

**United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification**  
**Performance Review and Assessment of Implementation System**

**Fourth UNCCD reporting cycle, 2010–2011 leg**  
**Report for Democratic Republic of the Congo**

# Table of contents

- Impact indicators
  - Strategic Objectives 1, 2 and 3
    - General information on impact indicators on strategic objectives 1, 2 and 3
    - Core indicator S-(1/2/3): Poverty Rate
      - Reporting on the indicator
      - Interpretation of indicator status/trend and policy implications
      - Feedback
    - Core indicator S-5: Land Cover Status
      - Reporting on land cover
        - Reporting on the indicator
          - Land Cover Type #1 — Prairie aquatique
          - Land Cover Type #2 — Prairie marécageuse, notamment à Cyperus papyrus
          - Land Cover Type #3 — Forêts denses sur sols hydromorphes
          - Land Cover Type #4 — forêt dense humide
          - Land Cover Type #5
        - Interpretation of indicator status/trend and policy implications
        - Feedback
      - Reporting on land productivity
      - Feedback
    - Additional indicators on strategic objectives 1, 2 and 3
  - Strategic Objective 4
    - Indicator SO-4-3
    - Indicator SO-4-6
    - Indicator SO-4-7
- Performance Indicators
  - Operational Objective 1: Advocacy, awareness raising and education
    - Performance indicator CONS-O-1 for Outcome 1.1
    - Performance indicator CONS-O-3 for Outcome 1.3
    - Performance indicator CONS-O-4 for Outcome 1.3
  - Operational Objective 2: Policy framework
    - Performance indicator CONS-O-5 for Outcomes 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3
    - Performance indicator CONS-O-7 for Outcome 2.5
  - Operational Objective 3: Science, technology and knowledge
    - Performance indicator CONS-O-8 for Outcomes 3.1 and 3.2
    - Performance indicator CONS-O-9 for Outcome 3.1 and 3.2
    - Performance indicator CONS-O-10 for Outcome 3.3 and 3.4
    - Performance indicator CONS-O-11 for Outcome 3.5
  - Operational Objective 4: Capacity building
    - Performance indicator CONS-O-13 for Outcomes 4.1 and 4.2
  - Operational Objective 5: Financing and technology transfer
    - Performance indicator CONS-O-14 for Outcome 5.1
    - Performance indicator CONS-O-16 for Outcome 5.2
    - Performance indicator CONS-O-17 for Outcome 5.3
    - Performance indicator CONS-O-18 for Outcome 5.5
- Standard Financial Annex
- Programme and Project Sheets
  - Programme/Project #1 — Projet Makala: Gestion durable de ressources en bois energie en République Democratique du Congo
- Additional Information

- Reporting process-related issues
- Accommodation of specific requests within COP decisions
- Reporting on the implementation of NAP
  - Human resources
  - Financial resources
- Any other country-specific issues
- Submission form

## General information section

<b>GENERAL INFORMATION ON THE REPORTING ENTITY</b>	
Reporting country	Democratic Republic of the Congo
Name and surname of the person submitting the report	Jean Ilunga Muneng
Affiliation and contact details	jean_muneng57@yahoo.fr

# Affected Country Parties

## Impact indicators

### Strategic Objectives 1, 2 and 3

Following [decision 17/COP.9](#), affected country Parties are requested to report on two mandatory impact indicators (i.e.: proportion of population living below the poverty line and land cover status), through the associated metrics identified during the iterative process for the refinement of the set of impact indicators (i.e.: poverty rate, land cover and land productivity).

Affected country Parties might also decide to report on the remaining nine impact indicators provisionally accepted by the COP (see [decision 17/COP.9](#)) but considered optional for inclusion in reports.

Alternative indicators considered more suitable than the provisionally accepted indicators may also be reported on. The condition for reporting on alternative indicators is that these fit into the underlying logic of measuring progress against strategic objectives 1, 2 and 3 of the Strategy.

Reporting is guided by means of templates, one for each of the two mandatory indicators, plus one generic reporting template for the remaining nine impact indicators and alternative indicators. Detailed reporting guidelines are available for the two mandatory impact indicators.

### General information on impact indicators on strategic objectives 1, 2 and 3

---

#### Definition of affected areas

***Does your National Action Programme (NAP) identify areas of the country which are affected by Desertification, Land Degradation and Drought (DLDD)?***

Yes

***If no, does any other national planning document identify areas of the country which are affected by DLDD?***

No answer required.

***Please specify the national document that identifies areas affected by DLDD in your country.***

No answer required.

***Please specify which areas of the country are considered as affected by DLDD (e.g. name of relevant provinces, states and districts):***

la plaine de la Ruzizi, les territoires de Walungu et Kabare(Sud-Kivu)

les collines de Kanyabayonga(Nord-Kivu)

de l'extrême Sud-Est à l'extrême Sud-Ouest (Katanga)

district du Kwango(Bandundu)

districts de la Lukaya,des Cataractes et du Bas-Fleuve (Bas-Congo)

district de l'Ituri(Orientale)

***Please specify the estimated total number of square kilometres of the national territory occupied by areas affected by DLDD:***

270897 km<sup>2</sup>

***Please specify the percentage of the national land area occupied by areas affected by DLDD:***

12 %

***Please specify the definition used to identify areas affected by DLDD in your country:***

Les zones touchées sont celles qui subissent la dégradation de la fertilité et de la structure des sols du fait de plusieurs facteurs tels que le surpâturage, la pression démographique, les pratiques culturelles non appropriées, les feux de brousse etc...

les zones touchées par la DDTS en RDC sont caractérisées par la dégradation du couvert végétal,la dégradation mécanique et chimique(diminution de la fertilité) des sols

Parmi ces zones touchées on peut citer les déserts, les terres semi-arides, les montagnes, les terrains marécageux, les petites îles et certaines régions côtières.

**Please specify what methods were used to identify areas affected by DLDD in your country:**

- l'analyse des photos aériennes ou satellitaires
- les descentes sur terrain
- Un système intégré et coordonné d'information et d'observation systématique fondé sur des techniques appropriées

**If available, please provide the geographic datasets which show the areas affected by DLDD.**

Ideally, the data should be provided as a shapefile or raster (Geotiff) format with geographic coordinates on the WGS84 datum (The file should have a maximum size of 25MB). If the raw data are not available please provide a map showing the extent of areas affected by DLDD. Ideally, the map should have a scale of less than 1:250,000 and be provided in a Tiff format (The file should have a maximum size of 25MB). To facilitate understanding of the map provided, please explain clearly what can be seen in the map (resolution of map, year of the map, land cover classes and corresponding colours, borders etc)

**Attachments:**

None.

## Definition of rural areas

**Does any national planning document define rural areas in your country?**

Yes

**Please specify the national document that defines rural areas in your country.**

Author	Year	Publication title	Publisher	Website address
Ministère du PLAN UPPE/SCRIP	2007	Combattre la Pauvreté en RDC	Ministère du PLAN UPPE/SCRIP	---

**Please state the national definition of rural areas in your country:**

les zones rurales sont des zones où la majorité de la population a comme principales activités l'agriculture, la pêche et l'élevage. On y trouve aussi un faible accès des populations à l'eau et à l'énergie électrique.

## Human population estimates

**Please state estimates of the human population living in the national area of your country, in rural areas of your country and areas affected by DLDD in your country.**

Include details on the methodology used to establish these estimates.

Year	Number of people living in the national area	Number of people living in rural areas	Number of people living in affected areas	Method used	Was every region (or equivalent sub-national unit) of your country covered in the assessment?	Please state the approximate proportion of the national human population surveyed during the assessment
2000	53000000	---	---	---	---	---
2001	53510000	---	---	---	---	---
2002	54950000	---	---	---	---	---

Year	Number of people living in the national area	Number of people living in rural areas	Number of people living in affected areas	Method used	Was every region (or equivalent sub-national unit) of your country covered in the assessment?	Please state the approximate proportion of the national human population surveyed during the assessment
2003	56430000	---	---	---	---	---
2004	57960000	17967000	40131504	Stratified random survey	Yes	100%
2005	59700000	17967000	40131504	Stratified random survey	Yes	100%
2006	61490000	---	---	---	---	---
2007	63330000	---	---	---	---	---
2008	65230000	---	---	---	---	---
2009	67190000	---	---	---	---	---
2010	69200000	---	---	---	---	---
2011	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Please specify the sources used to extract the information provided above.*

Author	Year	Publication title	Publisher	Website address
UPPE/SCRP/MINISTERE DU PLAN	2007	Combattre la pauvreté en RDCCa	UPPE/SCRP	/www.dscrp-rdc.org

### **Core indicator S-(1/2/3): Poverty Rate**

UNCCD Strategic Objective(s) for which the indicator applies

Strategic Objective 1: To improve the living conditions of affected populations

UNCCD Core indicator S-(1/2/3)

Improvement in the livelihoods of people potentially impacted by the process of desertification/land degradation and drought

Name of the indicator

Proportion of population living below the poverty line

Metric

Poverty Rate

Purpose of the indicator

To measure and monitor changes in poverty, as a proxy for human well-being. This can be used to identify deprived livelihoods, assess the impacts of desertification and assess progress made by the Parties in combating desertification.

Understanding of the indicator

The **poverty line** describes an absolute threshold below which people are considered to be poor. The **poverty rate** describes the percentage of the human population living below the poverty line. Ideally, Parties report the poverty rate for affected areas using the rural poverty line (poverty line specific to rural areas). In addition, the rural poverty line should be used to report the poverty rate in rural areas. In the absence of the rural poverty line, the national poverty

line should be used to report the poverty rate in affected and rural areas or, if these are not available, in the country as a whole. Finally, if no poverty lines are available, the generic poverty line of US\$ 2.00/capita/day should be used to assess poverty rates.

Data needed

Size of human population, a poverty line and the number of people falling below the poverty line.

Relevant terms in the glossary

'absolute poverty', 'absolute poverty line', 'consumption', 'consumption survey', 'currency', 'data', 'data analysis', 'data source', 'desertification/land degradation and drought (DLDD)', 'ecosystem services', 'e-SMART', 'expert knowledge', 'income', 'income survey', 'indicator', 'indicator metadata', 'metric', 'national poverty line', 'national poverty rate', 'nationwide census', 'non stratified random survey', 'population census', 'poverty line', 'relative poverty', 'relative poverty lines', 'rural poverty line', 'rural poverty rate', 'stratified random sampling', 'stratified random survey'.

## Reporting on the indicator

---

### Rural poverty line

***Does your country have a poverty line that is specific to rural areas (rural poverty line)?***

**No**

***If yes, please state the rural poverty line in your country for the most recent years and the method used to define the rural poverty line.***

Please choose the method category which best represents that used in the assessment

*No answer required.*

***Please specify the sources used to extract the information provided above.***

*No answer required.*

***If yes, please state the number of people and the percentage of the population living below the rural poverty line in affected areas.***

Furthermore, please state the method used to assess the poverty rate in affected areas and the proportion of the population included in the assessment.

*No answer required.*

***If yes, please state the number of people and the percentage of the population living below the rural poverty line in rural areas.***

Furthermore, please state the method used to assess the poverty rate in rural areas and the proportion of the population included in the assessment.

*No answer required.*

***Please specify the sources used to extract the information provided above.***

*No answer required.*

---

### National poverty line

If data related to the rural poverty line was provided, please **do not** respond to this section.

***If no rural poverty line is available, does your country have a national poverty line?***

**No**

***If yes, please state the national poverty line in your country for the most recent years and the method used to define the national poverty line.***

Please choose the method category which best represents that used in the assessment.

*No answer required.*

***Please specify the sources used to extract the information provided above.***

*No answer required.*

***Please state the number of people and the percentage of the population living below the national poverty***

**line in affected areas.**

*No answer required.*

**Please state the number of people and the percentage of the population living below the national poverty line in rural areas.**

*No answer required.*

**If neither of these is available, please state the percentage of the population living below the national poverty line in the country as a whole.**

*No answer required.*

**Please specify the sources used to extract the information provided above.**

*No answer required.*

---

### **International poverty line**

If data related to the rural poverty line or to the national poverty line was provided, please **do not** respond to this section.

**If neither the rural poverty line nor the national poverty line are available, please state the number of people and the percentage of the population living below the international poverty line (US\$ 2.00/capita/day) in affected areas.**

Year	Affected areas			
	Number of people	Percentage of population	Method of poverty assessment	Approximate proportion of the human population living in affected areas surveyed during the poverty assessment
2000	---	---	---	---
2001	---	---	---	---
2002	---	---	---	---
2003	---	---	---	---
2004	41151600	71	Stratified random survey	100%
2005	41151600	71	Stratified random survey	100%
2006	---	---	---	---
2007	---	---	---	---
2008	---	---	---	---
2009	---	---	---	---
2010	---	---	---	---
2011	---	---	---	---

**If there is no national poverty line, please state the number of people and the percentage of the population living below the international poverty line (US\$ 2.00/capita/day) in rural areas.**

Year	Rural areas			
	Number of people	Percentage of population	Method of poverty assessment	Approximate proportion of the human population living in rural areas surveyed during



				the poverty assessment
2000	---	---	---	---
2001	---	---	---	---
2002	---	---	---	---
2003	---	---	---	---
2004	39992400	69	Stratified random survey	100%
2005	39992400	69	Stratified random survey	100%
2006	---	---	---	---
2007	---	---	---	---
2008	---	---	---	---
2009	---	---	---	---
2010	---	---	---	---
2011	---	---	---	---

*If neither of these is available, please state the percentage of the population living below the international poverty line (US\$ 2.00/capita/day) in the country as a whole.*

Year	Country			
	Number of people	Percentage of population	Method of poverty assessment	Approximate proportion of the national human population surveyed during the poverty assessment
2000	---	---	---	---
2001	---	---	---	---
2002	---	---	---	---
2003	---	---	---	---
2004	17967600	31	Stratified random survey	100%
2005	17967600	31	Stratified random survey	100%
2006	---	---	---	---
2007	---	---	---	---
2008	---	---	---	---
2009	---	---	---	---
2010	---	---	---	---
2011	---	---	---	---

*Please specify the sources used to extract the information provided above.*

<b>Author</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Publication title</b>	<b>Publisher</b>	<b>Website address</b>
UPPE/SCRIP/MINISTERE DU PLAN	2007	DSCRIP de la RDC en bref: Combattre la pauvreté en RDC	MINISTERE DU PLAN/UPPE/SCRIP	www.dscrp-rdc.org
MINISTERE DU PLAN	2011	Document de la Stratégie de Croissance et de réduction de la Pauvreté	MINISTERE DU PLAN	www.dscrp-rdc.org
AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK GROUP	2010	Analyse de la pauvreté en République	Banque Africaine de Développement	afdb@afdb.org

### **Contact details**

General information on the national contact person for this indicator

#### ***Name and surname***

**ESIMBO**

#### ***Institution***

**Unité de Pilotage du Processus d'Elaboration et de mise en oeuvre de la stratégie de croissance et de réduction de la pauvreté**

#### ***Address***

**Ministère du Plan  
Avenue des Coteaux, GOMBE/KINSHASA  
RDC**

#### ***Email***

**www.dscrp-rdc.org**

#### ***Telephone***

**+243 815204163**

---

### **Interpretation of indicator status/trend and policy implications**

---

#### **Poverty in affected areas**

***Did you provide data on poverty in affected areas?***

**Yes**

***If yes, please state whether you provided data for more than one year.***

**Yes**

***If no, do you see a pattern in the data?***

*No answer required.*

***Please explain the pattern emerging from the data and how it relates to DLDD.***

*No answer required.*

***If yes, does the poverty rate in affected areas change over time?***

**Yes**

***If no, please explain possible reasons why the poverty rate in affected areas does not change over time.***

*No answer required.*

***If yes, does the poverty rate in affected areas increase or decrease?***

Increase

***Please explain the pattern emerging from the data.***

Le diagnostic qualitatif et quantitatif a établi sans équivoque que les congolais vivent dans la pauvreté à travers des dimensions tangibles (la détérioration des infrastructures de transport et de communication, les besoins fondamentaux non satisfaits, la détérioration des facteurs de production, le faible accès aux services sociaux de base) et intangible (absence de paix, la culture d'impunité renforçant la corruption, l'injustice et l'exclusion, la faible organisation etc)

La pauvreté paraît logique dans ces circonstances nationales actuelles, mais pas irréversible. La pauvreté pourra reculer un jour en République Démocratique du Congo à condition d'améliorer les facteurs cités ci-dessus. Le processus n'est pas simple, il n'y a pas de recette universelle, mais il est grand temps de s'y lancer maintenant avec envergure, au risque de se retrouver dans 50 ans dans la situation actuelle, après 50 années d'indépendance – et 50 années gaspillées

L'analyse par un profil absolu de la pauvreté montre que i) le taux de pauvreté au niveau national atteint 71,3 %, ii) le milieu rural enregistre un taux élevé par rapport au milieu urbain (75,7 % contre 61.5 % respectivement), iii) une forte disparité entre les différentes provinces du pays, iv) la pauvreté frappe toutes les classes socio-professionnelles sans distinction.

***Is there a functional relationship between DLDD and the poverty rate in affected areas?***

Yes

***Please describe how DLDD affects the poverty rate in affected areas.***

Les zones touchées sont en grande partie des zones rurales où l'agriculture constitue l'activité principale. Or ces zones sont soumises à de fortes dégradations des terres dues à des causes directes (éco-climatiques et anthropiques) et indirectes ( socio-économiques et celles relatives aux politiques et au cadre juridique et institutionnel).

Du fait de ces dégradations qui entraînent la perte de fertilité des sols et une diminution croissante de la productivité et de la production agricole, les revenus des populations qui vivent dans ces zones touchées et qui vivent essentiellement du travail de la terre sont aussi en déclin croissant diminuant entraînant un accroissement constant de la pauvreté.

selon le PNAE, on estime qu'environ 1 700 000 ha, soit 29% de l'ensemble des terres cultivées, jadis occupées par les cultures pérennes sont aujourd'hui abandonnées . Cela constitue un danger par rapport à la sécurité alimentaire et à la perte de revenus des paysans, contribuant fortement à la pauvreté rurale. Cette situation est souvent la cause de conversion professionnelle d'agriculteurs vers un domaine plus lucratif qui est celui de bûcheron/charbonnier, creuseurs des matières précieuses, aggravant ainsi les agressions sur les forêts et la terre.

***If DLDD does not affect the poverty rate in affected areas, please describe the other factor(s) responsible for changes in the poverty rate in affected areas.***

*No answer required.*

***Please upload a graph showing the percentage of human population below the poverty line in affected areas, covering all years for which data are provided in section "Poverty Rate" / sub-section "Reporting on the indicator".***

The graph should be provided as jpg or pdf with a maximum file size of 2MB

**Attachments:**

*None.*

***To facilitate understanding please explain clearly what can be seen in the diagram (keys, classes, etc).***

*No answer provided.*

---

## Poverty in rural areas

*Did you provide data on poverty in rural areas?*

Yes

*If yes, please state whether you provided data for more than one year.*

Yes

*If no, do you see a pattern in the data?*

No answer required.

*Please explain the pattern emerging from the data and how it relates to DLDD.*

No answer required.

*If yes, does the poverty rate in rural areas change over time?*

Yes

*If no, please explain possible reasons why the poverty rate in rural areas does not change over time.*

No answer required.

*If yes, does the poverty rate in rural areas increase or decrease?*

Increase

*Please explain the pattern emerging from the data.*

Le diagnostic qualitatif et quantitatif a établi sans équivoque que les congolais vivent dans la pauvreté à travers des dimensions tangibles (la détérioration des infrastructures de transport et de communication, les besoins fondamentaux non satisfaits, la détérioration des facteurs de production, le faible accès aux services sociaux de base) et intangible (absence de paix, la culture d'impunité renforçant la corruption, l'injustice et l'exclusion, la faible organisation etc)

La pauvreté paraît logique dans ces circonstances nationales actuelles, mais pas irréversible. La pauvreté pourra reculer un jour en République Démocratique du Congo à condition d'améliorer les facteurs cités ci-dessus. Le processus n'est pas simple, il n'y a pas de recette universelle, mais il est grand temps de s'y lancer maintenant avec envergure, au risque de se retrouver dans 50 ans dans la situation actuelle, après 50 années d'indépendance – et 50 années gaspillées

L'analyse par un profil absolu de la pauvreté montre que i) le taux de pauvreté au niveau national atteint 71,3 %, ii) le milieu rural enregistre un taux élevé par rapport au milieu urbain (75,7 % contre 61.5 % respectivement), iii) une forte disparité entre les différentes provinces du pays, iv) la pauvreté frappe toutes les classes socio-professionnelles sans distinction.

*Is there a functional relationship between DLDD and the poverty rate in rural areas?*

Yes

*Please describe how DLDD affects the poverty rate in rural areas.*

Les zones touchées sont en grande partie des zones rurales où l'agriculture constitue l'activité principale. Or ces zones sont soumises à de fortes dégradations des terres dues à des causes directes (éco-climatiques et anthropiques) et indirectes ( socio-économiques et celles relatives aux politiques et au cadre juridique et institutionnel).

Du fait de ces dégradations qui entraînent la perte de fertilité des sols et une diminution croissante de la productivité et de la production agricole, les revenus des populations qui vivent dans ces zones touchées et qui vivent essentiellement du travail de la terre sont aussi en déclin croissant diminuant entraînant un accroissement constant de la pauvreté.

selon le PNAE, on estime qu'environ 1 700 000 ha, soit 29% de l'ensemble des terres cultivées, jadis occupées par les cultures pérennes sont aujourd'hui abandonnées . Cela constitue un danger par rapport

à la sécurité alimentaire et à la perte de revenus des paysans, contribuant fortement à la pauvreté rurale. Cette situation est souvent la cause de conversion professionnelle d'agriculteurs vers un domaine plus lucratif qui est celui de bûcheron/charbonnier, creuseurs des matières précieuses, aggravant ainsi les agressions sur les forêts et la terre.

*If DLDD does not affect the poverty rate in rural areas, please describe the other factor(s) responsible for changes in the poverty rate in rural areas.*

*No answer required.*

*Please upload a graph showing the percentage of human population below the poverty line in rural areas, covering all years for which data are provided in section "Poverty Rate" / sub-section "Reporting on the indicator".*

The graph should be provided as jpg or pdf with a maximum file size of 2MB

**Attachments:**

*None.*

*To facilitate understanding please explain clearly what can be seen in the diagram (keys, classes, etc).*

*No answer provided.*

*Please state the actions and policies that you currently have in place or any that will be implemented in the future to address the implications of the indicator trend or lack thereof for addressing DLDD in your country.*

*No answer provided.*

---

## **Poverty at the national level**

If data was provided for either affected or rural areas, please **do not** respond to this section.

*Did you provide data on poverty at the national level?*

**Yes**

*If yes, please state whether you provided data for more than one year.*

**No**

*If no, do you see a pattern in the data?*

**Yes**

*Please explain the pattern emerging from the data and how it relates to DLDD.*

Pour savoir si la pauvreté pourra reculer un jour en République démocratique du Congo il faut d'abord en déterminer l'origine.

On en conclut donc que la pauvreté paraît logique dans les circonstances actuelles, mais pas irréversible. Améliorer les institutions réduirait la pauvreté qui sévit en République démocratique du Congo.

en RDC, où 70% des ménages vivent sous le seuil national de pauvreté. Ce taux est parmi les plus élevés du continent. La répartition spatiale de ce phénomène montre que le milieu rural est plus affecté que le milieu urbain, avec un taux de pauvreté au-dessus de la barre de 90%. La disparité entre le milieu urbain et le milieu rural est également perceptible à travers la distribution de la pauvreté selon les provinces.

*If yes, does the poverty rate at national level change over time?*

*No answer required.*

*If no, please explain possible reasons why the poverty rate at national level does not change over time.*

*No answer required.*

*If yes, does the poverty rate at national level increase or decrease?*

*No answer required.*

*Please explain the pattern emerging from the data.*

*No answer required.*

**Is there a functional relationship between DLDD and the poverty rate at the national level?**

*No answer required.*

**Please describe how DLDD affects the poverty rate at the national level.**

*No answer required.*

**If DLDD does not affect the poverty rate at the national level, please describe the other factor(s) responsible for changes in the poverty rate at the national level.**

*No answer required.*

**Please upload a graph showing the percentage of the national population below the poverty line, covering all years for which data are provided in section “Reporting on the indicator”.**

The graph should be provided as jpg or pdf with a maximum file size of 2MB

*No answer required.*

**To facilitate understanding please explain clearly what can be seen in the diagram (keys, classes, etc).**

*No answer required.*

**Please state the actions and policies that you currently have in place or any that will be implemented in the future to address the implications of the indicator trend or lack thereof for addressing DLDD in your country.**

*No answer required.*

---

## Feedback

---

### Report on specific COP requests – iterative process on indicators

Decision 13/COP.9 (paragraphs 2, 3 and 4) and decision 17/COP.9 envisage an iterative process to refine the set of performance and impact indicators. As a tool to implement this iterative process, affected country Parties can provide here their suggestions and recommendations for improvement. Using a scale from 0 to 5, where 0 = (no, not at all) and 5 = (yes, very much), please rate the indicator. Please write any comments related to your assessment under the column “remarks”.

Assessment Criteria (e-SMART)	Score	Remarks
Relevant – Does the indicator provide information about changes in primary processes unambiguously related to DLDD and UNCCD implementation?	4	oui
Relevant – Is the indicator relevant for DLDD national planning purposes, including monitoring of the National Action Programme (NAP)?	5	oui il est très utile car il permet de montrer le lien existant entre les zones touchées et les zones pauvres permettant ainsi de planifier les actions en tenant compte du facteur dégradation en même temps que du facteur réduction de mla pauvreté
Relevant – Can policymakers easily understand the indicator?	5	oui ils le peuvent car ils est aisé de démontrer à partir des instruments de mesure de la pauvreté que celle-ci est étroitement liée à la dégradation de l'écosystème
Specific – Is the indicator based on well-understood and generally accepted conceptual models of the system to which it is applied so that changes in its value will have clear meaning regarding the process of concern?	4	---
Specific – Is the requested spatial scale (national vs. affected areas) of the indicator appropriate for	4	---

Assessment Criteria (e-SMART)	Score	Remarks
its monitoring purposes?		
Measurable – Are the definitions of the indicator and its constitutive elements clear and not ambiguous?	3	elles demandent quand même un certain niveau
Measurable – Are the proposed methodologies for the measurement of this indicator sufficiently clear to ensure reliable data?	3	---
Time-bound – Is the indicator sensitive enough to detect important changes but not so sensitive that signals are masked by natural variability?	3	---
Time-bound – Can the indicator detect changes at the required temporal and spatial scales and are the up-scaling / cross-scaling rules clear?	3	---
Achievable – Are reliable data and monitoring systems available to assess trends and is data collection a relatively straightforward process?	1	Il n'a guère de systèmes de suivi fiables pour évaluer les tendances
Achievable – Is the frequency of data collection in line with the monitoring and reporting requirements of the UNCCD?	1	en RDC, la collecte des données est un exercice très complexe et difficile car les données ne sont pas soit disponibles ou mises à jour
Economic – Is the indicator cost-effective? Is the cost of data collection affordable and worthwhile? (consider any required cost for personnel, capital but also, recurring costs)	2	au niveau de la rdc, cet indicateur demande des coûts très importants car les données sur la pauvreté ne sont pas aisément disponibles et que les quelques études disponibles doivent être actualisées

### Core indicator S-5: Land Cover Status

UNCCD Strategic Objective(s) for which the indicator applies  
Strategic Objective 2: To improve the condition of ecosystems

UNCCD Core indicator S-5

Maintenance of or increases in ecosystem function, including net primary productivity

Name of the indicator

Land cover status

Metric

Land cover / land productivity

Purpose of the indicator

The purpose of this indicator is to measure and monitor changes in land cover and land productivity. This can be used to indicate land degradation in terms of long-term loss of ecosystem primary productivity, and assess the progress made in maintaining or improving the condition of ecosystems.

Understanding of the indicator

Land cover reflects the (bio) physical dimension of the earth's surface. This can indicate the land's ability to sustain human activity and land use. Ideally, parties should provide data on the area of each land cover type, the percentage of the total national area covered by each land cover type and any patterns and trends over time. Where available, data should also be provided on the net primary productivity of each land cover type, to give some indication of the total productive capacity of the land.

Data needed

Total national land area, classification of land cover types, the total area of each land cover type (square km) and the total area of each land cover type as a percentage of the total national land area.

Relevant terms in the glossary

'aerial photo', 'data', 'data analysis', 'data source', 'desertification/land degradation and drought (DLDD)', 'Enhanced Vegetation Index (EVI)', 'e-SMART', 'expert knowledge', 'field survey', 'Fraction of photosynthetically active radiation absorbed by vegetation (FAPAR)', 'Global Inventory Modeling and Mapping Studies (GIMMS)', 'ground-truthing', 'indicator' 'land cover', 'Land Cover Classification System (LCCS)', 'land productivity', 'metric', 'minimum mapping unit (MMU)', 'Net primary productivity (NPP)', 'Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI)', 'Rainfall Use Efficiency (RUE)', 'remote sensing', 'satellite image', 'spatial resolution', 'temporal resolution'

## Reporting on land cover

### Reporting on the indicator

Land Cover Type #1 — Prairie aquatique

Land cover type

#### Name

**Prairie aquatique**

Methodology and data availability

***Please provide the definition used for this land cover type for each year between 2000 and 2011 for which land cover data are available.***

If available, LCCS should be used as land cover classification system.

Year	Definition of land cover type
2000	---
2001	---
2002	---
2003	---
2004	---
2005	---
2006	Fermé (> 65%) de hauteur (0,8 à 3 m) des prairies sur des terres inondées en permanence ou temporairement
2007	---
2008	---
2009	---
2010	---
2011	---

***Please state the methodology used to produce land cover data in your country for the most recent years and the availability of associated images.***

Where remote sensing was used, state the respective year and month in which remote sensing was carried out to derive images.

*Item 1*

**Year:**

2006

**Method used:**



Remote sensing

If field survey was used, please specify the percentage of country surface sampled:

---

If field survey was used, were the surveys extrapolated to the entire country?

---

If remote sensing was used, identify the type and answer the following questions:

Satellite image

**Classification:**

Automated

**Please specify the spatial resolution of the image:**

30m

**Please specify the temporal resolution of the image:**

366days

**Please specify the minimum mapping unit (MMU) of the image:**

---m

**Please specify the year that the photo was captured:**

---

**Please specify the month that the image was captured:**

---

**Percentage of country surface assessed via this classification:**

---

**Ground truthing conducted?**

---

**If percentage accuracy is available, please specify:**

---%

**High resolution verification?**

---

**If percentage accuracy is available, please specify:**

---%

**Expert opinion?**

---

**Please specify how accurate the map was judged by the experts:**

---

**Please specify the number of experts involved:**

---

*Please specify the sources used to extract the information provided above.*

Author	Year	Publication title	Publisher	Website address
---	---	---	---	---

Indicator data

*For the years available, please provide the total area covered (in square kilometres) and the proportion of the total national area covered by this land cover type.*

Year	square km	% of total
2000	---	---%
2001	---	---%
2002	---	---%
2003	---	---%

Year	square km	% of total
2004	---	---%
2005	---	---%
2006	---	---%
2007	---	---%
2008	---	---%
2009	---	---%
2010	---	---%
2011	---	---%

**Please provide the geographic datasets which underpin the land cover information provided.**

Ideally, the data should be provided as a shapefile or raster (Geotiff) format with geographic coordinates on the WGS84 datum. If the raw data are not available please provide a map showing the extent of each land cover type listed. Ideally, the map should have a scale of less than 1:250,000 and be provided in a Tiff format.

**Attachments:**

None.

**To facilitate understanding of the map provided, please explain clearly what can be seen in the map (resolution of map, year of the map, land cover classes and corresponding colours, borders, etc).**

*No answer provided.*

Contact details

General information on the national contact person for this indicator

**Name and surname**

*No answer provided.*

**Institution**

*No answer provided.*

**Address**

*No answer provided.*

**Email**

*No answer provided.*

**Telephone**

*No answer provided.*

Land Cover Type #2 — Prairie marécageuse, notamment à Cyperus papyrus

Land cover type

**Name**

**Prairie marécageuse, notamment à Cyperus papyrus**

Methodology and data availability

**Please provide the definition used for this land cover type for each year between 2000 and 2011 for which land cover data are available.**

If available, LCCS should be used as land cover classification system.

Year	Definition of land cover type
2000	---
2001	---
2002	---
2003	---
2004	---
2005	---
2006	Fermé (> 65%) de hauteur (0,8 à 3 m) des prairies sur sol gorgé d'eau
2007	---
2008	---
2009	---
2010	---
2011	---

**Please state the methodology used to produce land cover data in your country for the most recent years and the availability of associated images.**

Where remote sensing was used, state the respective year and month in which remote sensing was carried out to derive images.

*Item 1*

**Year:**

2006

**Method used:**

Remote sensing

**If field survey was used, please specify the percentage of country surface sampled:**

---

**If field survey was used, were the surveys extrapolated to the entire country?**

---

**If remote sensing was used, identify the type and answer the following questions:**

Satellite image

**Classification:**

Automated

**Please specify the spatial resolution of the image:**

30m

**Please specify the temporal resolution of the image:**

---days

**Please specify the minimum mapping unit (MMU) of the image:**

10000m

**Please specify the year that the photo was captured:**

2000

**Please specify the month that the image was captured:**

March

**Percentage of country surface assessed via this classification:**

100%

**Ground truthing conducted?**

---

**If percentage accuracy is available, please specify:**

---%

**High resolution verification?**

No

**If percentage accuracy is available, please specify:**

---%

**Expert opinion?**

Yes

**Please specify how accurate the map was judged by the experts:**

Cette carte a un niveau très appréciable car non seulement elle décrit de manière détaillée les classes d'occupation du sol, particulièrement les formations végétales (carte présentant la répartition spatiale) mais , elle introduit également le caractère saisonnalité

**Please specify the number of experts involved:**

10

**Please specify the sources used to extract the information provided above.**

Author	Year	Publication title	Publisher	Website address
C. Vancustem et al.	2006	Carte de l'occupation du sol de la République Démocratique du Congo au 1 : 3 000 000 Notice explicative	Presses Universitaires de Louvain	<a href="http://www.uclouvain.be/cps/ucl/doc/mila/documents/Notice_occupation_du_sol_Vancustem_Defourny.pdf">http://www.uclouvain.be/cps/ucl/doc/mila/documents/Notice_occupation_du_sol_Vancustem_Defourny.pdf</a>
---	---	---	---	---

Indicator data

**For the years available, please provide the total area covered (in square kilometres) and the proportion of the total national area covered by this land cover type.**

Year	square km	% of total
2000	---	---%
2001	---	---%
2002	---	---%
2003	---	---%
2004	---	---%
2005	---	---%
2006	---	---%
2007	---	---%
2008	---	---%
2009	---	---%
2010	---	---%
2011	---	---%

**Please provide the geographic datasets which underpin the land cover information provided.**

Ideally, the data should be provided as a shapefile or raster (Geotiff) format with geographic coordinates on the WGS84 datum. If the raw data are not available please provide a map showing the extent of each land cover type listed. Ideally, the map should have a scale of less than 1:250,000 and be provided in a Tiff format.

**Attachments:**

None.

**To facilitate understanding of the map provided, please explain clearly what can be seen in the map (resolution of map, year of the map, land cover classes and corresponding colours, borders, etc).**

*No answer provided.*

---

Contact details

General information on the national contact person for this indicator

**Name and surname**

*No answer provided.*

**Institution**

*No answer provided.*

**Address**

*No answer provided.*

**Email**

*No answer provided.*

**Telephone**

*No answer provided.*

---

Land Cover Type #3 — Forêts denses sur sols hydromorphes

---

Land cover type

**Name**

**Forêts denses sur sols hydromorphes**

---

Methodology and data availability

**Please provide the definition used for this land cover type for each year between 2000 and 2011 for which land cover data are available.**

If available, LCCS should be used as land cover classification system.

Year	Definition of land cover type
2000	---
2001	---
2002	---
2003	---
2004	---
2005	---
2006	Fermé (> 65%) des forêts de feuillus semi-décidue haute (14-30m) en permanence (> 4 m) ou temporairement (2-4 m) terres inondées
2007	---

Year	Definition of land cover type
2008	---
2009	---
2010	---
2011	---

**Please state the methodology used to produce land cover data in your country for the most recent years and the availability of associated images.**

Where remote sensing was used, state the respective year and month in which remote sensing was carried out to derive images.

*Item 1*

**Year:**

2006

**Method used:**

Remote sensing

**If field survey was used, please specify the percentage of country surface sampled:**

100%

**If field survey was used, were the surveys extrapolated to the entire country?**

---

**If remote sensing was used, identify the type and answer the following questions:**

Satellite image

**Classification:**

Automated

**Please specify the spatial resolution of the image:**

30m

**Please specify the temporal resolution of the image:**

366days

**Please specify the minimum mapping unit (MMU) of the image:**

10000m

**Please specify the year that the photo was captured:**

2000

**Please specify the month that the image was captured:**

March

**Percentage of country surface assessed via this classification:**

100%

**Ground truthing conducted?**

---

**If percentage accuracy is available, please specify:**

---%

**High resolution verification?**

No

**If percentage accuracy is available, please specify:**

---%

**Expert opinion?**

Yes

**Please specify how accurate the map was judged by the experts:**

Cette carte a un niveau très appréciable car non seulement elle décrit de manière détaillée les classes d'occupation du sol, particulièrement les formations végétales (carte présentant la répartition spatiale) mais , elle introduit également le caractère saisonnalité

Please specify the number of experts involved:

10

Please specify the sources used to extract the information provided above.

Author	Year	Publication title	Publisher	Website address
C. Vancutsem et al.	2006	Carte de l'occupation du sol de la République Démocratique du Congo au 1 : 3 000 000 Notice explicative	Presses Universitaires de Louvain	<a href="http://www.uclouvain.be/cps/ucl/doc/mila/documents/Notice_occupation_du_sol_Vancutsem_Defourny.pdf">http://www.uclouvain.be/cps/ucl/doc/mila/documents/Notice_occupation_du_sol_Vancutsem_Defourny.pdf</a>

Indicator data

For the years available, please provide the total area covered (in square kilometres) and the proportion of the total national area covered by this land cover type.

Year	square km	% of total
2000	---	---%
2001	---	---%
2002	---	---%
2003	---	---%
2004	---	---%
2005	---	---%
2006	---	---%
2007	---	---%
2008	---	---%
2009	---	---%
2010	---	---%
2011	---	---%

Please provide the geographic datasets which underpin the land cover information provided.

Ideally, the data should be provided as a shapefile or raster (Geotiff) format with geographic coordinates on the WGS84 datum. If the raw data are not available please provide a map showing the extent of each land cover type listed. Ideally, the map should have a scale of less than 1:250,000 and be provided in a Tiff format.

Attachments:

None.

To facilitate understanding of the map provided, please explain clearly what can be seen in the map (resolution of map, year of the map, land cover classes and corresponding colours, borders, etc).

*No answer provided.*

Contact details

General information on the national contact person for this indicator

**Name and surname**

*No answer provided.*

**Institution**

*No answer provided.*

**Address**

*No answer provided.*

**Email**

*No answer provided.*

**Telephone**

*No answer provided.*

Land Cover Type #4 — forêt dense humide

Land cover type

**Name**

**forêt dense humide**

Methodology and data availability

***Please provide the definition used for this land cover type for each year between 2000 and 2011 for which land cover data are available.***

If available, LCCS should be used as land cover classification system.

Year	Definition of land cover type
2000	---
2001	---
2002	---
2003	---
2004	---
2005	---
2006	Fermé (> 65%) multi-yeux feuillus semi-décidue haute (14-35m, 5-14m) avec la forêt fermée (> 65%) arbustes (1-5m) avec ouverture strate herbacée (40-65%) (<1m)
2007	---
2008	---
2009	---
2010	---
2011	---

***Please state the methodology used to produce land cover data in your country for the most recent years and the availability of associated images.***

Where remote sensing was used, state the respective year and month in which remote sensing was carried out to derive images.

*Item 1*

**Year:**



2006

**Method used:**

Remote sensing

**If field survey was used, please specify the percentage of country surface sampled:**

---

**If field survey was used, were the surveys extrapolated to the entire country?**

---

**If remote sensing was used, identify the type and answer the following questions:**

Satellite image

**Classification:**

Automated

**Please specify the spatial resolution of the image:**

30m

**Please specify the temporal resolution of the image:**

366days

**Please specify the minimum mapping unit (MMU) of the image:**

---m

**Please specify the year that the photo was captured:**

2004

**Please specify the month that the image was captured:**

March

**Percentage of country surface assessed via this classification:**

100%

**Ground truthing conducted?**

No

**If percentage accuracy is available, please specify:**

---%

**High resolution verification?**

No

**If percentage accuracy is available, please specify:**

---%

**Expert opinion?**

Yes

**Please specify how accurate the map was judged by the experts:**

Cette carte a un niveau très appréciable car non seulement elle décrit de manière détaillée les classes d'occupation du sol, particulièrement les formations végétales (carte présentant la répartition spatiale) mais , elle introduit également le caractère saisonnalité

**Please specify the number of experts involved:**

10

***Please specify the sources used to extract the information provided above.***

Author	Year	Publication title	Publisher	Website address
---	---	---	---	---

Indicator data

***For the years available, please provide the total area covered (in square kilometres) and the proportion of the total national area covered by this land cover type.***

Year	square km	% of total
2000	---	---%

Year	square km	% of total
2001	---	---%
2002	---	---%
2003	---	---%
2004	---	---%
2005	---	---%
2006	---	---%
2007	---	---%
2008	---	---%
2009	---	---%
2010	---	---%
2011	---	---%

***Please provide the geographic datasets which underpin the land cover information provided.***

Ideally, the data should be provided as a shapefile or raster (Geotiff) format with geographic coordinates on the WGS84 datum. If the raw data are not available please provide a map showing the extent of each land cover type listed. Ideally, the map should have a scale of less than 1:250,000 and be provided in a Tiff format.

**Attachments:**

*None.*

***To facilitate understanding of the map provided, please explain clearly what can be seen in the map (resolution of map, year of the map, land cover classes and corresponding colours, borders, etc).***

*No answer provided.*

Contact details

General information on the national contact person for this indicator

**Name and surname**

*No answer provided.*

**Institution**

*No answer provided.*

**Address**

*No answer provided.*

**Email**

*No answer provided.*

**Telephone**

*No answer provided.*

Land Cover Type #5

Land cover type

**Name**

*No answer provided.*

Methodology and data availability

**Please provide the definition used for this land cover type for each year between 2000 and 2011 for which land cover data are available.**

If available, LCCS should be used as land cover classification system.

Year	Definition of land cover type
2000	---
2001	---
2002	---
2003	---
2004	---
2005	---
2006	---
2007	---
2008	---
2009	---
2010	---
2011	---

**Please state the methodology used to produce land cover data in your country for the most recent years and the availability of associated images.**

Where remote sensing was used, state the respective year and month in which remote sensing was carried out to derive images.

*Item 1*

**Year:**

---

**Method used:**

---

**If field survey was used, please specify the percentage of country surface sampled:**

---

**If field survey was used, were the surveys extrapolated to the entire country?**

---

**If remote sensing was used, identify the type and answer the following questions:**

---

**Classification:**

---

**Please specify the spatial resolution of the image:**

---m

**Please specify the temporal resolution of the image:**

---days

**Please specify the minimum mapping unit (MMU) of the image:**

---m

**Please specify the year that the photo was captured:**

---

**Please specify the month that the image was captured:**

---

**Percentage of country surface assessed via this classification:**  
 ---

**Ground truthing conducted?**  
 ---

**If percentage accuracy is available, please specify:**  
 ---%

**High resolution verification?**  
 ---

**If percentage accuracy is available, please specify:**  
 ---%

**Expert opinion?**  
 ---

**Please specify how accurate the map was judged by the experts:**  
 ---

**Please specify the number of experts involved:**  
 ---

*Please specify the sources used to extract the information provided above.*

Author	Year	Publication title	Publisher	Website address
---	---	---	---	---

Indicator data

*For the years available, please provide the total area covered (in square kilometres) and the proportion of the total national area covered by this land cover type.*

Year	square km	% of total
2000	---	---%
2001	---	---%
2002	---	---%
2003	---	---%
2004	---	---%
2005	---	---%
2006	---	---%
2007	---	---%
2008	---	---%
2009	---	---%
2010	---	---%
2011	---	---%

*Please provide the geographic datasets which underpin the land cover information provided.*

Ideally, the data should be provided as a shapefile or raster (Geotiff) format with geographic coordinates on the WGS84 datum. If the raw data are not available please provide a map showing the extent of each land cover type listed. Ideally, the map should have a scale of less than 1:250,000 and be provided in a Tiff format.

**Attachments:**

None.

**To facilitate understanding of the map provided, please explain clearly what can be seen in the map (resolution of map, year of the map, land cover classes and corresponding colours, borders, etc).**

*No answer provided.*

---

Contact details

General information on the national contact person for this indicator

**Name and surname**

*No answer provided.*

**Institution**

*No answer provided.*

**Address**

*No answer provided.*

**Email**

*No answer provided.*

**Telephone**

*No answer provided.*

---

## **Interpretation of indicator status/trend and policy implications**

---

Interpretation of the indicator

**Did you provide data for more than one year?**

**Yes**

**If no, do you see a pattern in the data related to affected areas?**

*No answer required.*

**Please explain the pattern emerging from the data and how it relates to DLDD.**

*No answer required.*

**Does the indicator change over time?**

**Yes**

**If no, please explain possible reasons why the indicator does not change over time**

*No answer required.*

**If yes, is there a functional relationship between the indicator and DLDD?**

*No answer provided.*

**If DLDD does not affect the indicator, please describe the other factor(s) responsible for changes in the indicator value over time.**

*No answer required.*

**Please describe how DLDD affects the indicator.**

*No answer required.*

**Does the extent of affected areas increase or decrease?**

*No answer required.*

**Please explain the pattern emerging from the data.**

*No answer required.*

**Please upload any graphs showing the temporal pattern/trend in the indicator over time, covering all years for which data is available.**

The graph should be provided as jpg or pdf with a maximum file size of 2MB. To facilitate understanding please explain clearly what can be seen in the diagrams (keys, classes, resolutions etc.)

**Attachments:**

None.

**Please state the actions and policies that you currently have in place or any that will be implemented in the future to address the implications of the indicator trend or lack thereof for addressing DLDD in your country.**

*No answer provided.*

**Feedback**

Report on specific COP requests – iterative process on indicators

Decision 13/COP.9 (paragraphs 2, 3 and 4) and decision 17/COP.9 envisage an iterative process to refine the set of performance and impact indicators. As a tool to implement this iterative process, affected country Parties can provide here their suggestions and recommendations for improvement. Using a scale from 0 to 5, where 0 = (no, not at all) and 5 = (yes, very much), please rate the indicator. Please write any comments related to your assessment under the column “remarks”.

Assessment Criteria (e-SMART)	Score	Remarks
Relevant – Does the indicator provide information about changes in primary processes unambiguously related to DLDD and UNCCD implementation?	---	---
Relevant – Is the indicator relevant for DLDD national planning purposes, including monitoring of the National Action Programme (NAP)?	---	---
Relevant – Can policymakers easily understand the indicator?	---	---
Specific – Is the indicator based on well-understood and generally accepted conceptual models of the system to which it is applied so that changes in its value will have clear meaning regarding the process of concern?	---	---
Specific – Is the requested spatial scale (national vs. affected areas) of the indicator appropriate for its monitoring purposes?	---	---
Measurable – Are the definitions of the indicator and its constitutive elements clear and not ambiguous?	---	---
Measurable – Are the proposed methodologies for the measurement of this indicator sufficiently clear to ensure reliable data?	---	---
Time-bound – Is the indicator sensitive enough to detect important changes but not so sensitive that signals are masked by natural variability?	---	---
Time-bound – Can the indicator detect changes at the required temporal and spatial scales and are the up-scaling / cross-scaling rules clear?	---	---
Achievable – Are reliable data and monitoring systems available to assess trends and is data collection a relatively straightforward process?	---	---
Achievable – Is the frequency of data collection in line with the monitoring and reporting requirements of the UNCCD?	---	---
Economic – Is the indicator cost-effective? Is the cost of data collection affordable and worthwhile? (consider any required cost for personnel, capital but also, recurring costs)	---	---

**Reporting on land productivity**

Do not reply to this section if you provided no data on land cover.

---

## Reporting on the indicator

Do not reply to this section if you provided no data on land cover.

**Please, state the methods used to estimate land productivity in your country.**

*No answer provided.*

**Please state the net primary productivity (NPP) (in kgC ha<sup>-1</sup> year<sup>-1</sup>) for each land cover type described in section “Land Cover Status” / sub-section “Methodology and data availability”:**

Year (2000-2011)	Land cover type	NPP (kgC ha <sup>-1</sup> year <sup>-1</sup> )
---	---	---

**For the land cover types described in section “Land Cover Status” / sub-section “Methodology and data availability”, please state whether you have data on NDVI, FAPAR, EVI or others and also state the respective value.**

Year (2000-2011)	Land cover type	Value	Data type
---	---	---	---

**If Others, please specify:**

*No answer required.*

**Please specify the sources used to extract the information provided above.**

Author	Year	Publication title	Publisher	Website address
---	---	---	---	---

**Please provide the geographic datasets which underpin the land productivity information provided.**

Ideally, the data should be provided as a shapefile or raster (Geotiff) format with geographic coordinates on the WGS84 datum. If the raw data are not available please provide a map showing the extent of each land cover type listed. Ideally, the map should have a scale of less than 1:250,000 and be provided in a Tiff format.

**Attachments:**

*None.*

**To facilitate understanding of the map provided, please explain clearly what can be seen in the map (resolution of map, year of the map, land cover classes and corresponding colours, borders, etc).**

*No answer provided.*

---

## Interpretation of the indicator

**Did you provide data for more than one year?**

*No answer provided.*

**If no, do you see a pattern in the data related to affected areas?**

*No answer required.*

**Please explain the pattern emerging from the data and how it relates to DLDD.**

*No answer required.*

**Does the indicator change over time?**

*No answer required.*

**If no, please explain possible reasons why the indicator does not change over time**

*No answer required.*

**If yes, is there a functional relationship between the indicator and DLDD?**

*No answer required.*

**If DLDD does not affect the indicator, please describe the other factor(s) responsible for changes in the indicator value over time.**

*No answer required.*

**Please describe how DLDD affects the indicator.**

*No answer required.*

**Does the extent of affected areas increase or decrease?**

*No answer required.*

**Please explain the pattern emerging from the data.**

*No answer required.*

**Please upload any graphs showing the temporal pattern/trend in the indicator over time, covering all years for which data is available.**

The graph should be provided as jpg or pdf with a maximum file size of 2MB. To facilitate understanding please explain clearly what can be seen in the diagrams (keys, classes, resolutions etc.)

*No answer required.*

**Please state the actions and policies that you currently have in place or any that will be implemented in the future to address the implications of the indicator trend or lack thereof for addressing DLDD in your country.**

*No answer provided.*

---

## Feedback

---

### Report on specific COP requests – iterative process on indicators

Decision 13/COP.9 (paragraphs 2, 3 and 4) and decision 17/COP.9 envisage an iterative process to refine the set of performance and impact indicators. As a tool to implement this iterative process, affected country Parties can provide here their suggestions and recommendations for improvement. Using a scale from 0 to 5, where 0 = (no, not at all) and 5 = (yes, very much), please rate the indicator. Please write any comments related to your assessment under the column “remarks”.

Assessment Criteria (e-SMART)	Score	Remarks
Relevant – Does the indicator provide information about changes in primary processes unambiguously related to DLDD and UNCCD implementation?	---	---
Relevant – Is the indicator relevant for DLDD national planning purposes, including monitoring of the National Action Programme (NAP)?	---	---
Relevant – Can policymakers easily understand the indicator?	---	---
Specific – Is the indicator based on well-understood and generally accepted conceptual models of the system to which it is applied so that changes in its value will have clear meaning regarding the process of concern?	---	---
Specific – Is the requested spatial scale (national vs. affected areas) of the indicator appropriate for its monitoring purposes?	---	---
Measurable – Are the definitions of the indicator and its constitutive elements clear and not ambiguous?	---	---
Measurable – Are the proposed methodologies for the measurement of this indicator sufficiently clear to ensure reliable data?	---	---



<b>Assessment Criteria (e-SMART)</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
Time-bound – Is the indicator sensitive enough to detect important changes but not so sensitive that signals are masked by natural variability?	---	---
Time-bound – Can the indicator detect changes at the required temporal and spatial scales and are the up-scaling / cross-scaling rules clear?	---	---
Achievable – Are reliable data and monitoring systems available to assess trends and is data collection a relatively straightforward process?	---	---
Achievable – Is the frequency of data collection in line with the monitoring and reporting requirements of the UNCCD?	---	---
Economic – Is the indicator cost-effective? Is the cost of data collection affordable and worthwhile? (consider any required cost for personnel, capital but also, recurring costs)	---	---

### **Additional indicators on strategic objectives 1, 2 and 3**

This reporting template can be used to report on the nine impact indicators provisionally accepted by the COP (see decision 17/COP.9) but considered optional for inclusion in reports by affected country Parties. Detailed reporting guidelines have not been developed for these nine optional impact indicators, but a description of the indicators and associated metrics can be found in Orr, B.J. 2011. “Scientific review of the UNCCD provisionally accepted set of impact indicators to measure the implementation of strategic objectives 1, 2 and 3.” White Paper Version 1. Available from [http://www.unccd.int/en/programmes/Science/Monitoring-Assessment/Documents/White%20paper\\_Scientific%20review%20set%20of%20indicators\\_Ver1.pdf](http://www.unccd.int/en/programmes/Science/Monitoring-Assessment/Documents/White%20paper_Scientific%20review%20set%20of%20indicators_Ver1.pdf)

Alternative indicators considered more suitable than the provisionally accepted indicators may also be reported on using this template. The condition for reporting on alternative indicators is that these fit into the underlying logic of measuring progress against strategic objectives 1, 2 and 3 of the Strategy.

#### **Purpose of the indicators**

<b>Water availability per capita</b>	“To measure and monitor changes in access to water sources for the population. This can be used to assess the impacts of DLDD, and mitigation efforts, on water resources”
<b>Change in land use</b>	“To measure and monitor changes in the productive or protective uses of the land resource. This can be used to assess sustainability of land use.”
<b>Food consumption per capita</b>	“To measure and monitor changes in nutritional status. This can act as an indicator of both well-being and the availability of ecosystem services.”
<b>Capacity of soils to sustain agro-pastoral use</b>	“To measure and monitor changes in the status of soil health. This can be used to assess the impacts of DLDD, and mitigation efforts, on soil health.”
<b>Degree of land degradation</b>	“To measure and monitor changes in the extent and severity of land degradation. This can be used to assess the impact of agreements and programs to address land degradation and reclaim degraded lands.”
<b>Plant and animal biodiversity</b>	“To measure and monitor changes in the status of biodiversity relative to a ‘pristine’ baseline. This can be used as an indicator for overall environmental sustainability and used to assess the impacts of DLDD, and interventions, on enhancing biodiversity.”
<b>Drought index</b>	“Acts as an indicator for characterising sensitive and desertification-affected areas. This can be used to monitor the climatic conditions affecting water availability as a driving force of DLDD, provide early warnings of drought and assess severity and actions.”
<b>Carbon stocks above and below ground</b>	“To measure and monitor changes in above and below ground stocks as a global benefit. This can be used to assess the impacts of DLDD, and mitigation efforts on carbon stocks.”

**Land under Sustainable Land Management (SLM)**

“To act as a surrogate for measuring and monitoring a number of global benefits: (a) Climate regulation and carbon sequestration; (b) Vegetation cover and composition; and (c) Water retention and the regional hydrologic balance.”

None delivered.

---

## Strategic Objective 4

### Indicator SO-4-3

Strategic Objective 4

To mobilize resources to support implementation of the Convention through building effective partnerships between national and international actors

**Impact indicator SO-4-3 for expected impact 4.1** (Increased financial, technical and technological resources are made available to affected developing country Parties, and where appropriate Central and Eastern European countries, to implement the Convention)

Percentage change in the domestic financial commitment to the implementation of the Convention

Understanding of the indicator

It provides an indication of the trend in the supply of public finance for DLDD-related investments and other Convention-related activities by affected developing country Parties.

Data needed

- DLDD-related programmes and projects (co-)financed through domestic public budgets
- Contribution by domestic public sources to investments and other initiatives to advance SLM
- Convention-related financial commitments by affected developing country Parties

Data sources (indicative only)

- PRAIS (financial annexes)
- CRIC performance reviews of OO5 and analyses of financial flows
- Relevant country-level studies to inform the IFS process (to be used when data is not available in the PRAIS system, and/or for cross referencing and validity checks)
- Inventories of SLM funding opportunities and/or investments
- Relevant databases and publications of authoritative entities (to be used when data is not available in the PRAIS system, and/or for cross referencing and validity checks)

Check the glossary for

Integrated financing strategy; integrated investment framework

---

### Nominal amount (USD) of financial commitments for Convention-related objectives made from domestic public budgets (i.e. national or sub-national)

Year	Nominal amount (USD)
2010	---
2011	---

---

### Sources of information

Specify the sources used to extract the information provided above. You may also upload relevant documents.

*No answer provided.*

### Attachments:

None.

---

### Indicator SO-4-6

Strategic Objective 4

To mobilize resources to support implementation of the Convention through building effective partnerships between national and international actors

**Impact indicator SO-4-6 for expected impact 4.2** (Enabling policy environments are improved for UNCCD implementation at all levels)

Number and type of legal and regulatory frameworks, economic incentives or other mechanisms securing or facilitating the transfer of funds for the implementation of the Convention at all levels.

Understanding of the indicator

It provides a measure of the efforts made by Convention stakeholders to facilitate the implementation of the Convention.

Data needed

- Laws and regulations
- Economic and financial measures (e.g. fiscal rules, tax benefits, credit lines and borrowing rules, etc.)
- Cooperation frameworks (e.g. agreements, memoranda of understanding, contracts, etc.)
- Sectoral policies (e.g. trade, marketing, property rights, business development, etc.)
- Convention-specific mechanisms

Data sources (indicative only)

- Public records of Convention stakeholders
- Relevant databases and publications and other authoritative entities (to be used when data is not available in the PRAIS system, and/or for cross referencing and validity checks)
- PRAIS (CONS-O-6, CONS-O-14, CONS-O-18)

Check the glossary for  
Incentive

**Number of mechanisms in place in the country to facilitate the mobilization of resources for the implementation of the Convention, by type**

Year	Laws and regulations	Economic and financial incentives	Cooperation frameworks	Sectoral policies
2010	---	---	---	---
2011	---	---	---	---

**Qualitative assessment**

**Description of mechanisms**

Mechanism	Description
A - Laws and regulations	---
B - Economic and financial incentives	---
C - Cooperation frameworks	---
D - Sectoral policies	---

**Geographical level of application**

	International	Regional	Subregional	National	Local
A					
B					
C					

D					
---	--	--	--	--	--

## Sources of information

Specify the sources used to extract the information provided above. You may also upload relevant documents.

*No answer provided.*

## Attachments:

None.

## Indicator SO-4-7

Strategic Objective 4

To mobilize resources to support implementation of the Convention through building effective partnerships between national and international actors

**Impact indicator SO-4-7 for expected impact 4.2** (Enabling policy environments are improved for UNCCD implementation at all levels)

Clear entrusting of institutional responsibilities for UNCCD implementation, at all levels

Understanding of the indicator

It provides an indication of the effectiveness of institutional arrangements for the implementation of the Convention with regard to the resource mobilization process

Data needed

- Evidence of institutional arrangements, instruments and mechanisms that facilitate resource mobilization, or the lack thereof
- Best practices in resource mobilization

Data sources (indicative only)

- Public records of Convention stakeholders
- Relevant databases and publications of authoritative entities
- PRAIS (Best Practices on finance and resource mobilization)

Check the glossary for

N.A.

## Institutional set up, responsibilities, and arrangements to facilitate the implementation of the Convention

Year	International level	Regional level	Subregional level	National level	Local level
2010	good	fair	fair	poor	poor
2011	good	poor	good	poor	poor

## Qualitative assessment

### Description of institutional arrangements

Level	Description
A - International	<p>La Conférence des Parties (COP) est l'organe suprême décisionnel de l'UNCCD.</p> <p>Le Comité de Révision de la mise en oeuvre de la Convention (CRIC).</p> <p>Le Comité de la Science et de la Technologie (CST) est un organe subsidiaire de la Conférence des Parties.</p> <p>Le Secrétariat exécutif</p>

Level	Description
	Le Mécanisme Mondial
B - Regional	au niveau régional, nous avons l'équipe de l'Unité de Coordination Régionale qui siège à Tunis et qui coordonne les activités des quatre sous-régions à savoir la COMIFAC/CEEAC, La CEDEAO/CILLS, l'IGAD, la SADC et l'UMA
C - Subregional	la Commission des Forêts d'Afrique Centrale (COMIFAC), la Communauté Economique des Etats d'Afrique Centrale, le Partenariat pour les Forêts du Bassin du Congo (PFBC)
D - National	Division Désertification (Dégradation des terres et des forêts) Comité National de Lutte contre la Désertification
E - Local	Coordinations Provinciales du Ministère de l'Environnement, Conservation de la Nature et Tourisme

### Sources of information

Specify the sources used to extract the information provided above. You may also upload relevant documents.

- **Programme d'Action National de lutte contre la Désertification (PAN/LCD)**  
**MSP**

### Attachments:

*None.*

# Performance Indicators

## 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 level, the indicator measures the performance of Convention-related communication strategies, in particular whether DLDD issues and/or DLDD synergies with climate change and biodiversity 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 audiences. The focus of the indicator is on information activities specifically dedicated to DLDD issues 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 the subregional, regional and global levels.

#### Data needed

- Information on events/media specifically addressing DLDD and/or DLDD synergies with climate change and biodiversity.
- Only events organized by major national DLDD stakeholders about which NFPs have been informed should be considered.
- Only the media products from the five most important national TV/radio channels and the five most relevant national newspapers should be considered.

#### Data sources (indicative only)

Attendance list of events (meetings, workshops, seminars), programme/project documents, major national media (TV/radio channels, newspapers), the Internet, organizers of events.

#### Check the glossary for

'NFP', 'Information events', 'Media products', 'National communication strategy', 'Participant'

#### Check the reporting manual for

'How can the number of information events and estimated number of participants in information events be determined?', 'How can the number of media products be determined?', 'How can the proportion of the population which is informed about DLDD and/or DLDD synergies with climate change and biodiversity be estimated?'

#### Overall target

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

---

### Number of information events

Year	Number of information events	Estimated number of participants in the information events
2010	---	---
2011	9	280

---

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

Year	Stakeholder	Paper media products	Radio and TV	other ICT
2010	Public at Large	---	---	---
	Civil society organizations	---	---	---
	Science and technology institutions	---	---	---

Year	Stakeholder	Paper media products	Radio and TV	other ICT
2011	Public at Large	---	---	---
	Civil society organizations	---	---	---
	Science and technology institutions	---	---	---

### Number of media products made public

Year	Newspapers	Radio and TV
2010	---	---
2011	6	13

### Sources of information

Specify the sources used to extract the information provided above. You may also upload relevant documents.

- rapport et liste des présence de la conférence de presse sur la COP 10 de l'UNCCD, la COP 10 de la CDB et la COP 17 de Durban

#### Attachments:

None.

### National contribution to the target

On the basis of your best knowledge, estimate the proportion (%) of the population in your country which is informed about DLDD and/or DLDD synergies with climate change and biodiversity at the time of reporting?

#### Estimated share of total country population

12 %

### Qualitative assessment

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

*No answer provided.*

**Is there a national communication strategy addressing DLDD and/or DLDD synergies with climate change and biodiversity?**

No

**If yes, does the implementation of the national communication strategy complement the implementation of the UNCCD Comprehensive Communication Strategy?**

*No answer required.*

**If no, is your country implementing the UNCCD Comprehensive Communication Strategy?**

Yes

**Is your country implementing activities relating to the United Nations Decade for Deserts and the Fight Against Desertification (UNDDD)?**

Yes

### Performance indicator CONS-O-3 for Outcome 1.3

Number of civil society organizations (CSOs) and science and technology institutions (STIs) participating in the Convention processes.

#### Understanding of the indicator

At the national level, the indicator measures the level of participation of CSOs and 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 the subregional, regional and global levels; additionally, the secretariat and the GM will report on the involvement of CSOs and STIs at the institutional level.

#### Data needed

A list of the organizations involved in the programmes/projects in the reporting country 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'

#### Check the reporting manual for

'Which CSOs involved in DLDD-related programmes/projects should be counted?'

#### Overall target

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

---

### Number of CSOs/STIs involved in each programme/project in the country

In the PPSs you have specified the number of CSOs and the number of STIs involved in each programme/project in your country. 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
2010	22	13
2011	22	13

#### ***Provide the names of these organizations.***

Name
Université de Kinshasa
Université de Lubumbashi
ONG FIEF
Centre de recherche Agro-vétérinaire et de l'Environnement du Congo CRAVEC
Université de Kisangani
ISP Lubumbashi
ISP Kinshasa
Université Pédagogique de Kinshasa
ISP Bukavu
Université de Mbuji-Mayi
Université de Mbanza Gungu



Name
ISP Kikwit
Fondation HERI
Femme et Environnement
Action Massive Rurale
Association Santé pour Tous
INERA

### 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

*If yes, provide a short description of actions taken at the national level to promote participation by CSOs and STIs in the Convention processes*

**Le Ministère de l'Environnement, Conservation de la Nature et Tourisme:**

- a demandé un renforcement des capacités du Comité National de lutte contre la désertification par un renouvellement de sa composition
- procédé au renouvellement du roster des experts auprès de l'UNCCD ainsi que la création d'un réseau de scientifiques pour le CST
- a encouragé la pleine participation du pays aux actions de la COMIFAC en renforçant l'équipe de la Comifac avec un expert en GDT

### Qualitative assessment

Specify the reasons for the increasing and/or decreasing trend of the participation of CSOs and STIs to DLDD-related programmes/projects.

#### **Reasons for increasing**

Rate the level of importance by using a scale from 0 to 5, where 0 is not important at all and 5 is very important.

Reason	Level of importance
Increased networking and collaboration opportunities	4
Increased access to information and to national and/or international financing opportunities	3
Increased willingness of the government in working with CSOs	4
Increased interest of donors in working with CSOs	4
Strengthened organizational, project management and fund-raising capacity of CSOs	2
Increased funding opportunities requiring partnership with the STIs	3
Strengthened organizational, project management and fund-raising capacity of the STIs	3
Other	---

#### **Other (specify)**

*No answer provided.*

#### **Reasons for decreasing for CSOs**

Rate the level of importance by using a scale from 0 to 5, where 0 is not important at all and 5 is very important.

Reason	Level of importance
Costly participatory processes	---
Low organizational, fund-raising and project management capacity of CSOs	---
Government policies and/or the legal environment do not foster the engagement of CSOs	---
Diminishing funding	---
Other	---

**Other (specify)**

*No answer provided.*

**Reasons for decreasing for STIs**

Rate the level of importance by using a scale from 0 to 5, where 0 is not important at all and 5 is very important.

Reason	Level of importance
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	---
Diminishing funding	---
Other	---

**Other (specify)**

*No answer provided.*

**Performance indicator CONS-O-4 for Outcome 1.3**

Number and type of DLDD-related initiatives of civil society organizations (CSOs) and science and technology institutions (STIs) in the field of education.

**Understanding of the indicator**

At the national level, the indicator measures the number of DLDD-related initiatives undertaken by CSOs and STIs in the education sector. 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. 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 the subregional, regional and global levels.

**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; and Internet resources made available by CSOs and STIs.
- Only initiatives in the field of education taken in the country and 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’, Education initiatives’

**Check the reporting manual for**

‘Which CSOs involved in DLDD-related education initiatives should be counted?’

**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 by CSOs/STIs

Year	Number of DLDD-related initiatives undertaken by CSOs	Number of DLDD-related initiatives undertaken by STIs
2010	1	1
2011	1	1

## Sources of information

Specify the sources used to extract the information provided above. You may also upload relevant documents.

- **Rapport Annuel de l'ONG FIEF**  
**Rapport à mi-parcours du Projet PANA ASA**

## Attachments:

None.

## 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**

***If yes, provide a short description of actions taken at the national level to increase the number of DLDD-related initiatives of CSOs and STIs in the field of education***

**Le Ministère de l'Environnement, Conservation de la Nature et Tourisme a encouragé l'ONG FIEF dans sa campagne de vulgarisation de l'utilisation du MUCUNA dans le district du Kwango en lui associant deux experts de la Division désertification pour les actions de terrain**

## Qualitative assessment

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

### ***Reasons for increasing***

Rate the level of importance by using a scale from 0 to 5, where 0 is not important at all and 5 is very important.

Reason	Level of importance
Increased access to funding	---
Increased awareness of DLDD-related problems and of the need for action	---
Increased knowledge of DLDD-related topics and enhanced skills of trainers/teachers	---
Government policies are more supportive of education initiatives	---
International donors are more supportive of education-focussed initiatives.	---
Other	---

### ***Other (specify)***

*No answer provided.*

### ***Reasons for decreasing for CSOs***

Rate the level of importance by using a scale from 0 to 5, where 0 is not important at all and 5 is very important.

Reason	Level of importance
Lack of financial resources	5
Insufficient awareness and knowledge by national CSOs of DLDD-related issues	2
Limited capillary presence of national CSOs at the grass-root level	4
Other	---

**Other (specify)**

*No answer provided.*

**Reasons for decreasing for STIs**

Rate the level of importance by using a scale from 0 to 5, where 0 is not important at all and 5 is very important.

Reason	Level of importance
Lack of financial resources	4
National STIs are more focussed on research activities than on education and training	2
Other	---

**Other (specify)**

*No answer provided.*

## 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', 'integrated investment framework', 'baseline', 'NAP formulation', 'NAP adoption', 'NAP alignment', 'Formulation of an aligned NAP'

Overall target

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

## NAP Adoption and Revision

**Had your country already adopted a NAP prior to The Strategy, i.e. before 31.12.2007?**

Yes

**If your country had adopted a NAP prior to The Strategy, i.e. before 31.12.2007, specify the date of its approval.**

11/05/2005

**If your country had adopted a NAP prior to The Strategy, has it revised the NAP in alignment with The Strategy, i.e. after 1.1.2008?**

No

**If your country has revised the NAP in alignment with The Strategy, i.e. after 1.1.2008, specify the date of its approval.**

No answer required.

**If your country has not revised the NAP in alignment with The Strategy, specify why the process was not initiated.**

Rate the level of importance by using a scale from 0 to 5, where 0 is not important at all and 5 is very important.

Reason	Level of importance
Not a priority for the government	3
Lack of capacities	1
Lack of financial resources	5
Understaffing	1
Lack of time	1
Poor internal coordination among relevant ministries	2
Other	---

**Other (specify)**

No answer provided.

**If your country had no NAP prior to The Strategy, has it formulated an aligned NAP after The Strategy's adoption, i.e. after 1.1 2008?**

No answer required.

**If yes, specify the date of its approval.**

No answer required.

**If your country has some specific issues with regard to the characteristics of the NAP and/or the status of its implementation, particularly in how they relate to its alignment with The Strategy, describe them briefly.**

Les Programmes d'Action Nationaux (PAN) permettent d'identifier les facteurs contribuant à la désertification ainsi que les mesures concrètes à privilégier pour lutter contre celle-ci et atténuer les effets de la sécheresse. Ils servent à définir des stratégies à long terme qui doivent être intégrées aux politiques nationales de développement durable. Les PAN doivent être aptes à s'adapter à l'évolution de la situation ainsi qu'aux spécificités locales. Le PAN devait conférer à chaque pays membre, un instrument de planification participatif pour la mise en œuvre de la CNULD et servir d'outil de coordination et de mobilisation du financement des agences internationales et des pays donateurs. Malheureusement, en RDC l'expérience démontre que si les PAN constituent potentiellement des outils de planification stratégique importants au niveau national, ils n'ont pas relevé le défi escompté quant à la mobilisation des fonds nécessaires à leur mise en œuvre.

Le PAN de la RDC comme la plupart ne suscite que très peu d'intérêt chez les investisseurs. Ceux-ci leur reprochent leur manque de vision à long terme ainsi que l'absence de mécanismes permettant de tirer profits des expériences passées et d'aller au-delà des résultats obtenus par les autres types de projets bénéficiant déjà de leur support financier, mettant ainsi en péril leur capacité à générer les changements visés par la CNULD

Il faut donc lever ces contraintes pour que le PAN et les autres activités pertinentes que la RDC mène pour mettre en œuvre la Convention puissent être alignés sur la Stratégie, notamment en s'attachant à atteindre les résultats associés aux objectifs stratégiques et aux cinq objectifs opérationnels

*If your country did not have a NAP by the end of the reporting period, specify why the process was not initiated.*

Rate the level of importance by using a scale from 0 to 5, where 0 is not important at all and 5 is very important.

*No answer required.*

**Other (specify)**

*No answer required.*

---

## For countries having a NAP aligned to The Strategy

*Is your country's NAP supported by biophysical and socio-economic baseline information?*

*No answer provided.*

*Does your country's NAP assess DLDD drivers?*

*No answer provided.*

*Does your country's NAP assess the barriers to sustainable land management?*

*No answer provided.*

*If yes, does it include recommendations to remove these barriers?*

*No answer required.*

*Has your country's NAP been included in an integrated investment framework?*

*No answer provided.*

*Has your country's NAP been integrated into national development planning and relevant sectoral and investment plans and policies?*

*No answer provided.*

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

*No answer required.*

*Did your country refer to the guidelines on the alignment of action programmes with The Strategy as proposed in ICCD/COP(9)/2/Add.1 while revising the NAP to be in alignment with The Strategy or while formulating an aligned NAP?*

*No answer provided.*

---

## Sources of information

Specify the sources used to extract the information provided above. You may also upload relevant documents.

- Lettre de la COMIFAC aux Ministre de l'Environnement, Conservation de la Nature et Tourisme pour inviter le Point focal à l'atelier de renforcement des capacités pour l'alignement des PAN

**Attachments:**

*None.*

---

## National contribution to the target

***If your country did not have a NAP aligned to The Strategy by the end of the reporting period , when do you plan to have it completed?***

2012–2013

***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 revision of the NAP to be in alignment with The Strategy or the formulation of an aligned NAP been supported by external assistance?***

Yes

***If yes, did you receive assistance from one or more of the following institutions?***

- GEF

***If yes, which type of assistance did you receive?***

- Technical Support
- Financial Support
- Capacity-building

***Identify the major difficulties experienced in the process of revising the NAP to be in alignment with The Strategy or in formulating an aligned NAP.***

Rate the level of importance by using a scale from 0 to 5, where 0 is not important at all and 5 is very important.

<b>Reason</b>	<b>Level of importance</b>
Not a priority for the government	4
Poor availability of biophysical and socio-economic baseline information	3
Existing investment frameworks are not fully compatible with the NAP	3
Streamlining the NAP into existing plans and policies is too time-consuming	2
Other	---

***Other (specify)***

*No answer provided.*

---

### **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

At the national level, the indicator measures the existence of synergistic processes through the number of instruments (i.e. joint planning/programming and/or operational mechanisms) in place 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 levels.

Data needed

- Planning/programming documents and legislative/regulatory documents.
- Information on operational mechanisms explicitly aimed at achieving joint implementation, synergies and convergence, as well as at introducing or strengthening reinforcing measures among the Rio Conventions.

Data sources (indicative only)  
Relevant national ministries.

Check the glossary for  
'Joint planning/programming initiatives', 'Operational mechanisms for joint implementation or mutual reinforcement'

Check the reporting manual for  
'Which synergistic instruments should be included?', 'Indicative list of activities by Parties to promote synergies among the Rio Conventions'

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.

---

### **Was your country implementing joint planning/programming initiatives for the three Rio Conventions in the reporting period?**

**Yes**

*If yes, specify the type of joint initiative(s)*

- **Identification of national sectors and policies that could benefit from synergies and cooperation**
- **Review of existing national plans and policies to enhance cooperation**
- **Enhancement of the institutional and scientific capacities and awareness of relevant stakeholders**

*Other (specify)*

*No answer required.*

---

### **Did operational mechanisms for joint implementation or mutual reinforcement exist in your country during the reporting period?**

**Yes**

*If yes, specify the type of mechanism(s)*

- **Other**

*Other (specify)*

**Le cadre de collaboration a été institutionnellement mis en place avec la création de la Direction de Développement durable qui regroupe en son sein les trois organes de mise en oeuvre (Division changements climatiques, Division Biodiversité, Division Désertification)des conventions de Rio**

---

### **Sources of information**

List the synergistic instruments referred to above.

Specify the sources used to extract the information provided above. You may also upload relevant documents.

- **Rapports d'activités de La Direction de Développement Durable**

**Attachments:**

*None.*

---

### **National contribution to the target**

*If your country was not implementing joint planning/programming or did not have operational mechanisms in place by the end of the last reporting period, when do you plan to have synergetic instruments in place?*

*No answer provided.*

---



## 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 the institutions of which Convention?**

- UNCCD
- CBD
- UNFCCC

**Identify the major difficulties experienced in establishing synergistic planning/programming or mechanisms for joint implementation.**

Rate the level of importance by using a scale from 0 to 5, where 0 is not important at all and 5 is very important.

Reason	Level of importance
Not a priority for the government	4
Lack of capacities	1
Lack of financial resources	4
Understaffing	3
Lack of time	2
Poor internal coordination among relevant ministries	0
Other	---

**Other (specify)**

*No answer provided.*

---

## 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 dedicated to DLDD or may partially cover it. 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 levels.

Data needed

- Information on monitoring systems established within the national ministries or other bodies/institutions
- Programme/project documents and interim or final reports

Data sources (indicative only)

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

Check the glossary for

'monitoring system', 'monitoring system specifically dedicated to DLDD', 'monitoring system partially covering DLDD'

Check the reporting manual for

'Can a monitoring system that is not an environmental monitoring system, but which accounts for the socio-economic

aspects of DLDD, be considered a DLDD monitoring system?', 'Can a meteorological monitoring system be considered a DLDD monitoring system?'

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 specifically dedicated to DLDD established at the national level?

No

*If yes, specify whether this system is functional*

*No answer required.*

*If yes, specify whether this system is regularly updated*

*No answer required.*

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

Yes

*List any monitoring system available at the sub-national level that can contribute to the UNCCD reporting.*

*No answer provided.*

*List the main features of the monitoring system available at the national level, in particular those that can contribute to UNCCD reporting.*

- Il y a l'Observatoire Satellital des Forêts d'Afrique Centrale qui épaula la gestion des ressources naturelles et favorise le développement durable en produisant des dérivés fiables des données de suivi du couvert terrestre, distribuer les données satellites. Ces données peuvent contribuer utilement

---

### Sources of information

Specify the sources used to extract the information provided above. You may also upload relevant documents.

- site de l'Observatoire Satellital des Forêts d'Afrique Centrale

Attachments:

*None.*

---

### National contribution to the target

*If your country did not have a national monitoring system specifically dedicated to DLDD or partially covering DLDD in place by the end of the reporting period, do you plan to initiate one?*

Yes

*If yes, when?*

2012–2013

---

### Qualitative assessment

*For those countries not having a national monitoring system specifically dedicated to DLDD or partially covering DLDD, identify the major difficulties experienced in the establishment process.*

Rate the level of importance by using a scale from 0 to 5, where 0 is not important at all and 5 is very important.

Reason	Level of importance
Financial constraints	0

Reason	Level of importance
Lack of capacities	0
Human resources constraints	0
Lack of coordination among relevant ministries and unclear attribution of responsibilities	0
Lack of coordination among donor-led programme/project interventions	0
Existing initiatives are too fragmented; cannot be realistically coordinated under one umbrella	0
Existing national and/or sub-national monitoring systems use different methodologies and cannot be realistically harmonized	0
Other	0

**Other (specify)**

*No answer provided.*

**For those countries having a national monitoring system specifically dedicated to DLDD or partially covering DLDD, how is the system maintained?**

Rate the level of importance by using a scale from 0 to 5, where 0 is not important at all and 5 is very important.

Reason	Level of importance
By means of national resources	4
By means of external support	4
No maintenance is possible due to limited professional capacities	3
No maintenance is possible due to limited financial resources	1
Other	---

**Other (specify)**

*No answer provided.*

**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

At the national level, the indicator measures the use of biophysical and socio-economic information 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.

---

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

Yes

---

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

**2012**

2

**2016**

*No answer provided.*

---

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

Yes

---

### Sources of information

Specify the sources used to extract the information provided above. You may also upload relevant documents.

- **pour l'indicateur taux de pauvreté , nous nous sommes basés principalement sur des sources provenant de L'Institut National de la Statistique et les documents de l'UPPE/ DSCRIP pour l'indicateur relatif au couvert terrestre les données ont été fournies par l'OSFAC**

**Attachments:**

*None.*

---

### National contribution to the target

***If in 2012 your country has not reported on some or all of the impact indicators for the UNCCD, do you plan to do so in 2016?***

*No answer provided.*

***If in 2012 your country has not complied with the reporting guidelines, i.e. using the common baselines and methodologies defined by the CST, do you plan to do so in 2016?***

Yes

---

### 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 with climate change and biodiversity. 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 formulation/revision of the NAP

Data sources (indicative only)

UNCCD NFP

Check the glossary for

'NAP', 'NAP adoption', 'NAP alignment', 'NAP formulation', 'formulation of an aligned NAP', 'NFP', 'driver', 'drought', 'drought preparedness, including mitigation'

*As this indicator is meant to contribute to the country's self-assessment of its aligned NAP, **countries not having a NAP or not having revised their NAP in alignment with The Strategy do NOT report on this indicator.***

Overall target

By 2018, at least 70 per cent of revised NAPs/SRAPs/RAPs have successfully gone through a quality self-assessment.

Sources of information

UNCCD NAP formulated taking account of, or revised in alignment with, The Strategy.

---

## Assessment of the 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***

Rate the level of importance by using a scale from 0 to 5, where 0 is not important at all and 5 is very important.

Type of knowledge	Level of importance
Scientific literature	5
Expert knowledge	4
Traditional knowledge	1

***If yes, specify upon which type of knowledge it is based***

*No answer provided.*

***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.***

- Le Plan National d'Action Environnemental(PNAE)  
Agenda 21  
Monographies de la RDC  
Cartes du Bureau d'Etudes d'Aménagement et d'Urbanisme(BEAU)  
1ère, 2 ème et 3ème Communications Nationales UNFCCC  
Sébastien MALELE MBALA, Situation des ressources génétiques forestières de la République Démocratique
- La Stratégie Nationale et le Plan d'Action de la Biodiversité  
Le Plan Décennal de Reboisement  
Le Plan Directeur de l'Agriculture et du Développement Rural (1991)  
Le Programme National de Relance du Secteur Agricole et Rural (PNSAR) 1997-2001  
Le Document de Stratégie de Réduction de la Pauvreté(DSRP)

**Attachments:**

None.

***In your NAP, is the analysis of the interaction between DLDD and climate change or biodiversity knowledge-based?***

**Yes**

***If yes, specify upon which type of knowledge it is based.***

Rate the level of importance by using a scale from 0 to 5, where 0 is not important at all and 5 is very important.

Type of knowledge	Level of importance
Scientific literature	4
Expert knowledge	4
Traditional knowledge	0

***If yes, specify upon which type of knowledge it is based.***

Rate the level of importance by using a scale from 0 to 5, where 0 is not important at all and 5 is very important.

*No answer provided.*

***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.***

*No answer provided.*

**Attachments:**

None.

***Is drought policy and drought preparedness, including mitigation, analyzed and/or reflected in some of the actions outlined in the NAP?***

*No answer provided.*

***If drought policy and drought preparedness, including mitigation, are not analyzed and/or reflected in some of the actions outlined in the NAP, when do you plan to do so?***

*No answer required.*

**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, when do you plan to do so?***

*No answer provided.*

**Qualitative assessment**

***If your NAP has not been developed taking into account relevant scientific and/or traditional knowledge, identify the reasons.***

Rate the level of importance by using a scale from 0 to 5, where 0 is not important at all and 5 is very important.

Reason	Level of importance
Relevant scientific literature is not available	1
Relevant traditional or expert knowledge is not available	2
Lack of financial resources to mobilise the necessary knowledge	2

Reason	Level of importance
Poor coordination among the relevant ministries prevented an internal pooling of knowledge/expertise	2
Relevant ministries could not contribute due to lack of time	2
Relevant ministries could not contribute due to lack of staff	2
Other	---

**Other (specify)**

*No answer provided.*

---

**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

At the national level, the indicator measures the presence 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 levels.

Data needed

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

Data sources (indicative only)

Relevant organizations and ministries hosting knowledge-sharing systems and networks within their website

Check the glossary for

'knowledge-sharing system', 'PRAIS'

Check the reporting manual for

'How can you provide the number of users in a knowledge-sharing system?'

Overall target

By 2010 the Convention website has been restructured and includes a thematic database on knowledge-sharing systems as part of the PRAIS.

---

**Knowledge-sharing systems**

**List any DLDD-relevant 'knowledge-sharing system' in your country you are aware of, providing an Internet link and estimated number of users per year.**

*Item 1*

**Name of the system**

Observatoire Sattelital des Forêts d'Afrique centrale (OSFAC)

**Internet link**

www.osfac.net

**Estimated number of users per year**

---

*Item 2*

**Name of the system**

Observatoire des Forêts d'Afrique Centrale (OFAC)

**Internet link**

www.observatoire-comifac.net/

**Estimated number of users per year**

---

**List any DLDD-relevant 'knowledge-sharing system' in your country 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 answer provided.*

**Internet Link**

*No answer provided.*

**Estimated number of users per year**

*No answer provided.*

## 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 DLDD-related 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 monitoring systems, accessing new financing mechanisms). This information will be complemented by the reporting of other reporting entities on capacity-building initiatives at the subregional, regional and global levels.

Data needed

- Information on DLDD-related capacity-building initiatives; only programmes/projects mentioned in the PPSs that have DLDD-related capacity-building as a major objective are to be considered.

Data sources (indicative only)

- PPSs submitted to UNCCD as part of the reporting exercise  
- Programme/project documents and 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

'capacity-building', 'capacity development', 'capacity-building initiative', 'NCSA', 'PPS'

Check the reporting manual for

'What can be considered as a programme or project that has DLDD-related capacity-building as a major objective?'

Overall target

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

### Number of DLDD-related capacity-building initiatives implemented

Year	NCSA-generated	Other initiatives
2010	---	---
2011	---	2

**Provide relevant information on the size, scope, effectiveness and status of the initiatives reported.**



Dans le contexte d'un atelier sur la gestion durable des forêts en RDC , les autorités Chinoises (Service forestier Chinois/SFA) ont exprimé leur intention de collaborer avec la RDC dans les 4 domaines suivants :

1. Lutte contre la désertification
2. Gestion durable des forêts (incluant REDD et REDD+)
3. Zones humides ( y compris mangrove)
4. Conservation de la biodiversité

Cette proposition évolue favorablement et la Direction de Développement durable par le canal de sa Division Désertification continue les pourparlers pour mettre en place une plate-forme de coopération spécifique à la lutte contre la désertification avec la Chine

Une formation pour le renforcement des capacités sur la lutte contre la désertification a été organisée avec le concours de la République Populaire de Chine, pour les cadres supérieurs de l'administration et les membres du Ministère

Cette initiative aurait eu plus d'efficacité si elle avait aussi prévu un volet pour le renforcement des cadres subalternes

---

### 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)*

*No answer required.*

*If yes, has your country assessed the necessary resources for addressing capacity-building needs?*

Yes

*If yes, are these resource requirements included in an investment framework?*

Yes

---

### Sources of information

Specify the sources used to extract the information provided above. You may also upload relevant documents.

- Rapport final ANCR RDC

**Attachments:**

- [Rapport final ANCR-RDCONGO.pdf](#), 2.3 MB

---

### 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?*

2012–2013

---

### Qualitative assessment

*Has your country received assistance from one or more of the following institutions to build capacities to combat DLDD?*

- Secretariat
- GM

- GEF

*If yes, which type of assistance have you received?*

- Technical support
- Financial support

## **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 IFSs, 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 IFSs promoted by diverse international institutions. This information will be complemented by the reporting of other reporting entities on the establishment of IIFs at national, subregional and regional levels.

Data needed

- Investment framework documents.
- Only investment frameworks prepared along the guidelines devised within IFSs shall be considered.

Data sources (indicative only)

Relevant national ministries

Check the glossary for

'IFS', 'NAP', 'leveraging', 'IIF'

Overall target

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

### **Had your country developed an IIF by the end of the reporting period?**

**Yes**

*If yes, specify when it was developed.*

06/11/2010

*Is your country's IIF based on the NAP?*

*No answer provided.*

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

- GM
- GEF
- Multilateral (United Nations agencies, IGOs, international financing institutions, etc.)

*Other (specify)*

*No answer required.*

*If assisted, which type of assistance did you receive?*

- Technical support
- Financial support

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

**Yes**

***If your country has an IIF based on the NAP, does this framework allow for the leveraging of national, bilateral and multilateral resources for combating DLDD?***

**No**

***Did your country receive assistance from the GM in exploring non-traditional and innovative channels of financial resources?***

**Yes**

#### ***Short overview of the progress in implementing the IIF***

Provide a short overview of the progress in implementing the IIF in your country, in particular as it relates to its functionality and efficiency in leveraging the funding necessary for implementing the Convention.

**La RDC a élaboré dans le cadre de la mise en oeuvre de son projet de taille moyenne pour le renforcement des capacités pour une gestion durable des terres et des forêts , un draft du cadre d'investissement intégré avec l'aide d'un consultant national.**

**L'objectif global de ce cadre d'investissement intégré est d'assurer la mobilisation des ressources nécessaire à la GDTF suivant les priorités retenues dans le PAN/LCDF. Plus spécifiquement il s'agit de :**

- Mettre en place un mécanisme pérenne de mobilisation de ressources financières destinées aux actions de GDTF ;**
- Mobiliser les ressources nécessaires à la mise en œuvre du programme prioritaire de GDTF, retenu ;**
- Intégrer la GDTF dans les stratégies, politiques et initiatives majeures du pays et de la sous région (DSCR, SGP/PNUD, TerrAfrica, etc...);**
- Développer une plateforme de partenariat des bailleurs favorables à la GDTF**

**Il s'offre à la RD Congo, plusieurs modes de mobilisation de ressources internes et externes. Une étude comparative sur le mécanisme de financement le plus adapté à la GDTF en RDC s'avèrerait indiquée, avec la participation des bailleurs potentiels du secteur.**

**malheureusement jusqu'à ce jour pour diverses raisons , ce draft n'a pas encore été validé par les parties prenantes impliquées dont le Gouvernement ce qui freine considérablement, les actions déjà entreprises pour mobiliser les ressources.**

---

#### **Sources of information**

Specify the sources used to extract the information provided above. You may also upload relevant documents.

- Draft du Plan Stratégique vers un Cadre d'Investissement à Moyen Terme pour la Gestion Durable des Terres et des Forêts (2010-2014) novembre 2010**

#### **Attachments:**

*None.*

---

#### **National contribution to the target**

***If your country had not developed an IIF by the end of the reporting period, do you plan to do it?***

**Yes**

***If yes, when?***

**2012–2013**

---

#### **Qualitative assessment**

***Identify the major difficulties experienced in developing an IIF.***

Rate the level of importance by using a scale from 0 to 5, where 0 is not important at all and 5 is very important.

Reason	Level of importance
Financial constraints	4
Human resources constraints	3
Lack of coordination among relevant ministries and unclear attribution of responsibilities	5
Lack of coordination among those providing support	4
National bilateral and multilateral resources are too diverse; cannot be realistically coordinated under one umbrella.	3
Other	---

**Other (specify)**

*No answer provided.*

**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.**

Refer your assessment to the following biennium only:

- In 2010, ~~biennium 2008–2009~~

- In 2012, biennium 2010–2011

Overall target

No target has been set for this indicator.

**Bilateral assistance received**

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***

**Not adequate**

***Timeliness of bilateral assistance***

**Not timely**

***Predictability of bilateral assistance***

**Not predictable**

***Provide narrative justification on your above rating***

**La DDTS est le parent pauvre de l'aide bilatérale, il est extrêmement difficile d'obtenir un financement pour des projets ou d'autres actions initiatives relatives à la DDTS d'où la rareté des projets spécifiques à la DDTS**

**De plus pour les décideurs politiques, la DDTS n'est pas encore une préoccupation nationale d'où la difficulté de l'intégrer dans les stratégies et plans nationaux de développement**

***Additional information on any other impacting aspects***

If relevant, provide additional information on whether there are any other aspects beyond adequacy, timeliness and predictability of financial support made available by developed country Parties to combat DLDD which impact proper planning and effective implementation of the Convention in your country.

*No answer provided.*

---

**Qualitative assessment**

***Did you receive assistance in raising resources from bilateral donors?***

**Yes**

***If yes, from whom?***

- **Multilateral (United Nations agencies, IGOs, international financing institutions, etc.)**

***Other (specify)***

*No answer required.*

***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**

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

**Understanding of the indicator**

At the national level, the indicator measures the capacity of fund-raising 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 levels.

**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.

**Sources of information**

PPSs and SFAs

---

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

Biennium	Submitted (pipeline)	Ongoing
2010–2011	---	1

---

## 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	Currency	Total amount
2010–2011	---	---

---

## National contribution to the target

*According to the information provided above, do you think that your country is mobilizing enough resources from international financial institutions, facilities and funds through successfully submitted project proposals?*

No

*If no, does your country plan to increase its efforts in presenting project proposals to international financial institutions, facilities and funds?*

Yes

*What percentage of financing used for the implementation of DLDD-related programmes and projects comes from national sources, and what percentage from international sources?*

Source	%
National sources	10
International sources	90

---

## Qualitative assessment

Identify the reasons for the increasing or decreasing trend of project proposals successfully submitted to international financial institutions, facilities and funds.

### *Reasons for increasing*

Rate the level of importance by using a scale from 0 to 5, where 0 is not important at all and 5 is very important.

Reason	Level of importance
Easier and more transparent application procedures	---
Increased capacities of national stakeholders to prepare applications	---
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)*

*No answer provided.*

### **Reasons for decreasing**

Rate the level of importance by using a scale from 0 to 5, where 0 is not important at all and 5 is very important.

<b>Reason</b>	<b>Level of importance</b>
Financing opportunities are not publicized enough, lack of access to necessary information	3
Complicated application procedures, the level of complexity being worsened by the different requirements of the various donors	3
Limited financial resources are made available for DLDD-related programmes/projects, and lack of DLDD-specific allocations within donors' portfolio.	5
Other	---

### **Other (specify)**

*No answer provided.*

---

### **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. At the national level, the indicator will inform to what extent an enabling environment for technology transfer has been created 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 levels.

#### Data needed

- Budgets of relevant programmes and projects
- Information on policy/regulatory, financial and fiscal incentives. Incentives facilitating access to technology are those established and implemented at the national level, and not necessarily only 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

'technology transfer', 'technical support', 'incentive', 'PPS'

#### Check the reporting manual for

'How to disaggregate the amounts by year?', 'How to measure the effectiveness of technology transfer initiatives?'

#### 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 access to material and to knowledge aid (technology transfer)**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Currency</b>	<b>Amount</b>
-------------	-----------------	---------------

Year	Currency	Amount
2010	---	---
2011	---	---

**Estimate of amounts allocated to facilitate access to material and to knowledge aid (technology transfer)**

Year	Technical support – material aid	Technical support – knowledge aid
2010	---	---
2011	---	---

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

*No answer provided.*

**If yes, specify which types of incentives.**

*No answer required.*

**Provide a short overview of specific aspects and the nature of technology transfer in your country, in particular in relation to those aspects where there is a need to increase the level of technology transfer.**

*No answer provided.*

**Sources of information**

Specify the sources used to extract the information provided above. You may also upload relevant documents.

*No answer provided.*

**Attachments:**

*None.*

**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?**

**No**

**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?**

**Yes**

**If yes, when?**

**2012–2013**

**Qualitative assessment**

**If existing incentives do not prove to be effective, identify possible reasons.**

Rate the level of importance by using a scale from 0 to 5, where 0 is not important at all and 5 is very important.

Reason	Level of importance
Policy or regulatory incentives are not enforced	5
There are not enough resources to apply financial or fiscal incentives	5
The national financial and credit systems (banks, credit agencies, etc) are not supportive	5
Other	---



**Other (specify)**

*No answer provided.*

**Identify the reasons for the increasing trend of financial resources allocated through DLDD-related programmes and projects to facilitate access to technology.**

Rate the level of importance by using a scale from 0 to 5, where 0 is not important at all and 5 is very important.

Reason	Level of importance
Access facilitated by the spreading of IT	---
More appropriate technologies available	---
Appropriateness of government incentives	---
Other	---

**Other (specify)**

*No answer provided.*

**Identify the reasons for decreasing trend of financial resources allocated through DLDD-related programmes and projects to facilitate access to technology.**

Rate the level of importance by using a scale from 0 to 5, where 0 is not important at all and 5 is very important.

Reason	Level of importance
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)**

*No answer provided.*

## 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 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:

- a. Identification, i.e. data required to identify the reporting entity, the funding source and the activity financed;
- b. 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 of performance indicators for the review of implementation of The Strategy and Best Practices, common to all reporting entities and contained in a separate document (ICCD/CRIC(9)/13).

**None delivered.**

## Programme and Project Sheets

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 United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity, UNCBD – and the United Nations 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.

### **Programme/Project #1 — Projet Makala: Gestion durable de ressources en bois energie en République Democratique du Congo**

---

#### **Reporting entity(ies)**

Enter the full name and acronym of the reporting entity(ies)

*No answer provided.*

#### **Other**

- **Volet provincial du projet Makala pour la province du Kasaï oriental**
- 

#### **Identification code**

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

**EuropeAid/126201/CACT/Multi**

---

#### **Title**

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

**Projet Makala: Gestion durable de ressources en bois energie en République Democratique du Congo**

---

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

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

**Implementing 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 and 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.

- **Groupe Thematique Environnement,Forêt**  
**Centre Feminin De Formation et d'Information pour le Developpement**  
**FEKAMU**  
**FMUSAS**
- 

## 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

*No answer provided.*

---

## Target area size/administrative unit

### Area Size

Indicate the total area expressed in number of hectares

**371 hectares**

### Administrative Unit

Indicate the administrative unit targeted in the project area, if known, by the Programme/Project.

**Kasai oriental**

---

## Target Group

*No answer provided.*

---

## Beneficiaries

Enter the total number of people benefitting from the Programme/Project, if known.

*No answer provided.*

---

## Start date

Indicate the date at which the Programme/Project started or is due to start, if known.

**23/10/2011**

---

## Completion date

Indicate the date at which the Programme/Project was completed or is due to be completed, if known.

*No answer provided.*

---

## Status

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

**Ongoing**

---

## Programme/Project co-financing

### **Source**

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

*No answer provided.*

### **Other**

*No answer provided.*

### **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)**

*No answer provided.*

---

## Programme/Project co-financing

*Item 1*

**Source**

---

**Source (other)**

---

**Currency**

---

**Amount**

---

---

## United Nations 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**

3

### **UNFCCC adaptation**

2

### **UNFCCC mitigation**

2

### **CBD**

1

---

## Strategic objectives

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

- 1
- 2
- 3

---

## Operational objectives

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

- 1
- 4
- 5

---

## Sector(s) of intervention

Indicate the sector(s) of intervention as specified in the related documentation, choosing from the list of purpose codes provided in the quick reference guide (ICCD/CRIC(9)/INF.11). The OECD list of purpose codes 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](http://www.oecd.org/document/21/0,3343,en_2649_34447_1914325_1_1_1_1,00.html).

*No answer provided.*

---

## Programme/Project Components

*No answer provided.*

---

## Relevant Activity Code(s) (RACs)

Indicate all RACs that may apply to the Programme/Project (refer to the RACs guidance note for more information, examples and instructions).

- **2 Capacity Development and Planning**
  - **3 Resource Management**
  - **4 Mitigation and Recovery**
- 

## Expected or achieved results

Provide information on the results achieved or expected from the implementation of the Programme/Project.

- **le programme/ projet makala attend à répondre à l'augmentation continue des besoins en énergie domestique des villes d'Afrique centrale et aux risques de gestion non durable des ressources forestières. Ces resultats porteront sur l'élaboration d'une vision prospective et d'un cadre institutionnel stabilisé et clarifié, sur la mise en valeur durable de la ressource bois énergie (forêts naturelles et plantées), sur l'amélioration des technologies de transformation et utilisation du bois en charbon et au final, sur l'implication et l'organisation des communautés locales pour une meilleure appropriation (savoirs, bénéfiques).et securiser la ressource en bois pourl'approvisionnement en énergie de la ville de Kasai oriental.**
- 

## Sources of information

Specify the sources used to extract the information provided above. You may also upload relevant documents.

- **ANTENNE PROJET MAKALA KASAI ORIENTAL**

## Attachments:

*None.*

## 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?***

No

***Which options provided by the GEF Financing for Enabling Activities under the UNCCD did your country choose to apply for?***

Access through the umbrella project

***Amount received (USD)***

50000 USD

***Did your country experience difficulties in applying for and accessing the GEF funding?***

No

***If yes, describe the difficulties experienced.***

No answer required.

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

0 ---

---

#### Human resources and knowledge

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

No answer provided.

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

No answer provided.

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

Yes

***If no, describe the main reasons and the difficulties encountered.***

No answer required.

---

#### Coordination, participation and consultation

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

No answer provided.

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

Yes

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

*No answer provided.*

---

### **Validation meeting, subregional and regional processes**

**Was a validation meeting held as a part of the reporting process?**

Yes

**Did your country actively cooperate with the entities entrusted with preparing the subregional and regional reports (SRAP / RAP reports) ?**

Yes

---

### **PRAIS portal**

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

*No answer provided.*

**Did you experience difficulties with access and utilization of the PRAIS portal?**

No

**If you experienced difficulties, identify the reasons.**

Rate the level of importance by using a scale from 0 to 5, where 0 is not important at all and 5 is very important.

*No answer required.*

**Other (specify)**

*No answer required.*

---

### **Accommodation of specific requests within COP decisions**

#### **Report on specific COP requests – iterative process on indicators**

Decision 13/COP.9, paragraphs 2, 3 and 4, envisages an iterative process to refine the set of performance and impact indicators. As a tool to implement this iterative process, affected country Parties can provide here their suggestions and recommendations for improvement.

#### **Performance indicators**

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

	economic	Specific	Measurable	Achievable	Relevant	Time-bound
CONS-O-1						
CONS-O-3						
CONS-O-4						
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						

### **Impact indicators**

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

	economic	Specific	Measurable	Achievable	Relevant	Time-bound
SO4-3						
SO4-4						
SO4-6						
SO4-7						

## **Reporting on the implementation of NAP**

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

1-30%

*If you experienced difficulties in NAP implementation (i.e. the percentage is below 30%), provide description of concrete measures being taken or suggestions for measures to be taken to foster NAP implementation:*

Au niveau global, la mesure concrète qui a été prise pour mettre en place le PAN est l'alignement des PAN par rapport à la Stratégie Décennale. La décision a été prise par l'organe de décision de la Convention qu'est la Conférence des Parties, les pays parties au travers des entités de mise en oeuvre à tous les échelons se sont mobilisés pour le faire.

Le processus d'alignement

### **Human resources**

**Lessons learnt (report on the 2 most important only)**

1.

Pour que la question de DDTS puisse être prise en compte dans les préoccupations du Gouvernement, il faut impérativement lier ces questions à celles relatives à l'adaptation et à l'atténuation des changements climatiques et à la protection de la biodiversité c'est à dire mieux exploiter les synergies

2.

la DDTS n'est pas très visible dans les préoccupations nationales d'où la nécessité de développer davantage le plaidoyer et la sensibilisation auprès des décideurs politiques et autres parties prenantes impliquées

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

1. la question de DDTS ne semble pas être une préoccupation majeure des instances politiques et il se pose beaucoup de problèmes pour les intégrer dans les stratégies nationales de développement dont le DSCR
2. la faible mobilisation des ressources financières nationales pour faire face aux problèmes de la DDTS, aux effets négatifs des changements climatiques et à la perte de la biodiversité

---

## Financial resources

---

### Lessons learnt (report on the 2 most important only)

1. importance de créer un cadre d'investissement crédible pour pouvoir mobiliser les ressources nécessaires à la lutte contre la DDTS
2. Le cadre d'investissement ne doit pas fonctionner parallèlement aux processus nationaux de développement, mais fait partie intégrante de l'allocation globale des ressources du pays

---

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

1. le pays n'accède pas facilement aux ressources financières, par manque d'information sur les guichets de financement existants, potentiels ou novateurs ou par manque de capacité technique nécessaire pour la mobilisation des financements,
2. les ressources pour la GDT sont indisponibles à la suite de l'instabilité institutionnelle et l'absence d'un budget spécifique à la GDT  
le cadre d'investissement intégré n'est pas encore validé par les autorités compétentes

---

## Any other country-specific issues

---

### Any other country-specific issues

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

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

**Category**

Policy; legislative; institutional framework

**Other (specify)**

*No answer provided.*

**Narrative description**

L'inadéquation de la législation foncière qui date de 1974 et qui ne prend pas en compte des préoccupations environnementales auxquelles nous sommes confrontés actuellement.

La multitude des textes relatifs à la gestion des terres (code forestier, code minier, code foncier) qui se neutralisent ou se contredisent.

c'est donc par le souci d'harmonisation des législations en vigueur que la loi-cadre sur l'environnement intégrant les principes modernes de gestion des terres ainsi que les exigences de mise en œuvre de quatre trois instruments importants (La convention des Nations Unies sur la lutte contre la

désertification dans les pays gravement touchés par la sécheresse et/ou la désertification, en particulier en Afrique ;la Convention sur la diversité biologique ;la Convention africaine sur la conservation de la nature et des ressources naturelles (2003);la convention cadre des Nations Unies sur les changements climatiques)a été élaboré et promulguée.

Il faut poursuivre les efforts pour la mise en oeuvre effective de cette loi dans lequel devrait s'insérer la cadre juridique spécifique à la GDT.

A cette loi il faudrait ajouter le projet de loi portant Code agricole, le projet de loi sur la conservation de la nature et le projet de loi modifiant et complétant la loi foncière ainsi que le projet de loi portant Code de l'eau.

Cette action risque cependant d'être incomplète si les assemblées provinciales n'adoptent pas des édits dans les matières ci-après conformément aux articles 35 et 36 de la Loi n°08/012 du 31 juillet 2008 portant principes fondamentaux relatifs à la libre administration des provinces :

 édit fixant les règles concernant les plans d'aménagement de la province ;

 la réglementation sur les régimes agricoles et forestiers.

## Submission form

Submission form	
Name of the reporting officer *	VINCENT KASULU SEYA MAKONGA
Date of submission *	15 Oct 2012
Signature	
<hr/>	
Name of the authorizing officer	ILUNGA MUNENG JEAN
Date of authorization	14 Oct 2012
Signature	



© UNCCD