

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

**Fourth UNCCD reporting cycle, 2010–2011 leg  
Report as Affected Country Party  
Guinea  
Subregion: Western Africa**

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## General information section

GENERAL INFORMATION ON THE REPORTING ENTITY	
Reporting country	Guinea
Name and surname of the person submitting the report	Djiramba Diawara
Affiliation and contact details	djiramba@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

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#### 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):***

**Boké, Kindia, Faranah, Kankan, Labé, Mamou, N'Zérékoré et Conakry |**

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

**245857 km<sup>2</sup>**

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

**100 %**

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

**La CCD définit la désertification comme « la dégradation des terres dans les zones arides, semi-arides et subhumides sèches, par suite de divers facteurs, parmi lesquels les variations climatiques et les activités humaines ». Cette acception de la désertification confère toute la pertinence et l'intérêt d'une telle convention pour la Guinée qui, malgré le fait d'être considéré comme un pays forestier, fait face à une forte dégradation de ses terres et la disparition d'une grande partie de ses forêts. Ces phénomènes s'accompagnent souvent d'un ensemble de problèmes environnementaux tels que la baisse des rendements agricoles, la perte de biodiversité, la pollution et la dégradation du cadre de vie.**

En effet, il est généralement admis que la Guinée constitue toujours un réservoir de forêts plus ou moins vierges, comme de par un passé pas très lointain, alors que les tendances d'évolution actuelles indiquent plutôt une dégradation voire une disparition croissante des massifs forestiers.

Cette menace de désertification évolutive a été bien perçue par les autorités politiques de la Guinée qui ont eu à ratifier la CCD et s'atteler à l'élaboration des instruments de sa mise en œuvre, notamment le Programme d'Action National (PAN).

|

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

Les méthodes utilisées pour identifier les zones touchées sont :

- Les données de référence biophysique existantes (modifications enregistrées par les régimes pluviométriques, détermination des régimes d'écoulement, inventaires forestiers, floristiques et fauniques);
- L'analyse des variables démographique et économique;
- L'analyse des données d'occupation spatio temporelle (agriculture, élevage, foresterie) ;
- L'analyse des imageries satellitaires
- Les appréciations organoleptiques

|

*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
MAEF (Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'Elevage et des Forêts)	2006	Programme d'Action National	MAEF	<a href="http://www.unccd.acp">http://www.unccd.acp</a>
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*Please state the national definition of rural areas in your country:*

La CCD définit la désertification comme « la dégradation des terres dans les zones arides, semi-arides et subhumides sèches, par suite de divers facteurs, parmi lesquels les variations climatiques et les activités humaines ». Cette acception de la désertification confère toute la pertinence et l'intérêt d'une telle convention pour la Guinée qui, malgré le fait d'être considéré comme un pays forestier, fait face à une forte dégradation de ses terres et la disparition d'une grande partie de ses forêts. Ces phénomènes s'accompagnent souvent d'un ensemble de problèmes environnementaux tels que la baisse des rendements agricoles, la perte de biodiversité, la pollution et la dégradation du cadre de vie.

En effet, il est généralement admis que la Guinée constitue toujours un réservoir de forêts plus ou moins

vierges, comme de par un passé pas très lointain, alors que les tendances d'évolution actuelles indiquent plutôt une dégradation voire une disparition croissante des massifs forestiers.

Cette menace de désertification évolutive a été bien perçue par les autorités politiques de la Guinée qui ont eu à ratifier la CCD et s'atteler à l'élaboration des instruments de sa mise en œuvre, notamment le Programme d'Action National (PAN).

|

## 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	---	---	---	---	---	---
2001	---	---	---	---	---	---
2002	---	---	---	---	---	---
2003	---	---	---	---	---	---
2004	---	---	---	---	---	---
2005	---	---	---	---	---	---
2006	8400000	7140000	---	Nationwide census	Yes	100%
2007	---	---	---	---	---	---
2008	---	---	---	---	---	---
2009	---	---	---	---	---	---
2010	---	---	---	---	---	---
2011	9702000	7761600	---	Nationwide census	Yes	100%

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

Author	Year	Publication title	Publisher	Website address
Secrétariat Permanent de la SRP – PNUD	2006	Projet DAP - Pauvreté	Ministère Economie et Finance	www.srp-Guinée.org
Ministère du Plan	2002	Enquête QUIBB	Ministère du Plan	www.srp-Guinée.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)?***

Yes

***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

Year	Rural poverty line (value)	Currency	Method used
2000	---	---	---
2001	---	---	---
2002	293714	GNF	Consumption survey

Year	Rural poverty line (value)	Currency	Method used
2003	293714	GNF	Consumption survey
2004	293714	GNF	Consumption survey
2005	293714	GNF	Consumption survey
2006	293714	GNF	Consumption survey
2007	293714	GNF	Consumption survey
2008	293714	GNF	Consumption survey
2009	293714	GNF	Consumption survey
2010	293714	GNF	Consumption survey
2011	293714	GNF	Consumption survey

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

Author	Year	Publication title	Publisher	Website address
Secrétariat Permanent de la SRP-PNUD	2011	Document de Stratégie de Réduction de la Pauvreté	Ministère Economie et Finance	www.srp-Guinée.org
Secrétariat Permanent de la SRP /GTZ	2007	Analyse de la Pauvreté en Guinée	Ministère Economie et Finance	www.srp-Guinée.org
Secrétariat Permanent de la SRP – PNUD	2006	Projet DAP – Pauvreté	Ministère Economie et Finance	www.srp-Guinée.org
Ministère du Plan	2002	Enquête intégrée de base pour l'évaluation de la pauvreté	Ministère du Plan	---

**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.

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	---	---	---	---



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
2005	---	---	---	---
2006	---	---	---	---
2007	---	---	---	---
2008	---	---	---	---
2009	---	---	---	---
2010	---	---	---	---
2011	---	---	---	---

***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.

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	---	---	---	---
2005	---	---	---	---
2006	---	---	---	---
2007	---	---	---	---
2008	---	---	---	---
2009	---	---	---	---
2010	---	---	---	---
2011	---	---	---	---

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

Author	Year	Publication title	Publisher	Website address
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Author	Year	Publication title	Publisher	Website address
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### 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?***

**Yes**

***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.

Year	National poverty line (value)	Currency	Method used
2000	---	---	---
2001	---	---	---
2002	---	---	---
2003	---	---	---
2004	---	---	---
2005	---	---	---
2006	---	---	---
2007	---	---	---
2008	---	---	---
2009	---	---	---
2010	293714	GNF	Consumption survey
2011	293714	GNF	Consumption survey

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

Author	Year	Publication title	Publisher	Website address
Secrétariat Permanent de la SRP – PNUD	2011	Document de Stratégie de Réduction de la Pauvreté	Ministère Economie et Finance	www.srp-Guinée.org
Secrétariat Permanent de la SRP /GTZ	2007	Analyse de la Pauvreté en Guinée	Ministère Economie et Finance	www.srp-Guinée.org
Secrétariat Permanent de la SRP – PNUD	2006	Projet DAP – Pauvreté	Ministère Economie et Finance	www.srp-Guinée.org
Ministère du Plan	2002	Enquête intégrée de base pour l'évaluation de la pauvreté	Ministère du Plan	---

**Please state the number of people and the percentage of the population living below the national poverty line 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	---	---	---	---
2005	---	---	---	---
2006	---	---	---	---
2007	---	---	---	---
2008	---	---	---	---
2009	---	---	---	---
2010	---	---	---	---
2011	---	---	---	---

**Please state the number of people and the percentage of the population living below the national poverty line 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	---	---	Nationwide census	---
2001	---	---	---	---
2002	---	49	Nationwide census	---
2003	---	49	Nationwide census	---
2004	---	51	Nationwide census	---
2005	---	52	Nationwide census	---
2006	---	---	---	---
2007	5100000	53	Nationwide census	60%
2008	---	54	Nationwide census	---

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
2009	---	55	Nationwide census	---
2010	---	58	Nationwide census	---
2011	---	56	Nationwide census	---

*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.*

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	---	---	---	---
2005	---	---	---	---
2006	---	---	---	---
2007	---	---	---	---
2008	---	---	---	---
2009	---	---	---	---
2010	---	---	---	---
2011	---	---	---	---

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

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

### 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	---	---	---	---
2005	---	---	---	---
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	---	---	---	---
2005	---	---	---	---
2006	---	---	---	---
2007	---	---	---	---
2008	---	---	---	---
2009	---	---	---	---

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
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	---	---	---	---
2005	---	---	---	---
2006	---	---	---	---
2007	---	---	---	---
2008	---	---	---	---
2009	---	---	---	---
2010	---	---	---	---
2011	---	---	---	---

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

Author	Year	Publication title	Publisher	Website address
Secrétariat Permanent de la SRP /GTZ	2007	Analyse de la pauvreté	Ministère Economie et Finance	www.srp-guinée.org
Secrétariat Permanent de la SRP – PNUD	2006	Projet DAP-Pauvreté	Ministère Economie Finance	www.srp-guinée.org
Secrétariat Permanent de la SRP /GTZ	2011	Document de Stratégie de Réduction de la Pauvreté	Ministère Economie et Finance	www.srp-guinée.org

Author	Year	Publication title	Publisher	Website address
Ministère du Plan	2002	Enquête intégrée de base pour l'évaluation de la pauvreté	Ministère du Plan	---

### Contact details

General information on the national contact person for this indicator

#### *Name and surname*

Ibrahima Sory SANGARE

#### *Institution*

Secrétariat Permanent de la SRP

#### *Address*

Villa 31, Cité des Nations, Conakry, République de Guinée|

#### *Email*

isorysan@yahoo.fr

#### *Telephone*

(224) 64290612, 60210381|

### 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?*

Both increase and decrease

*Please explain the pattern emerging from the data.*

Les plus pauvres n'ayant que le sol pour subvenir à leurs besoins (chauffage, alimentation), l'exploitent, souvent le surexploitent. Il en résulte une perte de fertilité des sols, une érosion de ceux-ci et, de manière ultime, les sols perdent leur fertilité. Les sols ruraux deviennent inaptes à toute culture ; cinq activités humaines en constituent les causes les plus directes : la culture excessive qui épuise les sols, le

surpâturage et le déboisement qui détruisent le couvert végétal et favorisent l'érosion, le mauvais drainage des systèmes d'irrigation qui provoque la salinisation des sols et l'. L'espoir de trouver en ville des conditions d'existence meilleures que dans les zones rurales est à l'origine de mouvements migratoires vers les zones urbaines où la paupérisation et la précarisation s'amplifient, où les flux de nuisances (eaux usées, déchets, aménagements informels) sont de plus en plus chargés. |

***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.***

La population rurale détruit les ressources naturelles et la nature pour la satisfaction de ses besoins. La dégradation de celle-ci accroît la pauvreté, laquelle empire la dégradation.

La question de pauvreté est un problème complexe ayant pour origine des perturbations endogènes telles: La dégradation des sols est synonyme de famine et de pauvreté. Pour trouver d'autres moyens de subsistance, les populations qui vivent dans les régions menacées par la désertification sont obligées de se déplacer. Généralement, elles migrent vers les agglomérations (juguler l'exode rural des groupes à faible revenu, ce dernier ne faisant qu'accentuer la pauvreté urbaine) ou partent à l'étranger. Les mouvements de populations sont l'une des principales conséquences de la désertification.

|

***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).***

Les mesures et politiques sont définies sur la base des axes prioritaires identifiées par le Gouvernement, à savoir:

- l'amélioration de la gouvernance et les réformes institutionnelles ;
- la lutte contre la pauvreté, la poursuite des OMD et la valorisation des ressources humaines ;
- le développement des infrastructures économiques et des équipements socio collectifs ;
- le développement et l'expansion économique et la promotion des secteurs porteurs de croissance ;
- la restructuration des forces de défense et de sécurité, le renforcement de la sécurité des citoyens et de leurs biens. .

Le choix de ces mesures prioritaires se justifie par la situation politique, économique, sociale, institutionnelle et sécuritaire trouvée au moment de la prise de fonction du nouveau gouvernement, les défis et les enjeux qui en découlent, et au premier plan la grave dégradation du niveau de vie des populations illustrée par l'ampleur de la pauvreté et ses conséquences sur les revenus des familles, la satisfaction des besoins de base en matière d'alimentation, d'éducation, de soins, de logement salubre et d'accès à un travail décent et à d'autres services publics tels que l'eau potable et l'électricité.

Ces objectifs sont soutenus par des politiques macroéconomiques et des stratégies et programmes



sectoriels appropriés.

Dans le domaine de la gestion durable des terres, un PAN/LCD a été élaboré et adopté par le Gouvernement.

Cette stratégie est complétée par plusieurs autres documents, notamment :

- Plan d'Action National pour l'Environnement ;
- Politique Nationale de l'Environnement ;
- Stratégie Nationale pour la conservation et l'utilisation durable de la diversité biologique ;
- Plan d'action national d'adaptation aux changements climatiques ;
- Politique national de développement agricole vision 2015 ;
- Schéma directeur d'aménagement de la mangrove ;
- Politique forestière nationale ;
- Lettre de politique de développement de la pêche |

## 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?*

Both increase and decrease

*Please explain the pattern emerging from the data.*

L'extrême pauvreté concerne près de 18% de la population rurale contre 0,3% à Conakry et 5,6% au niveau des centres urbains de l'intérieur du pays. Les pauvres tirent la quasi-totalité de leurs revenus des activités agropastorales qui représentent près de 67% du revenu net total par tête. La seconde source de revenu repose sur les emplois indépendants non agricoles du secteur informel (près de 17% du revenu net total par tête). Sur le plan régional, les Régions les plus touchées par la pauvreté sont la Haute Guinée et la Moyenne Guinée. Leurs ratios de pourcentage de pauvretés respectives se chiffrent à 62% et 50,6%. La Haute Guinée (Kankan, Siguiri, Mandiana, Kérouané, Kouroussa, Faranah, Dabola et Dinguiraye), comme la plus pauvre du pays, avec 62% des populations vivant en dessous du seuil de pauvreté absolue et près de 23% dans l'extrême pauvreté. La préfecture de Mandiana est dans la catégorie des plus pauvres et 2 autres préfectures (Kouroussa et Kérouané) dans la catégorie à pauvreté accentuée. Selon les résultats provisoires de l'enquête QUIBB2002, 21% de la population rurale de la région se trouvent dans le quintile des plus pauvres, contre 27% à Faranah et 14% à Mamou.

|

***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.***

La population rurale détruit les ressources naturelles et la nature pour la satisfaction de ses besoins. La dégradation de celle-ci accroît la pauvreté, laquelle empire la dégradation.

La question de pauvreté est un problème complexe ayant pour origine des perturbations endogènes. La dégradation des sols est synonyme de famine et de pauvreté. Pour trouver d'autres moyens de subsistance, les populations qui vivent dans les régions menacées par la désertification sont obligées de se déplacer. Généralement, elles migrent vers les agglomérations (juguler l'exode rural des groupes à faible revenu, ce dernier ne faisant qu'accentuer la pauvreté urbaine) ou partent à l'étranger. Les mouvements de populations sont l'une des principales conséquences de la désertification

|

***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.***

Les mesures et politiques sont définies sur la base des axes prioritaires identifiées par le Gouvernement, à savoir:

- l'amélioration de la gouvernance et les réformes institutionnelles ;
- la lutte contre la pauvreté, la poursuite des OMD et la valorisation des ressources humaines ;
- le développement des infrastructures économiques et des équipements socio collectifs ;
- le développement et l'expansion économique et la promotion des secteurs porteurs de croissance ;
- la restructuration des forces de défense et de sécurité, le renforcement de la sécurité des citoyens et de leurs biens. .

Le choix de ces mesures prioritaires se justifie par la situation politique, économique, sociale, institutionnelle et sécuritaire trouvée au moment de la prise de fonction du nouveau gouvernement, les défis et les enjeux qui en découlent, et au premier plan la grave dégradation du niveau de vie des populations illustrée par l'ampleur de la pauvreté et ses conséquences sur les revenus des familles, la satisfaction des besoins de base en matière d'alimentation, d'éducation, de soins, de logement salubre et d'accès à un travail décent et à d'autres services publics tels que l'eau potable et l'électricité.

Ces objectifs sont soutenus par des politiques macroéconomiques et des stratégies et programmes sectoriels appropriés.

Dans le domaine de la gestion durable des terres, un PAN/LCD a été élaboré et adopté par le

## Gouvernement.

Cette stratégie est complétée par plusieurs autres documents, notamment :

- Plan d'Action National pour l'Environnement ;
- Politique Nationale de l'Environnement ;
- Stratégie Nationale pour la conservation et l'utilisation durable de la diversité biologique ;
- Plan d'action national d'adaptation aux changements climatiques ;
- Politique nationale de développement agricole vision 2015 ;
- Schéma directeur d'aménagement de la mangrove ;
- Politique forestière nationale ;
- Lettre de politique de développement de la pêche ;
- Lettre de politique de développement institutionnel ;
- Programme régional du secteur des énergies traditionnelles (RPTES) :
- Politique foncière et domaniale ;
- Politique nationale de décentralisation ;
- Schéma national d'aménagement du territoire ;
- Politique Nationale de l'Habitat, vision 2021
- Politique nationale du tourisme ;
- Deuxième document de stratégie de réduction de la pauvreté (DSRP2) ;
- Plan quinquennal de développement, 2011-2015 ;
- Programme National de Développement de la Santé (PNDS)
- Programme National de Lutte contre le Sida (PNLS). |

## 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.***

**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 at national level change over time?***

**Yes**

***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?***

**Both increase and decrease**

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

Le taux de pauvreté augmente de 2007-2010 et diminue de 2011-2012. Cette variation s'explique par les problèmes socio-politiques qui ont caractérisé le pays pendant les dix dernières années.

En milieu rural, la pauvreté s'est accentuée. Les populations qui tirent l'essentiel de leurs revenus de

**l'exploitation des ressources naturelles ne pouvaient efficacement contribuer à leur gestion durable. Les forêts et les ressources n'ont pas été épargnées.]**

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

*No answer provided.*

***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

**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.*

## 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?	3	---
Relevant – Is the indicator relevant for DLDD national planning purposes, including monitoring of the National Action Programme (NAP)?	2	---
Relevant – Can policymakers easily understand the indicator?	3	---
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?	2	---
Specific – Is the requested spatial scale (national vs. affected areas) of the indicator appropriate for its monitoring purposes?	2	---

Assessment Criteria (e-SMART)	Score	Remarks
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?	3	---
Time-bound – Is the indicator sensitive enough to detect important changes but not so sensitive that signals are masked by natural variability?	2	---
Time-bound – Can the indicator detect changes at the required temporal and spatial scales and are the up-scaling / cross-scaling rules clear?	2	---
Achievable – Are reliable data and monitoring systems available to assess trends and is data collection a relatively straightforward process?	1	---
Achievable – Is the frequency of data collection in line with the monitoring and reporting requirements of the UNCCD?	1	---
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)	---	---

### 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

None delivered.

## 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?***

Yes

***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.***

Le processus de la dégradation / désertification est accélérée sous l'effet combiné des causes directes (éco climatiques et anthropiques) et indirectes (socio économiques et politiques). Les ressources naturelles sont menacées de disparition à travers l'installation des champs de culture, des coupes de bois (bois d'œuvre, de service et charbon de bois), modifiant ainsi le paysage. Ces activités qui ont une influence sur le régime pluviométrique contribuent à l'aggravation de l'érosion éolienne et hydrique et à l'augmentation du niveau de pauvreté.

La pauvreté accrue, issue de l'impitoyable logique de survie, oblige le pauvre à surexploiter, voir même saper l'assise de ses ressources (sols, eaux, flore, faune etc.). Il sacrifie le futur au profit du présent et la régression écologique fait perpétuer la pauvreté. C'est le cercle vicieux entre ressources disponibles et besoins.

|

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

Increase

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

La dégradation généralisée des ressources naturelles renouvelables, de la structure et des fonctions de

l'écosystème (il s'agit notamment de la disparition progressive des forêts, de l'avancée de certaines formes de désertification mises en relief par la persistance de la sécheresse, la baisse de la fertilité des sols, le déséquilibre des régimes pluviométriques, l'assèchement précoce de certains cours d'eau, l'appauvrissement des sols, la réduction de la faune, l'exode rural, une diminution rapide du couvert végétal, etc.) sont à la base de la disparition du couvert terrestre. |

***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.***

Face à la dégradation des terres et à la désertification (DDTS), des mesures et politiques nationales ont été menées en vue de créer les bases d'un développement durable au travers des politiques globales, notamment:

- Plan d'Action National pour l'Environnement ;
- Stratégie Nationale pour la conservation et l'utilisation durable de la diversité biologique ;
- Plan d'action national d'adaptation aux changements climatiques ;
- Politique national de développement agricole vision 2015 ;
- Schéma directeur d'aménagement de la mangrove ;
- Politique forestière nationale ;
- Lettre de politique de développement de la pêche ;
- Lettre de politique de développement institutionnel ;
- Programme régional du secteur des énergies traditionnelles (RPTES) :
- Politique foncière et domaniale ;
- Politique nationale de décentralisation ;
- Schéma national d'aménagement du territoire ;
- Politique nationale du tourisme ;
- Deuxième document de stratégie de réduction de la pauvreté (DSRP2) ;
- Plan quinquennal de développement.

Parmi les mesures il y a:

- Les reboisements;
- La protection des forêts, des sources et plans d'eau ;
- La diffusion des techniques d'économie d'énergie (foyers améliorés, énergie solaire)
- Une meilleure connaissance des ressources des écosystèmes
- La diffusion de bonnes pratiques de gestion durable des terres et d'adaptation aux changements climatiques
- Un développement durable des exploitations agricoles
- Une gestion intégrée de la fertilité des sols
- Le développement des filières agricoles et la promotion des marchés
- Une gestion durable des ressources partagées dans les zones frontalières
- Une sécurisation alimentaire et nutritionnelle
- Un renforcement institutionnel et des capacités des acteurs
- Une gestion durable et des carrières de mine et d'agrégats (sable, granite, gravier)
- Un développement des infrastructures hydro agricoles pour sédentariser les agriculteurs

## 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	Pertinent
Relevant – Is the indicator relevant for DLDD national planning purposes, including monitoring of the National Action Programme (NAP)?	4	Pertinent
Relevant – Can policymakers easily understand the indicator?	4	Pertinent
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	Approprié
Specific – Is the requested spatial scale (national vs. affected areas) of the indicator appropriate for its monitoring purposes?	4	Approprié
Measurable – Are the definitions of the indicator and its constitutive elements clear and not ambiguous?	4	Claire
Measurable – Are the proposed methodologies for the measurement of this indicator sufficiently clear to ensure reliable data?	4	Claire
Time-bound – Is the indicator sensitive enough to detect important changes but not so sensitive that signals are masked by natural variability?	4	Conforme
Time-bound – Can the indicator detect changes at the required temporal and spatial scales and are the up-scaling / cross-scaling rules clear?	4	Conforme
Achievable – Are reliable data and monitoring systems available to assess trends and is data collection a relatively straightforward process?	3	Difficultés dans la collecte et la régularité
Achievable – Is the frequency of data collection in line with the monitoring and reporting requirements of the UNCCD?	3	Difficultés dans la collecte et la régularité
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)	4	Coût élevé

## 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.*

En Guinée, la méthode de détermination du rendement des terres utilisée est la méthode de carré de rendement. Elle consiste à installer des placettes de dimensions connues (1 m x 1m ; 3 m x 3m ; 5 m x 5 m) de façon diagonale dans un champ de surface connue (1 ha par exemple).

Ces placettes sont récoltées, égrainées, vannées et pesées séparément ; puis on fait la somme des rendements pour obtenir un poids P. Le rapport entre ce poids et la surface cumulée de ces placettes représente la moyenne des rendements. On évalue ainsi le rendement par extrapolation de cette valeur par hectare. Par exemple si un mètre carré donne 200 grammes, 10 000 m<sup>2</sup> donne X. D'où  $X = 10\,000\text{ m}^2 \times 200\text{ grammes sur un mètre carré} = 2\text{ tonnes à l'hectare}$ .

Pour éviter de biaiser le résultat d'une expérimentation on doit augmenter le nombre de placettes en tenant compte du gradient de fertilité des terres à l'effet d'élever le niveau de précision de l'essai.

Elle s'articule autour des axes suivants : (i) la reconstitution de la pureté variétale, la production des pré-bases et bases en station ; (ii) l'introduction et l'évaluation variétale de qualités spécifiques répondant aux besoins du marché, (iii) la mise au point et la diffusion de technologies de gestion intégrée de la fertilité des sols ; (iv) la réhabilitation des stations de recherche, de centres semenciers et d'appui à la vulgarisation ; (v) l'appui à la diffusion de nouvelles variétés ; (vi) le renforcement de la capacité des encadreurs ; (vii) le renforcement des activités de recherche adaptative en machinisme agricole et recherche post-récolte (décortiqueuses, étuveuses en faveur des femmes) ; (viii) l'appui à la structuration des acteurs des filières ; (ix) le renforcement du partenariat entre le secteur privé et les producteurs (développement de logiques contractuelles et interprofessionnelles entre les différents acteurs de la filière) ; (x) la démonstration et la diffusion des technologies en relation avec les services de conseils agricoles et les organisations des producteurs ; (xi) le renforcement des recherches sur les insectes ennemis et maladies des cultures ; (xii) la préservation et la diffusion des ressources génétiques ; et (xiii) l'évaluation des coûts des opérations agricoles.

|

*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> )
2007	0,8 t (moyenne nationale)	2

*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
écosystèmes terrestres	écosystèmes de forêt dense humide	---	---
écosystèmes terrestres	écosystèmes de forêt dense sèche	---	---
écosystèmes terrestres	écosystèmes de savane soudano-guinéenne	---	---
écosystèmes terrestres	écosystèmes de montagne	---	---
écosystèmes terrestres	écosystèmes agricoles	---	---

Year (2000-2011)	Land cover type	Value	Data type
écosystèmes terrestres	écosystèmes insulaires	---	---
écosystèmes terrestres	plantations forestières	---	---
écosystèmes des eaux douces	écosystèmes lenticues	---	---
écosystèmes des eaux douces	écosystèmes lotiques	---	---
écosystèmes côtiers et marins	écosystèmes côtiers	---	---
écosystèmes côtiers et marins	écosystèmes marins	---	---

**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
Ibrahima Bangoura et Thierno Daouda Diallo	2011	Inventaire floristique des îles Tristao	Programme d'Appui aux Communautés Villageoises (PACV)	---
Ibrahima Bangoura et Thierno Daouda Diallo	2010	Inventaire floristique de Matakang	Société Bellezone S.A	---
Thierno Daouda Diallo	2008	Inventaire floristique des forêts communautaires de Gaoual et Koundara	Direction Nationale des Eaux et Forêts (DNEF)/Organisation pour la Mise en Valeur du Fleuve Gambie (OMVG)	---
Thierno Daouda Diallo Ibrahima Bangoura	2007	Inventaire floristique dans la forêt classée de Tominé Komba à Gaoual	Direction Nationale des Eaux et Forêts (DNEF) /Organisation pour la Mise en Valeur du Fleuve Gambie (OMVG)	---
Ministère des Affaires Etrangères	2002	Dégradation Des Sols Et Désertification : Sommet mondial sur le développement durable	GUINÉE / PNUD / FEM	<a href="http://www.fnh.org/francais/fnh/uicn">http://www.fnh.org/francais/fnh/uicn</a>
- Sény SOUMAH - Aissatou Taran Diallo	2006	Suivi des tendances de l'occupation / utilisation du sol en Guinée pour l'amélioration de la gestion des ressources naturelles	- Direction Nationale de la Météorologie Conakry	Email : <a href="mailto:sseny54@yahoo.fr">sseny54@yahoo.fr</a> / <a href="mailto:meteogui@sotelgui.net.gn">meteogui@sotelgui.net.gn</a>

Author	Year	Publication title	Publisher	Website address
Bureau de Stratégie et Développement (BSD)	2007	Politique Nationale Vision 2015	Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'Elevage,	---

**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).**

**Carte des écosystèmes inventoriés**

Les savanes et les forêts sont encore le type dominant d'occupation des terres en Guinée, couvrant environ 74 pourcent du pays en 2000. Ce niveau d'expansion modeste de l'agriculture explique la majeure part du déclin de la classe des savanes et des forêts claires et du recul modeste des forêts et forêts galerie.

|

**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?**

Yes

**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.**

La dégradation généralisée des ressources naturelles renouvelables, de la structure et des fonctions de

l'écosystème (il s'agit notamment de la disparition progressive des forêts, de l'avancée de certaines formes de désertification mises en relief par la persistance de la sécheresse, la baisse de la fertilité des sols, le déséquilibre des régimes pluviométriques, l'assèchement précoce de certains cours d'eau, l'appauvrissement des sols, la réduction de la faune, l'exode rural, une diminution rapide du couvert végétal, etc.) sont à la base de la disparition du couvert terrestre. |

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

Increase

*Please explain the pattern emerging from the data.*

L'augmentation des pressions anthropiques exercées sur les ressources naturelles en général et des sols en particulier, soutenue par les phénomènes éco-climatiques et politiques accélère le processus de DDTS et augmente l'étendue des superficies touchées par an. |

*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.*

Face à la dégradation des terres et à la désertification (DDTS), des mesures et politiques nationales ont été menées en vue de créer les bases d'un développement durable au travers des politiques globales, notamment:

- Plan d'Action National pour l'Environnement ;
- Stratégie Nationale pour la conservation et l'utilisation durable de la diversité biologique ;
- Plan d'action national d'adaptation aux changements climatiques ;
- Politique nationale de développement agricole vision 2015 ;
- Schéma directeur d'aménagement de la mangrove ;
- Politique forestière nationale ;
- Lettre de politique de développement de la pêche ;
- Lettre de politique de développement institutionnel ;
- Programme régional du secteur des énergies traditionnelles (RPTES) ;
- Politique foncière et domaniale ;
- Politique nationale de décentralisation ;
- Schéma national d'aménagement du territoire ;
- Politique nationale du tourisme ;
- Deuxième document de stratégie de réduction de la pauvreté (DSRP2) ;
- Plan quinquennal de développement.

Parmi les mesures il y a:

- Les reboisements;
- La protection des forêts, des sources et plans d'eau ;
- La diffusion des techniques d'économie d'énergie (foyers améliorés, énergie solaire)
- Une meilleure connaissance des ressources des écosystèmes
- La diffusion de bonnes pratiques de gestion durable des terres et d'adaptation aux changements climatiques
- Un développement durable des exploitations agricoles

-  **Une gestion intégrée de la fertilité des sols**
-  **Le développement des filières agricoles et la promotion des marchés**
-  **Une gestion durable des ressources partagées dans les zones frontalières**
-  **Une sécurisation alimentaire et nutritionnelle**
-  **Un renforcement institutionnel et des capacités des acteurs**
-  **Une gestion durable et des carrières de mine et d'agrégats (sable, granite, gravier)**
-  **Un développement des infrastructures hydro agricoles pour sédentariser les agriculteurs**

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## Feedback

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### 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	Pertinent
Relevant – Is the indicator relevant for DLDD national planning purposes, including monitoring of the National Action Programme (NAP)?	4	Pertinent
Relevant – Can policymakers easily understand the indicator?	4	Pertinent
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	Spécifique et approprié
Specific – Is the requested spatial scale (national vs. affected areas) of the indicator appropriate for its monitoring purposes?	4	Spécifique et approprié
Measurable – Are the definitions of the indicator and its constitutive elements clear and not ambiguous?	4	claires
Measurable – Are the proposed methodologies for the measurement of this indicator sufficiently clear to ensure reliable data?	4	claires
Time-bound – Is the indicator sensitive enough to detect important changes but not so sensitive that signals are masked by natural variability?	4	conforme
Time-bound – Can the indicator detect changes at the required temporal and spatial scales and are the up-scaling / cross-scaling rules clear?	4	conforme
Achievable – Are reliable data and monitoring systems available to assess trends and is data collection a relatively straightforward process?	3	difficulté dans la collecte et la régularité

Assessment Criteria (e-SMART)	Score	Remarks
Achievable – Is the frequency of data collection in line with the monitoring and reporting requirements of the UNCCD?	3	difficulté dans la collecte et la régularité
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)	4	coût élevé

### 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.”
<b>Land under Sustainable Land Management (SLM)</b>	“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	39	13	25	03

### Qualitative assessment

#### Description of mechanisms

Mechanism	Description
A - Laws and regulations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ordonnance O/92/019/PRG/SGG/92 du 30 Mars 1992 portant code foncier domanial ;</li> <li>• Ordonnance N° 045/PRG/87 du 28 Mai 1987 portant code de l'environnement ;</li> <li>• Ordonnance N° 091/PRG/SGG/90 du 22 octobre 1990 portant Régime financier et fiscal des Communautés rurales de Développement (CRD) ;</li> <li>• Ord</li> </ul>
B - Economic and financial incentives	Les chapitres 1,2 et 3 (des incitations en direction des personnes physiques et morales, de la contribution des exploitants et exploitations agricoles au budget de l'état et des fonds destinés à la gestion et au développement durable des ressources naturelles) du titre IV Loi d'Orientation
C - Cooperation frameworks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- La Convention et le Protocole sur l'Autorité du Bassin du Niger</li> <li>- La Convention d'Abidjan</li> <li>- La Convention Africaine sur la Conservation de la Nature et des Ressources Naturelles</li> <li>- La Convention sur les Criquets Migrateurs</li> </ul>



Mechanism	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- La Convention portant création du bassin du Niger</li> <li>- La Convention relative</li> </ul>
D - Sectoral policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Politique forestière Nationale</li> <li>- Politique Nationale de l'Environnement ;</li> <li>- Stratégie Nationale pour la conservation et l'utilisation durable de la diversité biologique ;</li> <li>- Plan d'action national adaptation changements climatiques ;</li> <li>- Politique national de développement agricole</li> </ul>

### Geographical level of application

	International	Regional	Subregional	National	Local
A				X	X
B	X	X	X	X	X
C	X	X	X	X	
D				X	X

### Sources of information

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

- 1. Loi/an/2011 portant loi d'orientation agricole
- 2. Loi plan CNT 2012
- 3. Loi programme CNT 2012
- 4. Politique Nationale Environnement
- 5. Politique Nationale Développement Agricole Vision 2015
- 6. Politique Forestière Nationale
- 7. Code Forestier
- 8. Code Environnement
- 9. Code Minier
- 10. code foncier

### 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	fair	poor	good	poor	very poor
2011	fair	poor	good	poor	very poor

### Qualitative assessment

#### Description of institutional arrangements

Level	Description
A - International	PNUD/FEM, Banque Mondiale, FAO, ONUDI, UNION EUROPEENNE, USAID et AFD.
B - Regional	Union Africaine et Unité de Coordination Régionale.
C - Subregional	CEEDEAO, Aires protégées transfrontalières, Parc Niokolo Badiar, réserves Guinée Guinée-Bissau, Aire protégée Bafing Falémé, réserves de biosphère des Monts Nimba, de Ziama et de Diécké, programmes aménagement intégré du massif du Fouta Djallon et Haut Niger supérieur, ABN, MRU, OMVG, OMVS.
D - National	Différents départements ministériels, différentes directions nationales et générales, différents services d'appui.
E - Local	Inspections régionales, directions préfectorales, services préfectoraux et sous-préfectoraux.

### Sources of information

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

- **1. Politique Nationale de l'Environnement**
- 2. Code des Collectivités Locales**
- 3. Programme d'Action National de Lutte Contre la Désertification (PAN/LCD)**

#### 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.

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#### Number of information events

Year	Number of information events	Estimated number of participants in the information events
2010	150	15000
2011	200	20300

---

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

#### Number of media products made public

Year	Newspapers	Radio and TV
------	------------	--------------

Year	Newspapers	Radio and TV
2010	600	200
2011	750	210

## Sources of information

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

- Radios d'Etat et privées
- Télévisions (Etat et privée)
- Journaux

### 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*

25 %

## Qualitative assessment

***If 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.

<b>Year</b>	<b>Number of CSOs involved in DLDD-related programmes/projects</b>	<b>Number of STIs involved in DLDD-related programmes/projects</b>
2010	33	15
2011	32	15

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

<b>Name</b>
Association pour le développement de Condedouya Balandou S/P de Dialakoro
Association pour le développement de la riziculture
Association guinéenne pour l'environnement et le développement
Association guinéenne pour l'environnement marin et fluvial
Association guinéenne pour la promotion agricole et rurale
Association guinéenne pour l'éducation à l'environnement et au développement
Association pour la Recherche et la Promotion des Technologies de l'Environnement
Association guinéenne pour le développement rural
Association guinéenne pour la défense et la protection de l'environnement
Association pour la protection de la faune
Association pour le développement de Condedouya Balandou S/P de Dialakoro
Association pour le développement de la riziculture
Association guinéenne pour l'environnement et le développement
Association guinéenne pour l'environnement marin et fluvial

Name
Association guinéenne pour la promotion agricole et rurale
Association des jeunes élèves et étudiants de Tamita
Association des jeunes universitaires pour la protection de l'environnement
Association pour la protection du massif du mont Badiar
Association des amis de la nature et de l'environnement
Association des volontaires pour l'éducation environnementale
Association pour le développement des zones rurales et la protection de l'environnement
Coordination des ONG guinéennes intervenant dans l'environnement
Guinée Ecologie
Eau et environnement pour tous les foyers
Entraide universitaire pour le développement
Jeunesse et Intégration Africaine
Organisation pour le Développement Intégré du Littoral
Organisation guinéenne pour l'environnement et la santé
Association Partenariat Recherche Environnement Média
Réseau Guinéen des Zones Humides
Secours rapide, rural
Association Guinéenne des professionnels de la forêt et du bois (AGPFB)
Coopérative des Charbonniers

### 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***

**La volonté politique du Gouvernement encourage aussi bien les organisations de la Société Civile que les institutions scientifiques et technologiques à s'impliquer largement dans le processus de la lutte contre la désertification. Cette initiative est aujourd'hui à l'origine de la grande mobilisation de ces organisations et institutions en faveur de la DDTs. Les structures organisationnelles d'appui mises en place au niveau du paysannat, constituent le témoignage de cette volonté politique du Gouvernement. |**

### 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	3
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	4
Increased funding opportunities requiring partnership with the STIs	2
Strengthened organizational, project management and fund-raising capacity of the STIs	2
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	---	---
2011	---	---

### Sources of information

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

- **1. pfn-INFO : Directives aux auteurs pour remplir le formulaire du pfn-Info/Structure révisée intégrant les questions du FRA (10/2007)**
- **2. Manuel d’éducation environnementale destiné aux écoles primaires (INRAP-2012)**
- **3. Programme d’éducation environnementale destiné aux écoles primaires (INRAP/PACV-**

#### 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***

Dans la perspective d'amener l'enfant à prendre conscience des menaces qui pèsent sur son environnement et en vue de participer à la protection de son cadre de vie, le Gouvernement a initié un programme d'éducation environnementale destinée aux écoles primaires du pays.

Cette éducation environnementale est adaptée aux réalités de chacune des écorégions du pays.

La mise en œuvre de ce programme est suivie par des actions pratiques avec participation active des clubs écologiques, des enseignants et des OSC. Ainsi, chaque élève doit servir de messenger auprès des enfants non scolarisés ou déscolarisés dans la protection de l'environnement.

|

## 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	4
Insufficient awareness and knowledge by national CSOs of DLDD-related issues	2
Limited capillary presence of national CSOs at the grass-root level	0
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	1
Other	2

### **Other (specify)**

- Faible capacité organisationnelle, de gestion des projets, et de financement des institutions scientifiques et technologiques
- Baisse des opportunités de réseautage et de collaboration |

## **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?***

**No**

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

*No answer required.*

**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 answer required.*

**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.

*No answer required.*

**Other (specify)**

*No answer required.*

**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**

**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.**

La faible capacité des acteurs et l'insuffisance de financement n'ont pas favorisé la formulation d'un PAN aligné à la stratégie. Toutefois le processus est en cours avec le séjour d'un consultant international dans le courant du mois de juillet 2012 pour appuyer le pays dans l'alignement de son PAN.

**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.

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

**Other (specify)**

*No answer provided.*

## For countries having a NAP aligned to The Strategy

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

Yes

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

*No answer provided.*

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

Yes

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

Yes

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

No

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

Yes

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

Yes

*Did 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

## 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  
Document de stratégie de réduction de la pauvreté  
Stratégie décennale de l'UNCCD (2008-2018)

## 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

## 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?*

*No answer provided.*

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

*No answer required.*

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

No answer required.

**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.

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

**Other (specify)**

**Une mission d'expert international a séjourné en Guinée dans le courant du mois de juillet 2012 pour l'alignement du PAN**

**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)*

- Other

*Other (specify)*

Autoévaluation Nationale des capacités à renforcer déjà élaborée, adoptée et non mise en oeuvre|

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

No

*If yes, specify the type of mechanism(s)**No answer required.**Other (specify)**No answer required.***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.

- Autoévaluation Nationale des capacités à renforcer déjà élaborée, adoptée et non mise en œuvre

**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?*

2012–2013

**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	0
Lack of capacities	4
Lack of financial resources	4
Understaffing	---
Lack of time	0
Poor internal coordination among relevant ministries	3
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?**

**No**

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

*No answer provided.*

## Sources of information

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

- 1. Communication des participants à l'atelier National de validation
- 2. Point Focal National UNCCD

**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	4
Lack of capacities	3
Human resources constraints	2
Lack of coordination among relevant ministries and unclear attribution of responsibilities	3
Lack of coordination among donor-led programme/project interventions	3
Existing initiatives are too fragmented; cannot be realistically coordinated under one umbrella	2



Reason	Level of importance
Existing national and/or sub-national monitoring systems use different methodologies and cannot be realistically harmonized	5
Other	---

**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	---
By means of external support	---
No maintenance is possible due to limited professional capacities	---
No maintenance is possible due to limited financial resources	---
Other	---

**Other (specify)**

*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

---

**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.

- 1. Rapport PRAIS 2012
- 2. DSRP2
- 3. PAN/LCD Guinée
- 4. Enquête nationale nutrition Santé, basée sur la méthodologie SMART

**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?*

Yes

*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	3

***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.***

- **1. Programme d'Action National de Lutte Contre la Désertification ((PAN/LCD)**
- 2. Politique Nationale de l'Environnement**
- 3. Code des Collectivités Locales**
- 4. Politique Nationale du Développement Agricole Vision 2015**
- 5. Politique Forestière Nationale**

**Attachments:**

*None.*

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

*No answer provided.*

***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 required.*

***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 required.*

***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.

<b>Reason</b>	<b>Level of importance</b>
Relevant scientific literature is not available	---
Relevant traditional or expert knowledge is not available	---
Lack of financial resources to mobilise the necessary knowledge	---
Poor coordination among the relevant ministries prevented an internal pooling of knowledge/expertise	---
Relevant ministries could not contribute due to lack of time	---
Relevant ministries could not contribute due to lack of staff	---
Other	---

***Other (specify)***

*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.**

<p><i>Item 1</i></p> <p><b>Name of the system</b> Nom du système : système PRAIS</p> <p><b>Internet link</b> <a href="http://www.srp-guinée.org/contact.htm">www.srp-guinée.org/contact.htm</a></p> <p><b>Estimated number of users per year</b> 9400</p>
---

### 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	5	---
2011	6	---

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

Face à la situation de dégradation continue de la base de ses ressources productives, la Guinée a entrepris, avec l'appui de plusieurs partenaires au développement, un certain nombre de programmes visant à terme à enrayer les causes multiples de la dégradation des ressources naturelles et de l'environnement.

C'est sur la base des résultats positifs de la première étape que s'est consolidée l'assistance technique du PNUD/FAO, de la Coopération Française, de la communauté Européenne et de l'US A I D pour la consolidation des acquis des projets d'aménagement de bassins versants (situés en moyenne et haute Guinée) qui ont mobilisé et utilisé un total de 60 millions de dollars et dont, les résultats les plus significatifs ont été le renforcement du cadre institutionnel et juridique de la gestion des ressources naturelles et de l'environnement, le développement des ressources humaines, la formulation d'approches, de méthodes et d'outils de gestion participative des ressources naturelles, la sensibilisation/éducation du public et des décideurs sur l'environnement, le classement et la protection d'aires humides sensibles, la restauration ou l'aménagement de zones dégradées comme les têtes de sources et les berges des rivières, la lutte anti-érosive mécanique et biologique.

|

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

Yes

*If yes, within the framework of which initiative?*

Other

*Other (specify)*

Pays Moins Avancé (PMA)

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

*No answer provided.*

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

*No answer provided.*

## Sources of information

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

- 1. Manuel d'exécution Programme d'Appui aux Communautés Villageoises 2 (PACV 2)
- 2. Manuel FIL PACV2
- 3. Programme d'Action National de lutte contre la Désertification (PAN/LCD)de Guinée

### Attachments:

None.

---

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

*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?

**No**

***If yes, specify when it was developed.***

*No answer required.*

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

*No answer required.*

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

*No answer required.*

***Other (specify)***

*No answer required.*

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

*No answer required.*

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

*No answer required.*

***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 answer required.*

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

*No answer provided.*

***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.

**Rapport sur l'Elaboration d'un mécanisme de financement de la gestion durable des terres en Guinée préparé par deux experts nationaux et qui sera soumis très prochainement à l'examen de l'Organe National de Coordination pour validation**

---

### Sources of information

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

- **Communication personnelle**

**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.

<b>Reason</b>	<b>Level of importance</b>
Financial constraints	4
Human resources constraints	4
Lack of coordination among relevant ministries and unclear attribution of responsibilities	3
Lack of coordination among those providing support	3
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***

Fairly adequate

#### ***Timeliness of bilateral assistance***

Fairly timely

#### ***Predictability of bilateral assistance***

Fairly predictable

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

L'aide bilatérale ne satisfait pas entièrement les besoins exprimés par le pays. Il y a toujours un manque à gagner qui n'est pas facile à combler avec les ressources nationales.

Des efforts importants doivent être fournis par le Gouvernement pour mobiliser des ressources au double plan national et international.

#### ***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?***

- Secretariat
- GM
- GEF
- Bilateral

#### ***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	---	16

### 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	USD	---

### 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	20

Source	%
International sources	80

### 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.

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

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

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

**Yes**

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

- **Policy or regulatory incentives (for example, related to market requirements and regulations, import/export, foreign investment, research & development support, etc.)**
- **Financial incentives (for example, preferential rates, State aid, subsidies, cash grants, loan guarantees, etc.)**
- **Fiscal incentives (for example, exemption from or reduction of taxes, duties, fees, etc.)**

***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.***

**Après un atelier de formation en transfert de technologies à l'intention de l'expertise nationale, la collecte de technologies endogènes et exogènes en cours dans le pays et l'identification de dispositions légales relatives aux questions de technologies et de transfert de technologies, ont été organisées à travers le pays. Cet exercice a permis l'identification des technologies adaptables en Guinée.**

## Sources of information

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

- DUDLEY ACHU SAMA (MSc, B.Eng, PG dipl.), Professional Engineer CONSULTANT PRINCIPAL, ENERGIE ET ENVIRONNEMENT; 1997: PROJET CHANGEMENTS CLIMATIQUES [GUI/97/G33]  
MINISTERE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT

## 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?**

Yes

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

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	4
There are not enough resources to apply financial or fiscal incentives	4
The national financial and credit systems (banks, credit agencies, etc) are not supportive	4
Other	3

**Other (specify)**

Les procédures administratives sont souvent lourdes.

**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	---

Reason	Level of importance
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 — Renforcement des capacités légales et institutionnelles de lutte contre la dégradation des sols et la déforestation en Guinée

---

#### Reporting entity(ies)

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

*No answer provided.*

#### Other

- RCLI-LCD
- 

#### Identification code

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

**PIMS 3385-00043353**

---

#### Title

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

**Renforcement des capacités légales et institutionnelles de lutte contre la dégradation des sols et la déforestation en Guinée**

---

### 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.

- **Direction Nationale des Eaux et Forêts, Organisation pour le Développement Intégré du Littoral, Association Partenariat Recherche Environnement Média, Association Guinéenne des professionnels de la forêt et du bois (AGPFB), Coopérative des Charbonniers; Direction Nationale de la Diversité Biologique**
- 

### 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

**24585700 hectares**

#### Administrative Unit

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

**8 régions administratives**

---

### Target Group

---

#### Beneficiaries

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

**500**

---

#### Start date

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

**13/02/2009**

---

#### Completion date

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

**31/12/2012**

---

## Status

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

**Ongoing**

---

## Programme/Project co-financing

### *Programme/Project co-financing*

<p><i>Item 1</i></p> <p><b>Source</b> ---</p> <p><b>Source (other)</b> PNUD/FAO/GG</p> <p><b>Currency</b> USD</p> <p><b>Amount</b> 590000</p>
---

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## 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**

*No answer provided.*

### **CBD**

*No answer provided.*

---

## Strategic objectives

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

- 1
- 

## Operational objectives

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

- 1
  - 2
  - 3
- 

## 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).

- **31130 Agricultural land resources**
- **31140 Agricultural water resources**

### **Programme/Project Components**

Indicate the specific Programme/Project components, if known, as specified in the related documentation. (Note: this information should be taken into account in the computation of performance indicator no. CONS-O-18.)

For each of the Programme/Project components, indicate the amount allocated (numeric field; do not use abbreviations, symbols or decimals), the appropriate Rio Marker for desertification and all the Relevant Activity Codes (RACs) that may apply.

### **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).

- **2.1.1 Public Awareness Campaigns**
- **2.1.2 Publications and communication material**
- **2.1.3 Consultative platforms**
- **2.1.5 Synergies**
- **3.1.1 Agriculture**
- **3.1.2 Forestry**
- **3.1.3 Livestock Systems**
- **3.1.5 Production Support**
- **3.2.8 Sustainable Land Management**

### **Expected or achieved results**

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

- **l'adoption et la diffusion du PAN;**
- **le renforcement des capacités institutionnelles et individuelles en gestion durable des terres;**
- **l'harmonisation et l'intégration de la gestion durable des terres (GDT) dans les stratégies nationales et, plus précisément, au niveau central où il existe de sérieuses contradictions entre les programmes et les stratégies, ainsi que la non-intégration de la GDT;**
- **l'élaboration d'un Plan d'investissement à court terme et la mobilisation de ses ressources**

### **Sources of information**

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

- **Document de projet**  
**Programme d'appui aux collectivités villageoises**  
**Programme d'Action National de lutte contre la désertification**

### **Attachments:**

*None.*

---

## Programme/Project #2 — Renforcement des capacités nationales pour la gestion durable de l'Environnement

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### Reporting entity(ies)

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

*No answer provided.*

### Other

*No answer provided.*

---

### Identification code

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

**RCN-GDE**

---

### Title

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

**Renforcement des capacités nationales pour la gestion durable de l'Environnement**

---

### 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.)

**Donor (ODA)**

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### 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.

- **Berca Baara**
- 

### 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

**24585700 hectares**

#### Administrative Unit

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

**8 régions administratives**

---

### Target Group

**Beneficiaries**

Question marked as 'Skipped'.

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.

10/2007

**Completion date**

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

10/2013

**Status**

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

Ongoing

**Programme/Project co-financing*****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***

1

***UNFCCC adaptation***

1

***UNFCCC mitigation***

*No answer provided.*

***CBD***

1

---

## Strategic objectives

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

- 3
- 

## Operational objectives

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

- 2
- 

## 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

Indicate the specific Programme/Project components, if known, as specified in the related documentation. (Note: this information should be taken into account in the computation of performance indicator no. CONS-O-18.)

For each of the Programme/Project components, indicate the amount allocated (numeric field; do not use abbreviations, symbols or decimals), the appropriate Rio Marker for desertification and all the Relevant Activity Codes (RACs) that may apply.

---

## 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).

*No answer provided.*

---

## Expected or achieved results

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

- **Elaboration du document de politique nationale de gestion des ressources naturelles et de l'environnement**  
**Mise en place d'un système d'informations environnementales et équipement du COSIE**  
**Elaboration du Plan d'action quinquennal de mise en oeuvre de la politique nationale de l'environnement**  
**Renforcement des capacités des communes rurales à écologie fragile**
- 

## Sources of information

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

- **Document de projet**  
**Communication personnelle**

**Attachments:**

None.

---

## Programme/Project #4 — Appui à la mise en oeuvre du programme d'action nationale de lutte contre la désertification

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### Reporting entity(ies)

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

*No answer provided.*

### Other

- **Bureau d'Etudes Berca Baara**

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### Identification code

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

**GUI 55230**

---

### Title

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

**Appui à la mise en oeuvre du programme d'action nationale de lutte contre la désertification**

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### 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.)

**Funder (non ODA)**

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### 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.

- **Association pour le développement agricole en mangrove (ADAM)**  
**Bureau d'études Berca Baara**

---

### 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

**9834280 hectares**

#### Administrative Unit



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

**02 régions administratives**

## Target Group

### Beneficiaries

Question marked as 'Skipped'.

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.

10/2007

## Completion date

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

10/2013

## Status

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

Ongoing

## Programme/Project co-financing

### Programme/Project co-financing

<i>Item 1</i>
<b>Source</b>
---
<b>Source (other)</b>
---
<b>Currency</b>
USD
<b>Amount</b>
30000

## 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

*No answer provided.*

**CBD**

2

**Strategic objectives**

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

- 2

**Operational objectives**

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

- 1

**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**

Indicate the specific Programme/Project components, if known, as specified in the related documentation. (Note: this information should be taken into account in the computation of performance indicator no. CONS-O-18.)

For each of the Programme/Project components, indicate the amount allocated (numeric field; do not use abbreviations, symbols or decimals), the appropriate Rio Marker for desertification and all the Relevant Activity Codes (RACs) that may apply.

**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).

*No answer provided.*

**Expected or achieved results**

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

- **Reboisement en mangrove et arrière mangrove**
- Gestion des feux de brousse**
- Production de sel solaire**
- Aménagement des forêts communautaires**
- Diffusion de foyers améliorés**
- Apiculture sans feu (construction de ruches kényanes)**
- Renforcement des capacités des acteurs**
- Professionnalisation des acteurs de la foresterie rurale**

**Sources of information**

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

- **document de projet**  
**Communication personnelle**

**Attachments:**

*None.*

**Programme/Project #5 — Renforcement de la résilience et adaptation aux effets néfastes des changements climatiques des zones côtières guinéennes vulnérables**

**Reporting entity(ies)**

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

*No answer provided.*

**Other**

*No answer provided.*

**Identification code**

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

**00072654 (GIN10)**

**Title**

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

**Renforcement de la résilience et adaptation aux effets néfastes des changements climatiques des zones côtières guinéennes vulnérables**

**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.)

**Recipient**

**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.

- **Institutions scientifiques**  
**Centre de recherche scientifique de Conakry Rogbane**  
**CREVIST**  
**Institut de recherche agronomique de Guinée**  
**OSC**  
**Agretage**  
**Gage**  
**UNIVERS SEL**  
**CM**

**Berca Baara (bureau d'études)**

**Solar TAB**

### 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

*No answer provided.*

#### Administrative Unit

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

**3 préfectures**

### Target Group

#### Beneficiaries

Question marked as 'Skipped'.

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.

**2011**

### Completion date

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

**2014**

### Status

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

**Ongoing**

### Programme/Project co-financing

#### Programme/Project co-financing

*Item 1*

**Source**

---

**Source (other)**

---

**Currency**

USD <b>Amount</b> 3400000
---------------------------------

### 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**

1

#### **UNFCCC adaptation**

1

#### **UNFCCC mitigation**

*No answer provided.*

#### **CBD**

1

### Strategic objectives

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

- 1
- 2

### Operational objectives

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

- 1
- 4

### 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

Indicate the specific Programme/Project components, if known, as specified in the related documentation. (Note: this information should be taken into account in the computation of performance indicator no. CONS-O-18.)

For each of the Programme/Project components, indicate the amount allocated (numeric field; do not use abbreviations, symbols or decimals), the appropriate Rio Marker for desertification and all the Relevant Activity Codes (RACs) that may apply.

### 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).

*No answer provided.*

---

### Expected or achieved results

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

- - Les capacités de planifier les réponses au changement climatique dans la zone côtière sont améliorées
  - Des mesures de gestion de risques climatiques mises en œuvre par/pour les communautés côtières
  - Les principales capacités nationales sont développées afin d'entreprendre un travail analytique sur l'économie du changement climatique
  - Les leçons apprises à partir des activités pilotes, les initiatives de renforcement de capacités et les politiques de changements sont collectées et largement diffusées
- 

### Sources of information

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

- document de projet (Prodoc)
- Communication personnelle

### Attachments:

*None.*

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## Programme/Project #6 — Programme national d'appui aux acteurs de la filière agricole (PNAFA)

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### Reporting entity(ies)

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

*No answer provided.*

### Other

*No answer provided.*

---

### Identification code

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

*No answer provided.*

---

### Title

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

**Programme national d'appui aux acteurs de la filière agricole (PNAFA)**

---

### 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.)

**Recipient**

---

### 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.

*No answer provided.*

### **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

**4917140 hectares**

#### **Administrative Unit**

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

**02 régions administratives**

### **Target Group**

### **Beneficiaries**

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

**330000**

### **Start date**

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

**2009**

### **Completion date**

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

**2016**

### **Status**

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

**Ongoing**

### **Programme/Project co-financing**

#### **Programme/Project co-financing**

*Item 1*

**Source**

---

**Source (other)**

---

**Currency**  
USD

**Amount**  
45100000

### 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

0

#### UNFCCC adaptation

*No answer provided.*

#### UNFCCC mitigation

*No answer provided.*

#### CBD

*No answer provided.*

### Strategic objectives

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

- 1

### Operational objectives

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

- 1

### 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

Indicate the specific Programme/Project components, if known, as specified in the related documentation. (Note: this information should be taken into account in the computation of performance indicator no. CONS-O-18.)

For each of the Programme/Project components, indicate the amount allocated (numeric field; do not use abbreviations, symbols or decimals), the appropriate Rio Marker for desertification and all the Relevant Activity Codes (RACs) that may apply.

### 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).

*No answer provided.*

---

### **Expected or achieved results**

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

*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.*

## Additional Information

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

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

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

## Reporting process-related issues

---

### Financial resources

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

Yes

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

Access through a GEF agency

***Amount received (USD)***

50000 USD

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

Yes

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

Difficultés d'ouverture du compte bancaire en raison du système de guichet unique en vigueur dans le pays

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

0 ---

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### 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?***

*No answer provided.*

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

*No answer required.*

---

### Coordination, participation and consultation

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

*No answer provided.*

**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?**

*No answer provided.*

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

*No answer provided.*

### PRAIS portal

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

*No answer provided.*

**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.

**Question marked as 'Skipped'.**

#### 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:*

**Renforcement des capacités des acteurs**

**Intégration de gestion durable des terres dans les politiques et stratégies**

**Mobilisation de ressources internes, externes et novatrices pour la gestion durable des terres**

**Clarification des droits fonciers**

**Vulgarisation des itinéraires techniques**

**Diffusion des textes de loi**

|

**Human resources**

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

1.

**les acteurs sont sensibilisés sur les enjeux de la désertification**

2.

Les moyens de travail manquent aux acteurs

---

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

1.

Contexte socio-politique perturbé par la préparation des prochaines élections législatives

2.

Extrême pauvreté des populations

---

**Financial resources**

---

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

1.

Pluralité des priorités nationales de développement

2.

Peu de ressources consacrées à la gestion durable des sols

---

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

1.

La bonne gestion des fonds disponibles

2.

Le paiement des taxes et redevances par les opérateurs

---

**Any other country-specific issues**

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**Any other country-specific issues**

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

*No answer provided.*

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

<p><i>Item 1</i></p> <p><b>Category</b></p> <p>---</p> <p><b>Other (specify)</b></p> <p>---</p> <p><b>Narrative description</b></p> <p>---</p>
--

**Submission form**

Submission form	
Name of the reporting officer *	Djiramba DIAWARA
Date of submission *	31 Oct 2012
Signature	
Name of the authorizing officer	SE Monsieur Saramady TOURE
Date of authorization	8 Oct 2012
Signature	



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