degradation and desertification;
 - Maintaining and developing the capacity of ecosystems;
 - Achieving an economically viable, safe and attractive environment.
-

Section 2. Problems addressed (direct and indirect causes) and objectives of the best practice

With respect to DLDD, the best practice directly contributes to:

- Adaptation
-

Main problems addressed by the best practice

(max 50 words)

- no information

Outline specific land degradation problems addressed by the best practice

max 100 words

no information

Specify the objectives of the best practice

(max 50 words)

- **Testing in real conditions of 8 (with input 6) new technologies in the production of grain-wheat, grain-fodder, bean and technical cultures – wheat, rye, barley, maize, peas, sunflower, triticale and oats. The technologies are new, because they fully replace the traditional methods used in conventional agriculture. Scientific substantiated crop-rotation is applied in lieu of fertilization. The mechanized cultivations are reduced to a minimum.**
 - **The use of chemical preparations for vegetation protection is completely excluded. Permanent monitoring of the biological diversity of the cultivable and associated lands is performed during the production process.**
-

Section 3. Activities

Brief description of main activities, by objective

Objective 1

(max 50 words)

- **Sustainable management of 84 ha in a biological manner of agricultural areas was attained within the frameworks of the Project; testing in real conditions of 8 (with input 6) new technologies in the production of grain-wheat, grain-fodder, bean and technical cultures.**

Objective 2

(max 50 words)

- **The technologies are new, because they fully replace the traditional methods used in conventional agriculture. Scientific substantiated crop-rotation is applied in lieu of fertilization.**

Objective 3

(max 50 words)

- **The balance is: 574 hectares of agricultural lands are cultivated in a biological manner and 305 hectares are in process of transition to bio-production.**

Objective 4

(max 50 words)

- **The achieved results indicate that the yields of the agricultural grain cultures are at the average about 20 % lower as compared with the conventional ones, but at that the commencement of the experimental biological production of fodder, bean, technical and grain cultures in lands with high natural**
 - **value in Bulgaria was successfully laid.**
-

Short description of the technology

max 250 words

The technologies are new, because they fully replace the traditional methods used in conventional agriculture. Scientific substantiated crop-rotation is applied in lieu of fertilization. The mechanized cultivations are reduced to a minimum. The use of chemical preparations for vegetation protection is completely excluded. Permanent monitoring of the biological diversity of the cultivable and associated lands is performed during the production process.

Technical specifications of the technology - if any

max 250 words

Technologies are new. They completely replace the traditional methods used in conventional agriculture. Powered processes are minimized. The use of chemicals for the protection of vegetation is completely excluded.

Section 4. Institutions/actors involved (collaboration, participation, role of stakeholders)

Name and address of the institution developing the technology

Name

Biological Agriculture Foundation Bioselena

Address

Head Office

4300 Karlovo, Vasil Karaivanov "36

e - mail: headoffice@bioselena.com

Was the technology developed in partnership?

Yes

If yes, list the partners:

- Agricultural producers, lecturers and students from the Agricultural University in Plovdiv, NGOs (GEF-Rhodopes; WWF; the Bulgarian Society for the Protection of Birds), Municipal Service Agriculture and Forests Karlovo.
-

Specify the framework within which the technology was promoted

- Local initiative
- National initiative – government-led
- National initiative – non-government-led
- Programme/project-based initiative

Other (specify) (max 30 words)

no

Was the participation of local stakeholders, including CSOs, fostered in the development of the technology

Yes

If yes, list local stakeholders involved:

- NGOs (GEF-Rhodopes; WWF; the Bulgarian Society for the Protection of Birds), Municipal Service Agriculture and Forests Karlovo.
-

For the stakeholders listed above, specify their role in the design, introduction, use and maintenance of the technology, if any.

max 250 words

The above stakeholders were involved in the development, implementation, and consequently the use of technology.

Was the population living in the location and/or nearby involved in the development of the technology?

No

If yes, by means of what?

No answer provided

Other (specify) (max 30 words)

Section 5. Contribution to impact

Specify to which strategic objectives of The Strategy the technology contributes

(more than one box can be ticked)

- **1. To improve the living conditions of affected population**
 - **2. To improve the conditions of affected ecosystems**
-

Describe on-site impacts (the major two impacts by category)

Production or productivity:

1. (max 50 words)

Multifunctional wood kinds were created as well as reintroduced persistent aborigine kinds for reinstatement of the damaged territories. 574 hectares of agricultural lands are cultivated in a biological manner and 305 hectares are in process of transition to bio-production.

2. (max 50 words)

The achieved results indicate that the yields of the agricultural grain cultures are at the average about 20 % lower as compared with the conventional ones, but at that the commencement of the experimental biological production of fodder, bean, technical and grain cultures in lands with high natural

Socio-economic level (including cultural level):

1. (max 50 words)

value in Bulgaria was successfully laid.

The attained results are already property of agricultural producers, lecturers and students from the Agricultural University in Plovdiv,

2. (max 50 words)

NGOs (GEF-Rhodopes; WWF; the Bulgarian Society for the Protection of Birds), Municipal Service Agriculture and Forests Karlo.

Environmental level:

1. (max 50 words)

The implementation of the Project also contributes to the conservation and improvement of the soil fertility as well as for the limitation of the land degradation and the combat against desertification.

2. (max 50 words)

The preservation and the development of the capacity of the ecosystems, for the attainment of economically stable, safe and attractive environment.

Other (specify)

1. (max 50 words)

5 globally protected species are established and preserved within the area of the implementation of the Project.

2. (max 50 words)

no

Describe the major two off-site (i.e. not occurring in the location but in the surrounding areas) impacts

1. (max 50 words)

Land degradation

2. (max 50 words)

Increase of the sustainably managed agricultural lands

Impact on biodiversity and climate change

In your opinion does the best practice/technology you have proposed positively impact on biodiversity conservation?

Yes

Explain the reasons:

max 250 words

Proizvodstvot of grain-wheat, grain, feed, grain and industrial crops-wheat, rye, barley, corn, peas, sunflower, triticale, by introducing new biological technology, helping to maintain biodiversity in the region.

In your opinion does the best practice/technology you have proposed positively impact on climate change mitigation?

No

Explain the reasons:

max 250 words

no

In your opinion does the best practice/technology you have proposed positively impact on climate change adaptation?

No

Explain the reasons:

max 250 words

no

Has a cost-benefit analysis been carried out?

No

If yes, summarize its main conclusions:

max 250 words

No answer provided

Section 6. Connection to other UNCCD themes

Specify if the technology relates to one or more of the other UNCCD themes

- Capacity-building and awareness-raising
- DLDD and SLM monitoring and assessment/research

Section 7. Adoption and replicability

Was the technology disseminated/introduced to other locations?

Yes

If yes, where? (add as many rows as necessary)

Location:

- Agricultural University in Plovdiv, NGOs (GEF-Rhodopes; WWF; the Bulgarian Society for the Protection of Birds)

Were incentives to facilitate the take up of the technology provided?

Yes

If yes, specify which type of incentives

- Policy or regulatory incentives (for example, related to market requirements and regulations,

import/export, foreign investment, research & development support, etc)

- Financial incentives (for example, preferential rates, State aid, subsidies, cash grants, loan guarantees, etc)
-

Can you identify the three main conditions that led to the success of the presented best practice/technology?

Examples of conditions leading to success may include: highly motivated local governments, farmers organized into well structured cooperatives, extremely favorable weather conditions, etc. For each 'condition of success' you are able to identify, specify whether in your opinion such condition is: (a) linked to the local context and thus cannot be replicated elsewhere; (b) replicable elsewhere with some level of adaptation; (c) replicable elsewhere with major adaptation.

1. (max 50 words)

Good motivation and organization between local authorities, farmers, civil society and the scientific community.

2. (max 50 words)

Favorable conditions - physical-chemical and climatic.

3. (max 50 words)

Ability to adapt in other areas of the country.

In your opinion, the best practice/technology you have proposed can be replicated, although with some level of adaptation, elsewhere?

Yes

If yes, at which level?

- Local
 - Sub-national
-

Section 8. Lessons learned

Related to human resources

(max 50 words)

- sufficient
-

Related to financial aspects

(max 50 words)

- no information
-

Related to technical aspects

(max 50 words)

- no information

Best Practice #3 — Sustainable organic agriculture – alternative for the permanently unemployed

Property rights

Clarify if the technology described in the template, or a part of it, is covered by property rights:

No

If yes, please provide relevant information on the holder of the rights.

(max 100 words)

No answer provided

Section 1. Context of the best practice: frame conditions (natural and human environment)

Title of the best practice

Sustainable organic agriculture – alternative for the permanently unemployed

Location (if available, also include a map)

Kaolinovo Municipality is located in North-East Bulgaria in Shoumen. The population is made up of representatives of the Bulgarian, Turkish and Roma ethnic groups.

Attachments:

- 5. Best Practices.pdf
-

If the location has well defined boundaries, specify its extension in hectares

Hectares (ha)

2,6

Estimated population living in the location

Number of people

15

Prevailing land use within the specified location

- **Cropland**
- **Human settlement**

Other (specify) (max 30 words)

The common objective of the Project is to contribute to the increase of the sustainably managed agricultural territories and preservation of the biological diversity in the municipality of Kaolinovo and at the same time sustainable means of livelihood.

Brief description of the natural environment within the specified location

Climate: (max 50 words)

Falls within the moderate continental climate of the European sub-continental climatic zone and is characterized by hot summers and cold winters.

Soil: (max 50 words)

Carbonate are common, and those typical chernozem / podzolized / humus suitable for the cultivation of industrial crops, tobacco, sunflower and perennial crops.

Topography: (max 50 words)

The predominant type of terrain is flat and hilly.

Prevailing socio-economic conditions of those living in the location and/or nearby

Income level: (max 50 words)

Is predominantly ethnic Turkish population, over 79%. And Bulgarians 9.4%. Relatively small proportion of Roma around 10.5 percent who live in all cities of the municipality.

Main income sources: (max 50 words)

Economically active population in the municipality Kaolinovo at the end of 2004. NSI data consisted of 10,233 people. This represents 48.00% of the total population in the area. The number of employees in industrial undertakings of the municipality is constantly decreasing.

Land tenure and land use rights: (max 50 words)

Available considerable land resources, constituting 70% of the total territory of the municipality and the favorable climate and soil conditions make agriculture a major source of income. Average sown with wheat 45-47 hil.dka with corn - 18-20 hil.dka with barley - to 18 thousand ha, sunflower - to 30 thousand acres, and tobacco - two to three thousand acres.

Short description of the best practice

max 250 words

Project was to demonstrate the possibilities for development of the biological agriculture, which contributes to the preservation of the soils, the biological diversity, the waters and reduces the climate changes. Basic treatment of the soil of 26 decares was performed within the framework of the Project, which were planted with medical hollyhook – 5 decares, common valerian – 5 decares, peppermint – 5 decares, Mursala tea – 11 decares.

On the basis of which criteria and/or indicator(s) (not related to The Strategy) the proposed practice and corresponding technology has been considered as 'best'?

max 100 words

Essential criteria:

- Maintaining and improving soil fertility;
- Reduce land degradation and desertification;
- Maintaining and developing the capacity of ecosystems;
- Achieving an economically viable, safe and attractive environment

Section 2. Problems addressed (direct and indirect causes) and objectives of the best practice

With respect to DLDD, the best practice directly contributes to:

- Adaptation
- Rehabilitation

Main problems addressed by the best practice

(max 50 words)

- no information

Outline specific land degradation problems addressed by the best practice

max 100 words

Problems in the area were abandoned and fallow agricultural land and high unemployment of the population.

Specify the objectives of the best practice

(max 50 words)

- The common objective of the Project is to contribute to the increase of the sustainably managed agricultural territories and preservation of the biological diversity in the municipality of Kaolinovo and at the same time sustainable means of livelihood is created in a

Section 3. Activities

Brief description of main activities, by objective

Objective 1

(max 50 words)

- **The region is with predominant minority population and exceptionally high unemployment. In the near past the region was known for its good traditions in the development of agriculture.**

Objective 2

(max 50 words)

- **Basic treatment of the soil of 26 decares was performed within the framework of the Project, which were planted with medical hollyhook – 5 decares, common valerian – 5 decares, peppermint – 5 decares, Mursala tea – 11 decares.**

Objective 3

(max 50 words)

- **5 agricultural manufacturers for biological production of herbs were attracted within the framework of the Project. 10 new agricultural manufacturers from the region of Shoumen should also be added to them, who on the basis of contractual relationships commenced to grow biological medicinal plants.**

Objective 4

(max 50 words)

- **Thus the areas treated in a biological manner reached 206 decares. The two annual investigations of the areas for the tracing down of the density of the European hamster were conducted within the framework of the Project as well.**

Short description of the technology

max 250 words

Basic treatment of the soil of 26 decares was performed within the framework of the Project, which were planted with medical hollyhook – 5 decares, common valerian – 5 decares, peppermint – 5 decares, Mursala tea – 11 decares.

Technical specifications of the technology - if any

max 250 words

no information

Section 4. Institutions/actors involved (collaboration, participation, role of stakeholders)

Name and address of the institution developing the technology

Name

"Association Karnobat Association of Manufacturers of Eco Products - KOSA"

Address

Sofia

Lozenets

St. "Sveti Naum" № 7 b

Was the technology developed in partnership?

No

If yes, list the partners:

No answer provided

Specify the framework within which the technology was promoted

- Local initiative

Other (specify) (max 30 words)

5 agricultural manufacturers for biological production of herbs were attracted within the framework of the Project.

Was the participation of local stakeholders, including CSOs, fostered in the development of the technology

Yes

If yes, list local stakeholders involved:

- 10 new agricultural manufacturers from the region of Shoumen should also be added to them, who on the basis of contractual relationships commenced to grow biological medicinal plants. Thus the areas treated in a biological manner reached 206 decares.
-

For the stakeholders listed above, specify their role in the design, introduction, use and maintenance of the technology, if any.

max 250 words

The above interested parties have joined the project further, to deployment, use and maintenance of technology.

Was the population living in the location and/or nearby involved in the development of the technology?

Yes

If yes, by means of what?

- Participatory approaches

Other (specify) (max 30 words)

10 new agricultural manufacturers from the region of Shoumen should also be added to them, who on the basis of contractual relationships commenced to grow biological medicinal plants.

Section 5. Contribution to impact

Specify to which strategic objectives of The Strategy the technology contributes

(more than one box can be ticked)

- 1. To improve the living conditions of affected population
 - 2. To improve the conditions of affected ecosystems
-

Describe on-site impacts (the major two impacts by category)

Production or productivity:

1. (max 50 words)

Basic treatment of the soil of 26 decares was performed within the framework of the Project, which were planted with medical hollyhook – 5 decares, common valerian – 5 decares, peppermint – 5 decares, Mursala tea – 11 decares.

2. (max 50 words)

no

Socio-economic level (including cultural level):

1. (max 50 words)

Creating new jobs and processing of waste land in the area.

2. (max 50 words)

no

Environmental level:

1. (max 50 words)

This is why the approach of this

Project was to demonstrate the possibilities for development of the biological agriculture, which contributes to the preservation of the soils, the biological diversity, the waters and reduces the climate changes.

2. (max 50 words)

no

Other (specify)

1. (max 50 words)

no

2. (max 50 words)

no

Describe the major two off-site (i.e. not occurring in the location but in the surrounding areas) impacts

1. (max 50 words)

10 new agricultural manufacturers from the region of Shoumen should also be added to them, who on the basis of contractual relationships commenced to grow biological medicinal plants. Thus the areas treated in a biological manner reached 206 decares.

2. (max 50 words)

The two annual investigations of the areas for the tracing down of the density of the European hamster were conducted within the framework of the Project as well.

Impact on biodiversity and climate change

In your opinion does the best practice/technology you have proposed positively impact on biodiversity conservation?

Yes

Explain the reasons:

max 250 words

This is why the approach of this Project was to demonstrate the possibilities for development of the biological agriculture, which contributes to the preservation of the soils, the biological diversity, the waters

In your opinion does the best practice/technology you have proposed positively impact on climate change mitigation?

Yes

Explain the reasons:

max 250 words

and reduces the climate changes.

In your opinion does the best practice/technology you have proposed positively impact on climate change adaptation?

Yes

Explain the reasons:

max 250 words

and reduces the climate changes.

Has a cost-benefit analysis been carried out?

No

If yes, summarize its main conclusions:

max 250 words

No answer provided

Section 6. Connection to other UNCCD themes

Specify if the technology relates to one or more of the other UNCCD themes

- **Capacity-building and awareness-raising**
 - **DLDD and SLM monitoring and assessment/research**
-

Section 7. Adoption and replicability

Was the technology disseminated/introduced to other locations?

Yes

If yes, where? (add as many rows as necessary)

Location:

- **District Schumen**
-

Were incentives to facilitate the take up of the technology provided?

Yes

If yes, specify which type of incentives

- **Policy or regulatory incentives (for example, related to market requirements and regulations, import/export, foreign investment, research & development support, etc)**
-

Can you identify the three main conditions that led to the success of the presented best practice/technology?

Examples of conditions leading to success may include: highly motivated local governments, farmers organized into well structured cooperatives, extremely favorable weather conditions, etc. For each 'condition of success' you are able to identify, specify whether in your opinion such condition is: (a) linked to the local context and thus cannot be replicated elsewhere; (b) replicable elsewhere with some level of adaptation; (c) replicable elsewhere with major adaptation.

1. (max 50 words)

Improvement and utilization of low-productive land fallow.

2. (max 50 words)

Creating jobs in one of the poorest and highest unemployment areas of the country.

3. (max 50 words)

Technology is applied in other cities in the region.

In your opinion, the best practice/technology you have proposed can be replicated, although with some level of adaptation, elsewhere?

Yes

If yes, at which level?

- **Local**
 - **Sub-national**
-

Section 8. Lessons learned

Related to human resources

(max 50 words)

- **sufficient**
-

Related to financial aspects

(max 50 words)

- **no information**
-

Related to technical aspects

(max 50 words)

- **no informtion**

Best Practice #4 — Restoration and sustainable management of forest eco-systems on the territory of Natural Viosha Park

Property rights

Clarify if the technology described in the template, or a part of it, is covered by property rights:

No

If yes, please provide relevant information on the holder of the rights.

(max 100 words)

No answer provided

Section 1. Context of the best practice: frame conditions (natural and human environment)

Title of the best practice

Restoration and sustainable management of forest eco-systems on the territory of Natural Viosha Park

Location (if available, also include a map)

Natural Viosha Park - Vitosha is the first national park not only in Bulgaria and the Balkan Peninsula. It is surrounded by Sofia Valley from the north, southwest and Pernik Smokovskata the southeast.

Attachments:

- 5. Best Practices.pdf
-

If the location has well defined boundaries, specify its extension in hectares

Hectares (ha)

311, 28 sq. km.

Question marked as 'No answer'.

Estimated population living in the location

Number of people

No answer provided

Prevailing land use within the specified location

- Woodland

Other (specify) (max 30 words)

The basic objective of the Project is to contribute to the restoration and the sustainable management of the forest eco-systems on the territory of the National Vitosha Park.

Brief description of the natural environment within the specified location

Climate: (max 50 words)

Mountain is located in the center of southwestern Bulgaria between the Balkan and Rila-Rhodopes. It is the only mountain bowl at home, and the ridge is formed by the highest and located close to each other peaks - Black Peak and Rezniovete. Typical of it are stone rivers formed by the weathering of rocks and slowly move towards the valleys due to gravity of the flowing water.

Soil: (max 50 words)

In the past, are listed dominated deciduous forests, which have climbed more than today, and birch was the most - greater participation. Beech and coniferous forests were not yet available. The next historical stage are formed with vertical forest belts gorskodarvesen composition similar to today. Following intensive human activity, Vitosha has changed considerably more than our other mountains.

Topography: (max 50 words)

Vitosha is unique! For it is written, many with admiration and respect! However, visiting her, every time we find something new and unknown. The longest cave in Bulgaria, the vast plant diversity, unique stone rivers, abundance of water proximity to the capital explain the interest in it. Fully law-here is the first manifestation of organized tourism in the country, prompted by patriotic Aleko Konstantinov. Today the mountain enjoys the largest flow of tourists in our country.

Prevailing socio-economic conditions of those living in the location and/or nearby

Income level: (max 50 words)

Action

Plan for the restoration and the preservation of the forest eco-systems on the territory of National Vitosha Park was developed within the framework of the Project. GIS model was elaborated for the affected spruce forests in National Vitosha Park as well.

Main income sources: (max 50 words)

The project bears no tangible benefits but create successful partnerships were created as a reset of the implementation of the Project amonit the state institutions, the business, NGOs and the public for the preservation of nature.

Land tenure and land use rights: (max 50 words)

A total of 19.45 ha of forest areas affected by the mass dissemination of spruce woodworms (calamity) were restored on the territory of the National Vitosha Park within the framework of the Project.

Short description of the best practice

max 250 words

A total of 19.45 ha of forest areas affected by the mass dissemination of spruce woodworms (calamity) were restored on the territory of the National Vitosha Park within the framework of the Project. In parallel with the afforestations made, care (growing and filling up) was taken of the created new forests by Initiative Group (IG) Vitosha. Sowing material was yielded aimed at the provision of planting material from valuable local geno-types for the restoration of the forest eco-systems in the park, from which 38 000 two-year saplings were already grown up. The needed care measures (clearing, digging up, lighting, filling up and so on) were undertaken fpr each of the afforested areas for two years. This guaranteed the optimal development of the young forest and the sustainability of the plantations in the future. Growing related measures were undertaken for the overall duration of the Project in more than 40 ha on the territory of National Vitosha Park.

On the basis of which criteria and/or indicator(s) (not related to The Strategy) the proposed practice and corresponding technology has been considered as 'best'?

max 100 words

Essential criteria:

- Restoring and maintaining sustainable forest ecosystems;
 - Reduce land degradation and desertification;
 - Maintaining and developing the capacity of ecosystems;
 - Achieving an economically viable, safe and attractive environmen
-

Section 2. Problems addressed (direct and indirect causes) and objectives of the best practice

With respect to DLDD, the best practice directly contributes to:

- Mitigation
- Rehabilitation

Main problems addressed by the best practice

(max 50 words)

- no information
-

Outline specific land degradation problems addressed by the best practice

max 100 words

If destroyed forests were not recovered, would arise a serious problem with land degradation in arid forest territory.

Specify the objectives of the best practice

(max 50 words)

- - Recovered from woodworms dead spruce forests in the park;
 - Prevention of land degradation in affected forest areas in the park;
 - Developed plan for restoration and conservation of forest ecosystems in the park;
 - Created a GIS model for affected spruce forests in the National park Vitosha;
 - Built informatsinnen portal aimed at providing current information about the condition of forests in a park Vitosha;
 - Distributed a large number of information materials - newsletters, stickers, flyers.
-

Section 3. Activities

Brief description of main activities, by objective

Objective 1

(max 50 words)

- A total of 19.45 ha of forest areas affected by the mass dissemination of spruce woodworms (calamity) were restored on the territory of the National Vitosha Park within the framework of the Project.

Objective 2

(max 50 words)

- In parallel with the afforestations made, care (growing and filling up) was taken of the created new forests by initiative Group (IG) Vitosha.

Objective 3

(max 50 words)

- Sowing material was yielded aimed at the provision of planting material from valuable local geno-types for the restoration of the forest eco-systems in the park, from which 38 000 two-year saplings were already grown up.

Objective 4

(max 50 words)

- The needed care measures (clearing, digging up, lighting, filling up and so on) were undertaken for each of the afforested areas for two years. This guaranteed the optimal development of the young forest and the sustainability of the plantations in the future.
-

Short description of the technology

max 250 words

no information

Technical specifications of the technology - if any

Section 4. Institutions/actors involved (collaboration, participation, role of stakeholders)

Name and address of the institution developing the technology

Name

"Initiative group Vitosha"

Address

Sofia

St. „Neofit Rilski” N 56, ap. 1

e-mail: t.todorov@pdm-services.org

www.vitoshagroup.org

Was the technology developed in partnership?

Yes

If yes, list the partners:

- Successful partnerships were created as a result of the implementation of the Project among the state institutions, the business, NGOs and the public for the preservation of nature.
-

Specify the framework within which the technology was promoted

- National initiative – non-government-led
- Programme/project-based initiative

Other (specify) (max 30 words)

Action Plan for the restoration and the preservation of the forest eco-systems on the territory of National Vitosha Park was developed within the framework of the Project. GIS model was elaborated for the affected spruce forests in National Vitosha Park as well.

Was the participation of local stakeholders, including CSOs, fostered in the development of the technology

Yes

If yes, list local stakeholders involved:

- With the participation of businesses, NGOs and the public about conservation.
-

For the stakeholders listed above, specify their role in the design, introduction, use and maintenance of the technology, if any.

max 250 words

Their role in the project: deployment, use and maintenance of technology.

Was the population living in the location and/or nearby involved in the development of the technology?

No

If yes, by means of what?

No answer provided

Other (specify) (max 30 words)

No answer provided

Section 5. Contribution to impact

Specify to which strategic objectives of The Strategy the technology contributes

(more than one box can be ticked)

- **2. To improve the conditions of affected ecosystems**
-

Describe on-site impacts (the major two impacts by category)

Production or productivity:

1. (max 50 words)

A total of 19.45 ha of forest areas affected by the mass dissemination of spruce woodworms (calamity) were restored on the territory of the National Vitosha Park within the framework of the Project.

2. (max 50 words)

Sowing material was yielded aimed at the provision of planting material from valuable local geno-types for the restoration of the forest eco-systems in the park, from which 38 000 two-year saplings were already grown up.

Socio-economic level (including cultural level):

1. (max 50 words)

Restoration of dry forest areas in the Vitosha National Park, which with its vast plant diversity, unique stone rivers, abundance of water and proximity to the capital is a unique place for tourism, recreation and sport.

2. (max 50 words)

no

Environmental level:

1. (max 50 words)

A total of 19.45 ha of forest areas affected by the mass dissemination of spruce woodworms (calamity) were restored on the territory of the National Vitosha Park within the framework of the Project.

2. (max 50 words)

Sowing material was yielded aimed at the provision of planting material from valuable local geno-types for the restoration of the forest eco-systems in the park, from which 38 000 two-year saplings were already grown up.

Other (specify)

1. (max 50 words)

no

2. (max 50 words)

no

Describe the major two off-site (i.e. not occurring in the location but in the surrounding areas) impacts

1. (max 50 words)

The project implementation has a positive effect on stabilizing the ecosystem of the region through preservation and maintenance of biodiversity.

2. (max 50 words)

no

Impact on biodiversity and climate change

In your opinion does the best practice/technology you have proposed positively impact on biodiversity conservation?

Yes

Explain the reasons:

max 250 words

The project implementation has a positive effect on stabilizing the ecosystem of the region through preservation and maintenance of biodiversity, by planting 19.45 ha of forest areas affected by the mass dissemination of spruce woodworms (calamity) were restored on the territory of the National Vitosha Park within the framework of the Project.

In your opinion does the best practice/technology you have proposed positively impact on climate change mitigation?

Yes

Explain the reasons:

max 250 words

Implementation of the project has an indirect impact on climate change and adaptation.

In your opinion does the best practice/technology you have proposed positively impact on climate change adaptation?

Yes

Explain the reasons:

max 250 words

Implementation of the project has an indirect impact on climate change and adaptation.

Has a cost-benefit analysis been carried out?

No

If yes, summarize its main conclusions:

max 250 words

No answer provided

Section 6. Connection to other UNCCD themes

Specify if the technology relates to one or more of the other UNCCD themes

- Capacity-building and awareness-raising
 - Knowledge management and decision support
 - Policy; legislative; institutional framework
 - Participation, collaboration and networking
-

Section 7. Adoption and replicability

Was the technology disseminated/introduced to other locations?

No

If yes, where? (add as many rows as necessary)

Location:

No answer provided

Were incentives to facilitate the take up of the technology provided?

Yes

If yes, specify which type of incentives

- Policy or regulatory incentives (for example, related to market requirements and regulations, import/export, foreign investment, research & development support, etc)
- Financial incentives (for example, preferential rates, State aid, subsidies, cash grants, loan guarantees,

etc)

Can you identify the three main conditions that led to the success of the presented best practice/technology?

Examples of conditions leading to success may include: highly motivated local governments, farmers organized into well structured cooperatives, extremely favorable weather conditions, etc. For each 'condition of success' you are able to identify, specify whether in your opinion such condition is: (a) linked to the local context and thus cannot be replicated elsewhere; (b) replicable elsewhere with some level of adaptation; (c) replicable elsewhere with major adaptation.

1. (max 50 words)

The strong motivation of participants to preserve the biological wealth in Vitosha Nature Park and to protect the environment as a whole.

2. (max 50 words)

Political and financial support.

3. (max 50 words)

Technology to be applied in other affected forest territory.

In your opinion, the best practice/technology you have proposed can be replicated, although with some level of adaptation, elsewhere?

Yes

If yes, at which level?

- **Local**
 - **Sub-national**
 - **National**
-

Section 8. Lessons learned

Related to human resources

(max 50 words)

- **Yes, there is strong motivation for young ecologists of civil, scientific and NGO organizations.**
-

Related to financial aspects

(max 50 words)

- **The funds are very limited and minimized in terms of the economic crisis.**
-

Related to technical aspects

(max 50 words)

- **Yes, there are good technical opportunities for implementing projects.**

Best Practice #5 — Training of experts, creation of capacity and enhancement of the awareness of the society with regard to the application of Bio/Phyto-technologies for remediation of soils and places contaminated with persistent organic pollutants and heavy metals.~~~

Property rights

Clarify if the technology described in the template, or a part of it, is covered by property rights:

No

If yes, please provide relevant information on the holder of the rights.

(max 100 words)

No answer provided

Section 1. Context of the best practice: frame conditions (natural and human environment)

Title of the best practice

Training of experts, creation of capacity and enhancement of the awareness of the society with regard to the application of Bio/Phyto-technologies for remediation of soils and places contaminated with persistent organic pollutants and heavy metals.

Location (if available, also include a map)

Building up capacity of experts in the central, regional and local state authorities, business organizations, agricultural manufacturers and other interested entities and persons for the application of bio/phyto technologies for remediation of soils.

Attachments:

- 5. Best Practices.pdf
-

Question marked as 'No answer'.

If the location has well defined boundaries, specify its extension in hectares

Hectares (ha)

No answer provided

Estimated population living in the location

Number of people

407

Prevailing land use within the specified location

- Other

Other (specify) (max 30 words)

Objective of the project is capacity building of experts in the central, regional and local authorities, business organizations, farmers and other interested persons and organizations.

Brief description of the natural environment within the specified location

Climate: (max 50 words)

Objective of the project is capacity building by conducting training workshops in various forms of phyto-remediation.

Soil: (max 50 words)

He does not consider soil and

Topography: (max 50 words)

geographical conditions.

Prevailing socio-economic conditions of those living in the location and/or nearby

Income level: (max 50 words)

no information

Main income sources: (max 50 words)

no information

Land tenure and land use rights: (max 50 words)

no information

Short description of the best practice

max 250 words

Trained a total of 407 professionals to implement various forms of phyto-remediation of central and regional structures of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food, Ministry of Environment and Water, and academics, doctoral students and business organizations. 8 one-day workshops were held in cities Zlatitsa, Plovdiv, Burgas, Kardjali, Haskovo, Pernik, Sofia, Kremikovtzi.

On the basis of which criteria and/or indicator(s) (not related to The Strategy) the proposed practice and corresponding technology has been considered as 'best'?

max 100 words

Essential criteria, for acquiring knowledge about:

- Maintaining and improving soil fertility;
 - Reduce land degradation and desertification;
 - Maintaining and developing the capacity of ecosystems;
 - Achieving an economically viable, safe and attractive environmen.
-

Section 2. Problems addressed (direct and indirect causes) and objectives of the best practice

With respect to DLDD, the best practice directly contributes to:

- Mitigation
 - Rehabilitation
-

Main problems addressed by the best practice

(max 50 words)

- no information
-

Outline specific land degradation problems addressed by the best practice

max 100 words

The phyto-/bio-technologies are presented as innovatory methods for remedition of contaminated soils, sediments and subsoil waters, which may find broad application, be efficient and well functioning in field situation.

Specify the objectives of the best practice

(max 50 words)

- Training of experts, creation of capacity and enhancement of the awareness of the society with regard to the application of Bio/Phyto-technologies for remediation of soils and places contaminated with persistent organic pollutants and heavy metals.
-

Section 3. Activities

Brief description of main activities, by objective

Objective 1

(max 50 words)

- **Building up capacity of experts in the central, regional and local state authorities, business organizations, agricultural manufacturers and other interested entities.**

Objective 2

(max 50 words)

- **29 specialists from the central and regional structures of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food, the Ministry of Environment and Water were trained within the framework of the Project as well as representatives of the scientific circles, PhD students, university students and business organizations.**

Objective 3

(max 50 words)

- **Separately 242 persons were trained in various forms in phyto-remediation.**

Objective 4

(max 50 words)

- **Another result of the implementation of the Project was the publication of a brochure under the heading of: "Manual in Phyto-/Bio-Remediation of Contaminated Soils and Places" with authors Prof. Peter Kulakov (the USA) and Assoc. Prof. Barbara Ziib (Canada).**
-

Short description of the technology

max 250 words

Trained a total of 407 professionals to implement various forms of phyto-remediation of central and regional structures of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food, Ministry of Environment and Water, and academics, doctoral students and business organizations. 8 one-day workshops were held in cities Zlatitsa, Plovdiv, Burgas, Kardjali, Haskovo, Pernik, Sofia, Kremikovtzi.

Technical specifications of the technology - if any

max 250 words

Conducting training courses for professionals to implement various forms of phyto-remediation of soils contaminated with heavy metals.

Section 4. Institutions/actors involved (collaboration, participation, role of stakeholders)

Name and address of the institution developing the technology

Name

"Foundation – Institute for Sustainable Development"

Address

Sofia

Was the technology developed in partnership?

Yes

If yes, list the partners:

- **The training courses were attended by representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food, the Ministry of Environment and Water were trained within the framework of the Project as well as representatives of the scientific circles, PhD students, university students and business organizations.**
-

Specify the framework within which the technology was promoted

- Local initiative
- National initiative – government-led
- National initiative – non-government-led
- Other

Other (specify) (max 30 words)

It will be used and applied by a wide range of users from government, scientific and business circles.

Was the participation of local stakeholders, including CSOs, fostered in the development of the technology
Yes

If yes, list local stakeholders involved:

- Specialists from the central and regional structures of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food, the Ministry of Environment and Water were trained within the framework of the Project as well as representatives of the scientific circles, PhD students, university students and business organizations.
-

For the stakeholders listed above, specify their role in the design, introduction, use and maintenance of the technology, if any.

max 250 words

Their role is to implement and put in place technology to support it and disseminated.

Was the population living in the location and/or nearby involved in the development of the technology?
Yes

If yes, by means of what?

- Participatory approaches

Other (specify) (max 30 words)

Participation in training courses.

Section 5. Contribution to impact

Specify to which strategic objectives of The Strategy the technology contributes

(more than one box can be ticked)

- 1. To improve the living conditions of affected population
 - 2. To improve the conditions of affected ecosystems
-

Describe on-site impacts (the major two impacts by category)

Production or productivity:

1. (max 50 words)

The implementation of the Project was the publication of a brochure under the heading of: “Manual in Phyto-/Bio-Remediation of Contaminated Soils and Places” with authors Prof. Peter Kulakov (the USA) and Assoc. Prof. Barbara Ziib (Canada),

2. (max 50 words)

where the phyto-/bio-technologies are presented as innovative methods for remediation of contaminated soils, sediments and subsoil waters, which may find broad application, be efficient and well functioning in field situation.

Socio-economic level (including cultural level):

1. (max 50 words)

The Manual was disseminated in the central and district structures of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food, the Ministry of Environment and Water, the National

Agricultural Advisory Services, various scientific organizations and forums.

2. (max 50 words)

Materials on phyto-remediation were printed out under the Project in the local newspaper published in the town of Zlatitsa, 19 nos. of scientific and scientific-popular articles on phytobio-remediation in three consecutive issues of the specialized magazine Ecology and Future.

Environmental level:

1. (max 50 words)

The application of bio / phyto remediation technologies for soil and areas contaminated with persistent organic pollutants and heavy metals.

2. (max 50 words)

Trained professionals are collated from the environment, agriculture, science and business interest for the application and dissemination of technology.

Other (specify)

1. (max 50 words)

A script was elaborated for the popularization of the phyto/bio-remediation technologies for being broadcast on TV.

2. (max 50 words)

no

Describe the major two off-site (i.e. not occurring in the location but in the surrounding areas) impacts

1. (max 50 words)

Remediation of contaminated soils, sediments and subsoil waters, which may find broad application, be efficient and well functioning in field situation.

2. (max 50 words)

Also technology is applied for remediation of soil and areas contaminated with persistent organic pollutants.

Impact on biodiversity and climate change

In your opinion does the best practice/technology you have proposed positively impact on biodiversity conservation?

Yes

Explain the reasons:

max 250 words

To obtain a good clean organic product.

In your opinion does the best practice/technology you have proposed positively impact on climate change mitigation?

No

Explain the reasons:

max 250 words

no

In your opinion does the best practice/technology you have proposed positively impact on climate change adaptation?

No

Explain the reasons:

max 250 words

no

Has a cost-benefit analysis been carried out?

No

If yes, summarize its main conclusions:

max 250 words

No answer provided

Section 6. Connection to other UNCCD themes

Specify if the technology relates to one or more of the other UNCCD themes

- Capacity-building and awareness-raising
 - DLDD and SLM monitoring and assessment/research
 - Knowledge management and decision support
 - Participation, collaboration and networking
-

Section 7. Adoption and replicability

Was the technology disseminated/introduced to other locations?

Yes

If yes, where? (add as many rows as necessary)

Location:

- municipal and national level
-

Were incentives to facilitate the take up of the technology provided?

Yes

If yes, specify which type of incentives

- Policy or regulatory incentives (for example, related to market requirements and regulations, import/export, foreign investment, research & development support, etc)
 - Financial incentives (for example, preferential rates, State aid, subsidies, cash grants, loan guarantees, etc)
-

Can you identify the three main conditions that led to the success of the presented best practice/technology?

Examples of conditions leading to success may include: highly motivated local governments, farmers organized into well structured cooperatives, extremely favorable weather conditions, etc. For each 'condition of success' you are able to identify, specify whether in your opinion such condition is: (a) linked to the local context and thus cannot be replicated elsewhere; (b) replicable elsewhere with some level of adaptation; (c) replicable elsewhere with major adaptation.

1. (max 50 words)

Asno expressed interest and active participation of representatives from different stakeholders.

2. (max 50 words)

Widely promote the technology through printed materials and use of electronic media.

3. (max 50 words)

Good speakers.

In your opinion, the best practice/technology you have proposed can be replicated, although with some level of adaptation, elsewhere?

Yes

If yes, at which level?

- Local
 - Sub-national
 - National
-

Section 8. Lessons learned

Related to human resources

(max 50 words)

- Yes, there is interest expressed by representatives of various stakeholders.
-

Related to financial aspects

(max 50 words)

- In a situation of serious financial and economic crisis we encounter difficulties of a financial nature.
-

Related to technical aspects

(max 50 words)

- At this stage, the technical possibilities are direct links to financial resources.

Submission Form

Submission Form	
Name of the Reporting Officer *	Tatyana Dimitrova
Date of Submission *	11/3/2010 2:36:31 AM
Signature	
Name of the Authorizing Officer	Ministry of Environment and Water of Bulgaria
Date of Authorization	02/11/2010
Signature	

