

**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**  
**South Africa**  
**Subregion: Southern Africa**

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## General information section

GENERAL INFORMATION ON THE REPORTING ENTITY	
Reporting country	South Africa
Name and surname of the person submitting the report	Malta Qwathekana
Affiliation and contact details	mqwathekana@environment.gov.za

# 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):***

Areas affected by DLDD in South Africa are perceived to correspond closely with the distribution of communal rangelands, specifically in the steeply sloping environments adjacent to the escarpment in Limpopo, KwaZulu-Natal, Eastern Cape, North West, Northern Cape, and Mpumalanga. |

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

2.2 million ha km<sup>2</sup>

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

*No answer provided.*

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

Unproductive land, barren land, areas that are prone to drought, visible results of land degradation, |

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

The Land Degradation Assessment in Drylands (LADA) project

***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
Ian Goldman and Kian Reynolds	1997	“Thriving rural areas: Rural Development Framework”	Rural Development Task Team and Department of Land Affairs.	<a href="http://www.projectconsolidate.gov.za">http://www.projectconsolidate.gov.za</a>
statsSA	2003	“Investigation into appropriate definitions of urban and rural areas for South Africa”	Khanya-aicdd	<a href="http://www.statsSA.gov.za">www.statsSA.gov.za</a>

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

Rural Development Framework (RDF) of 1997 defines rural areas as sparsely populated areas in which people farm or depends on natural resources, including the villages and small towns that are dispersed through these areas. |

**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	---	---	---	---	---	---

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
2007	29037372	19219910	---	Nationwide census	No	---
2008	29583209	19209813	---	Nationwide census	No	---
2009	30128693	19191457	---	Nationwide census	No	---
2010	30767645	19223655	---	Nationwide census	No	---
2011	31367112	19229645	---	Nationwide census	No	---

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

Author	Year	Publication title	Publisher	Website address
The World Bank	2010	General household survey 2010	statistics South Africa	<a href="http://data.worldbank.org">http://data.worldbank.org</a>

### 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

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### Rural poverty line

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

No

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

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

No answer required.

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

No answer required.

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

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

No answer required.

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

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

No answer required.

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

No answer required.

### National poverty line

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

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

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	141	ZAR	Income survey
2001	148	ZAR	Income survey
2002	166	ZAR	Income survey
2003	197	ZAR	Income survey
2004	199	ZAR	Income survey

Year	National poverty line (value)	Currency	Method used
2005	202	ZAR	Income survey
2006	209	ZAR	Income survey
2007	227	ZAR	Income survey
2008	259	ZAR	Income survey
2009	305	ZAR	Income survey
2010	307	ZAR	Income survey
2011	321	ZAR	Income survey

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

Author	Year	Publication title	Publisher	Website address
Stats SA	2008	Measuring poverty in South Africa	statistics South Africa	www.statssa.gov.za

**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	12871658	26	Nationwide census	---
2010	---	---	---	---
2011	10165641	20	Nationwide census	---

**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



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	7816824	48	Nationwide census	30%
2010	---	---	---	---
2011	6169428	35	Nationwide census	30%

*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
Living conditions survey	2012	poverty profile report of South Africa	Statistics South Africa	www.stassa.gov.za
income and expenditure of households	2012	income and expenditure of households 2008/2009	Statistics South Africa	www.statssa.gov.za

### 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	---	---	---	---

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
2002	---	---	---	---
2003	---	---	---	---
2004	---	---	---	---
2005	---	---	---	---
2006	---	---	---	---
2007	---	---	---	---
2008	---	---	---	---
2009	---	---	---	---
2010	---	---	---	---
2011	---	---	---	---

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

Year	Country			
	Number of people	Percentage of population	Method of poverty assessment	Approximate proportion of the national human population surveyed during the poverty assessment
2000	---	---	---	---
2001	---	---	---	---
2002	---	---	---	---
2003	---	---	---	---
2004	---	---	---	---
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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### Contact details

General information on the national contact person for this indicator

#### *Name and surname*

Mr Muleso Kharika

#### *Institution*

Department of Environmental Affairs

#### *Address*

Private Bag X447

Pretoria

0001

#### *Email*

jkharika@environment.gov.za

#### *Telephone*

+27123103451

### 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.*

With the outlined data the pattern that emerged outlined that the poverty level at national level increases. This is in correlation with the increase in the poverty line thus the amount required to achieve a sustainable/reasonable level of consumption has increased. The poverty line has outlined an increase annually based on the poverty line of R322 per month regards 58% of the population poor (Hoogeven and Ozler, 2005). The population size decreases in relation to the increase in poverty line amount. In comparison to the year 2005 in 2009, 26.3% of the national population lived on the R305.00 poverty line whereas in 2011, 20.2% of the population lived on R321.00 poverty line (Statssa, 2012:

**Living conditions survey 2008/09 - Poverty profile report of South Africa).**

***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.***

DLDD will affect poverty in terms of it has been extensively written about the fact that due to pressures of population growth and scarce resources there seems to be pressures on the natural environment (Wessels,2004). As land degradation is perceived as one the most prevalent environmental problems in South Africa. The occurrence of land degradation affects food security, national economic development and natural resource conservation strategies (Wessels,2004). Land degradation is caused by both biophysical and unsustainable land management practices. Since the underlying cause for land degradation are the ones that indirectly affect the direct causes. These indirect causes include poverty, land shortage, economic pressures and their drivers. Consequently land degradation will result in loss of ecosystems goods and services. This further results in on site and off site costs which will further lead to the direct and indirect costs. The indirect costs comprise of the agricultural land and other relative markets that have inherent costs input into the final food price. These indirect costs can be linked to global socioeconomic structures, poverty and food security. It has come to be a characterisation of South African rural areas as degraded rural resource upon which livelihoods are dependent on, overpopulated due to scarce land, overgrazing transformation of natural biological species composition (Wessels,2004). Thus factor that affect DLDD and poverty at a national are of a socio economic and biophysical form. Even after 19 years of democracy poverty rate is still rife within the previously demarcated homelands and are characterised with issues of land degradation.

***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:**

- [Department of environmental affairs - poverty template.pdf](http://www.unccd-prais.com/Uploads/GetFile/ab73c391-f7d5-41e3-afb1-a16900f86b35), 148.16 kB — <http://www.unccd-prais.com/Uploads/GetFile/ab73c391-f7d5-41e3-afb1-a16900f86b35>
- [Rural poverty line graph.pdf](http://www.unccd-prais.com/Uploads/GetFile/20d2c849-a01b-4d96-9cb8-a17400ee96de), 186.72 kB — <http://www.unccd-prais.com/Uploads/GetFile/20d2c849-a01b-4d96-9cb8-a17400ee96de>
- [Technical notes - Poverty assessment - Dept of EA.pdf](http://www.unccd-prais.com/Uploads/GetFile/6c3a7f2a-1b4d-4843-9a68-a16900f84e9d), 51.7 kB — <http://www.unccd-prais.com/Uploads/GetFile/6c3a7f2a-1b4d-4843-9a68-a16900f84e9d>

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

**Graph 1: outline of the Poverty line in rural areas including the population percentage per interval- The percentage per population living around the poverty line in 2009 for rural areas was at 47.5 % and it decreased to 35.1% in 2009.**

**Graph 2: outline of poverty line of the whole country per interval- The percentage per population in relations to the data collected for the whole country was 26.3% in 2009 and has thus decreased to 20.2% in 2011. This percentages and graphs outline a decrease in percentage for the amount of population living on the prescribed poverty line. This percentage of the population also correlates with the decrease in the amount set as the poverty line. The amount differs for country and for the rural areas and as the data provided above outlines the increase in poverty lines through time which is directly proportional to the decrease of the population living on the poverty lines over the years.**

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## 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?***

**Decrease**

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

The pattern of poverty decreases according to the interpretations of the data. through the two years of observation, the amount of poverty line will also increase as the population growth increase.

***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.***

DLDD influences poverty rates in rural areas in a big way as many people residing within the rural areas depend on the environmental factors. Thus if land resources are affected by DLDD it will affect the rural people's livelihoods such as land productivity for subsistence farming, grazing areas and plant resources used for medicinal uses. recently it has been observed that effects of DLDD tend to force households into spiralling poverty circle. 80% of the South African land area is utilised for agricultural purposes which includes subsistence agriculture. therefore the decreasing quality of land/soil resources will affect the productivity of negatively.

***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).***

when the population growth increases also the demand of ecosystem goods and services will also increase and that will affect the poverty line in rural areas.

***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.**

multi-departmental programmes and projects will be used to address the implication of the indicator trend, this includes Community Based Natural Resource Management, landcare programmes, working for water, working on land, desert margins programme and working on fire.

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### **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.**

With the outlined data the pattern that emerged outlined that the poverty level at national level increases. This is in correlation with the increase in the poverty line thus the amount required to achieve a sustainable/reasonable level of consumption has increased. The poverty line has outlined an increase annually based on the poverty line of R322 per month regards 58% of the population poor (Hoogeveen and Ozler, 2005). The population size decreases in relation to the increase in poverty line amount. In comparison to the year 2005 in 2009, 26.3% of the national population lived on the R305.00 poverty line whereas in 2011, 20.2% of the population lived on R321.00 poverty line (Statssa, 2012: Living conditions survey 2008/09 - Poverty profile report of South Africa).

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

**Yes**

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

DLDD will affect poverty in terms of it has been extensively written about the fact that due to pressures of population growth and scarce resources there seems to be pressures on the natural environment (Wessels, 2004). As land degradation is perceived as one the most prevalent environmental problems in South Africa. The occurrence of land degradation affects food security, national economic development and natural resource conservation strategies (Wessels, 2004). Land degradation is caused by both biophysical and unsustainable land management practices. Since the underlying cause for land degradation are the ones that indirectly affect the direct causes. These indirect causes include poverty, land shortage, economic pressures and their drivers. Consequently land degradation will result in loss of ecosystems goods and services. This further results in on site and off site costs which will further lead to the direct and indirect costs. The indirect costs comprise of the agricultural land and other relative markets that have inherent costs input into the final food price. These indirect costs can be linked to global socioeconomic structures, poverty and food security. It has come to be a

characterisation of South African rural areas as degraded rural resource upon which livelihoods are dependent on, overpopulated due to scarce land, overgrazing transformation of natural biological species composition (Wessels, 2004). Thus factor that affect DLDD and poverty at a national are of a socio economic and biophysical form. Even after 19 years of democracy poverty rate is still rife within the previously demarcated homelands and are characterised with issues of land degradation.

***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.***

**Land Care Programme, Working for Water, Working for Fire, Working for Land, Community Based Natural Resource Management, National Action Programme, Land Degradation Assessment in Drylands (LADA).**

#### **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".

<b>Assessment Criteria (e-SMART)</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
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)?	5	---
Relevant – Can policymakers easily understand the indicator?	0	---
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?	3	---
Measurable – Are the definitions of the indicator and its constitutive elements clear and not ambiguous?	0	---



Assessment Criteria (e-SMART)	Score	Remarks
Measurable – Are the proposed methodologies for the measurement of this indicator sufficiently clear to ensure reliable data?	0	---
Time-bound – Is the indicator sensitive enough to detect important changes but not so sensitive that signals are masked by natural variability?	5	---
Time-bound – Can the indicator detect changes at the required temporal and spatial scales and are the up-scaling / cross-scaling rules clear?	0	---
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?	5	---
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)	5	---

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

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

UNCCD Core indicator S-5

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

Name of the indicator

Land cover status

Metric

Land cover / land productivity

Purpose of the indicator

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

Understanding of the indicator

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

Data needed

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

Relevant terms in the glossary

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

### Reporting on land cover

### Reporting on the indicator

## Land Cover Type #1 — degraded unimproved natural grassland

Land cover type

**Name****degraded unimproved natural grassland**

Methodology and data availability

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

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

Year	Definition of land cover type
2000	Forest (Indigenous) Woodland Improved Grassland Forest Plantations Bare rock and Soil (Natural) Bare rock and Soil (erosion:dongas/gullies) Bare rock and Soil (erosion:sheet) Degraded forest and woodland degraded unimproved natural grassland cultivated, permanent, commercial, irrigated cultivated, p
2001	Forest (Indigenous) Woodland Improved Grassland Forest Plantations Bare rock and Soil (Natural) Bare rock and Soil (erosion:dongas/gullies) Bare rock and Soil (erosion:sheet) Degraded forest and woodland degraded unimproved natural grassland cultivated, permanent, commercial, irrigated cultivated, p
2002	Forest (Indigenous) Woodland Improved Grassland Forest Plantations Bare rock and Soil (Natural) Bare rock and Soil (erosion:dongas/gullies) Bare rock and Soil (erosion:sheet) Degraded forest and woodland degraded unimproved natural grassland cultivated, permanent, commercial, irrigated cultivated, p
2003	Forest (Indigenous) Woodland Improved Grassland Forest Plantations

Year	Definition of land cover type
	<p>Bare rock and Soil (Natural)            Bare rock and Soil (erosion:dongas/gullies)            Bare rock and Soil (erosion:sheet)            Degraded forest and woodland            degraded unimproved natural grassland            cultivated, permanent, commercial, irrigated            cultivated, p</p>
2004	<p>Forest (Indigenous)            Woodland            Improved Grassland            Forest Plantations            Bare rock and Soil (Natural)            Bare rock and Soil (erosion:dongas/gullies)            Bare rock and Soil (erosion:sheet)            Degraded forest and woodland            degraded unimproved natural grassland            cultivated, permanent, commercial, irrigated            cultivated, p</p>
2005	<p>Forest (Indigenous)            Woodland            Improved Grassland            Forest Plantations            Bare rock and Soil (Natural)            Bare rock and Soil (erosion:dongas/gullies)            Bare rock and Soil (erosion:sheet)            Degraded forest and woodland            degraded unimproved natural grassland            cultivated, permanent, commercial, irrigated            cultivated, p</p>
2006	<p>Forest (Indigenous)            Woodland            Improved Grassland            Forest Plantations            Bare rock and Soil (Natural)            Bare rock and Soil (erosion:dongas/gullies)            Bare rock and Soil (erosion:sheet)            Degraded forest and woodland            degraded unimproved natural grassland            cultivated, permanent, commercial, irrigated            cultivated, p</p>
2007	<p>Forest (Indigenous)            Woodland            Improved Grassland            Forest Plantations            Bare rock and Soil (Natural)            Bare rock and Soil (erosion:dongas/gullies)            Bare rock and Soil (erosion:sheet)</p>

Year	Definition of land cover type
	Degraded forest and woodland degraded unimproved natural grassland cultivated, permanent, commercial, irrigated cultivated, p
2008	Forest (Indigenous) Woodland Improved Grassland Forest Plantations Bare rock and Soil (Natural) Bare rock and Soil (erosion:dongas/gullies) Bare rock and Soil (erosion:sheet) Degraded forest and woodland degraded unimproved natural grassland cultivated, permanent, commercial, irrigated cultivated, p
2009	Forest (Indigenous) Woodland Improved Grassland Forest Plantations Bare rock and Soil (Natural) Bare rock and Soil (erosion:dongas/gullies) Bare rock and Soil (erosion:sheet) Degraded forest and woodland degraded unimproved natural grassland cultivated, permanent, commercial, irrigated cultivated, p
2010	Forest (Indigenous) Woodland Improved Grassland Forest Plantations Bare rock and Soil (Natural) Bare rock and Soil (erosion:dongas/gullies) Bare rock and Soil (erosion:sheet) Degraded forest and woodland degraded unimproved natural grassland cultivated, permanent, commercial, irrigated cultivated, p
2011	---

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

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

*Item 1*

**Year:**

---

**Method used:**

---

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

---

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

---

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

---

**Classification:**

---

Please specify the spatial resolution of the image:

---m

Please specify the temporal resolution of the image:

---days

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

---m

Please specify the year that the photo was captured:

---

Please specify the month that the image was captured:

---

Percentage of country surface assessed via this classification:

---

Ground truthing conducted?

---

If percentage accuracy is available, please specify:

---%

High resolution verification?

---

If percentage accuracy is available, please specify:

---%

Expert opinion?

---

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

---

Please specify the number of experts involved:

---

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

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

Indicator data

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

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

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

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

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

**Attachments:**

*None.*

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

*No answer provided.*

Contact details

General information on the national contact person for this indicator

***Name and surname***

**Ms Nicolene Fourie**

***Institution***

**Department of environmental affairs**

***Address***

**private bag x447  
pretoria  
0001**

***Email***

**nfourie@environment.gov.za**

***Telephone***

**+27 12 310 3756**

**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.**

*No answer provided.*

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

**Both increase and decrease**

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

*No answer provided.*

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

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

**Attachments:**

*None.*

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

*No answer provided.*

## Feedback

Report on specific COP requests – iterative process on indicators

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

Assessment Criteria (e-SMART)	Score	Remarks
Relevant – Does the indicator provide information about changes in primary processes unambiguously related to DLDD and UNCCD implementation?	5	the indicator provide information about changes in primary processes that relate to DLDD. The primary processes that lead to DLDD are mainly bio-physical and socio-economic factors and lead to the prevalence of the DLDD, therefore the indicator outlines the primary processes.

Assessment Criteria (e-SMART)	Score	Remarks
Relevant – Is the indicator relevant for DLDD national planning purposes, including monitoring of the National Action Programme (NAP)?	5	Yes the indicator is relevant for DLDD national planning purpose as it will provide socio-economic and biophysical baseline information.
Relevant – Can policymakers easily understand the indicator?	1	policy makers have other policy priorities that may not incorporate the indicator and there are some elements that are not readily measurable as such.
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?	0	indicator is well understood.
Specific – Is the requested spatial scale (national vs. affected areas) of the indicator appropriate for its monitoring purposes?	3	the scale which is used is appropriate as the maps indicates change in total land cover status. The scale which is used is less than the scale of 1:250 000 which will show more details and the visible changes.
Measurable – Are the definitions of the indicator and its constitutive elements clear and not ambiguous?	5	the definition of the indicator is clear and understandable.
Measurable – Are the proposed methodologies for the measurement of this indicator sufficiently clear to ensure reliable data?	4	Yes, methodologies are clear.
Time-bound – Is the indicator sensitive enough to detect important changes but not so sensitive that signals are masked by natural variability?	0	It is sensitive as it can be easily depicted from the refined maps where LCCS are outlined. The indicator is also one of the DLDD indicators used through out the sectors.
Time-bound – Can the indicator detect changes at the required temporal and spatial scales and are the up-scaling / cross-scaling rules clear?	4	Yes, it can detect changes as the data is updated every five years
Achievable – Are reliable data and monitoring systems available to assess trends and is data collection a relatively straightforward process?	5	monitoring systems are not straight forward and some cannot assess data trends
Achievable – Is the frequency of data collection in line with the monitoring and reporting requirements of the UNCCD?	5	Yes it is in line with the UNCCD reporting and requirements since the frequency of data collection in South Africa is every 5 years
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)	3	the indicator is not cost effective, the cost of data is not affordable due to accessibility and maintenance.

### 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.**

Land productivity is mostly outlined by the utilisation of the estimation of the vegetation production and plant biomass of organisms from a specific area with the normalised difference vegetation index (NDVI) which is obtained through remote sensing/projections- satellite data (Wessels, 2004).

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

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

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

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

**If Others, please specify:**

*No answer required.*

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

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

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

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

**Attachments:**

*None.*

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

*No answer provided.*

---

## Interpretation of the indicator

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

**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.**

*No answer provided.*

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

**Both increase and decrease**

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

*No answer provided.*

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

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

**Attachments:**

*None.*

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

*No answer provided.*

## Feedback

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

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

Assessment Criteria (e-SMART)	Score	Remarks
Relevant – Does the indicator provide information about changes in primary processes unambiguously related to DLDD and UNCCD implementation?	5	---
Relevant – Is the indicator relevant for DLDD national planning purposes, including monitoring of the National Action Programme (NAP)?	5	---
Relevant – Can policymakers easily understand the indicator?	0	---
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?	0	---

Assessment Criteria (e-SMART)	Score	Remarks
Specific – Is the requested spatial scale (national vs. affected areas) of the indicator appropriate for its monitoring purposes?	3	---
Measurable – Are the definitions of the indicator and its constitutive elements clear and not ambiguous?	5	---
Measurable – Are the proposed methodologies for the measurement of this indicator sufficiently clear to ensure reliable data?	0	---
Time-bound – Is the indicator sensitive enough to detect important changes but not so sensitive that signals are masked by natural variability?	0	---
Time-bound – Can the indicator detect changes at the required temporal and spatial scales and are the up-scaling / cross-scaling rules clear?	---	---
Achievable – Are reliable data and monitoring systems available to assess trends and is data collection a relatively straightforward process?	3	---
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)	0	---

### 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	100
2011	150

## Sources of information

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

- **South Africa Department of Environmental Affairs Directorate Business Plan**

### Attachments:

*None.*

## Indicator SO-4-6

Strategic Objective 4

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

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

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

Understanding of the indicator

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

Data needed

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

Data sources (indicative only)

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

Check the glossary for

Incentive

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

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

## Qualitative assessment

### Description of mechanisms

Mechanism	Description
A - Laws and regulations	Resource mobilisation strategy

Mechanism	Description
B - Economic and financial incentives	Stewardships incentives
C - Cooperation frameworks	National Environmental Biodiversity Act, National Environmental Protected areas Act, Bioprospecting Access and Benefit Sharing, Biodiversity climate change response strategy
D - Sectoral policies	Landcare programme, Community Based Natural Resource Management, People and Parks, Desert Margins Programme, Working For Water, Working for Wetlands, Greening Programme, Working for Land,

#### Geographical level of application

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

#### Sources of information

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

- [www.environment.gov.za](http://www.environment.gov.za).

#### Attachments:

- [Biodiversity Fiscal Incentives Framework.pdf](http://www.unccd-prais.com/Uploads/GetFile/f4c78d80-ff54-4921-8cd0-a17200f3e791), 1.64 MB — <http://www.unccd-prais.com/Uploads/GetFile/f4c78d80-ff54-4921-8cd0-a17200f3e791>
- [Resource Mobilisation Strategy.pdf](http://www.unccd-prais.com/Uploads/GetFile/2f810373-3c23-404b-9cce-a17200f266bc), 756.9 kB — <http://www.unccd-prais.com/Uploads/GetFile/2f810373-3c23-404b-9cce-a17200f266bc>
- [Summary Policy framework for Biodiversity 2012\\_1.pdf](http://www.unccd-prais.com/Uploads/GetFile/af3705ea-ad52-4cdd-a44d-a17700d9b648), 207.45 kB — <http://www.unccd-prais.com/Uploads/GetFile/af3705ea-ad52-4cdd-a44d-a17700d9b648>

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

---

## Qualitative assessment

### Description of institutional arrangements

Level	Description
A - International	South Africa participates and provide support to all the UNCCD meetings( COP, CST, CRIC, Scientific Conference,and etc
B - Regional	South Africa participates in the African regional meetings, workshops and conferences.
C - Subregional	South Africa is implementing GEF Funded transboundary projects which addresses DLDD issues in the Country.( Kalahari Namib Project and Stimulating Community Initiatives in Sustainable Land Management
D - National	At a national level, South africa celebrate World Day to Combat Desertification every year and there is good relations between other sector Departments such as Agriculture, Forestry, Water Affairs including private sectors, and civil societies,etc.South africa established the NCB to guide UNCCD work
E - Local	UNCCD implementation is done at the local level through the implementation of projects. like for instance implemenation of the Landcare programmes, working for water projects , working on land projects, desert margins project.

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## Sources of information

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

*No answer provided.*

## Attachments:

*None.*

## Performance Indicators

### Operational Objective 1: Advocacy, awareness raising and education

#### Performance indicator CONS-O-1 for Outcome 1.1

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

#### Understanding of the indicator

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

#### Data needed

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

#### Data sources (indicative only)

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

#### Check the glossary for

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

#### Check the reporting manual for

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

#### Overall target

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

#### Number of information events

Year	Number of information events	Estimated number of participants in the information events
2010	47	2500
2011	23	3000

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

#### Number of media products made public

Year	Newspapers	Radio and TV
2010	2	4



Year	Newspapers	Radio and TV
2011	4	7

### Sources of information

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

*No answer provided.*

### Attachments:

*None.*

### National contribution to the target

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**

30 %

### Qualitative assessment

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

Yes

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

Yes

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

*No answer required.*

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

Yes

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

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

#### Understanding of the indicator

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

#### Data needed

A list of the organizations involved in the programmes/projects in the reporting country as reported in the PPSs.

#### Data sources (indicative only)

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

#### Check the glossary for

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

Check the reporting manual for  
'Which CSOs involved in DLDD-related programmes/projects should be counted?'

#### Overall target

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

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

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

Year	Number of CSOs involved in DLDD-related programmes/projects	Number of STIs involved in DLDD-related programmes/projects
2010	6	8
2011	8	10

**Provide the names of these organizations.**

Name
Environmental Monitoring Group
Resource Africa
Abems
Bembani
Agricultuar Reseach Council
University of Kwazulu Natal
Rhodes University
University of Venda
SANBI
CSIR
University of Northwest
Tswane University of Technology
SANCOCO
DBSA
SANParks

### 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***

**For South Africa to contribute significantly towards the attainment of the UNCCD objectives there is a national coordinating body comprises of diverse stakeholders involved in related programmes and projects. Representation from the following disciplines is significant; Civil Society Organisation, Science and Technology Institutions, government, private sector, academia, research institution, non governmental organization, community based organization, (community) and etc. These stakeholders demonstrate the vast knowledge and practical experience on activities relating to the implementation of the UNCCD-NAP in the country and beyond.**

### Qualitative assessment

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

#### **Reasons for increasing**

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

Reason	Level of importance
Increased networking and collaboration opportunities	4
Increased access to information and to national and/or international financing opportunities	5
Increased willingness of the government in working with CSOs	5
Increased interest of donors in working with CSOs	5
Strengthened organizational, project management and fund-raising capacity of CSOs	3
Increased funding opportunities requiring partnership with the STIs	4
Strengthened organizational, project management and fund-raising capacity of the STIs	4
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	5
Low organizational, fund-raising and project management capacity of CSOs	2
Government policies and/or the legal environment do not foster the engagement of CSOs	0
Diminishing funding	5
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	5

Reason	Level of importance
Low organizational, fund-raising and project management capacity of STIs	3
Decreased networking opportunities at national and international level	5
Diminishing funding	5
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	10	3
2011	10	3

**Sources of information**

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

- **Agricultural Research Council, SANBI, University of North West, Rhodes University, Environmental**

**Monitoring Group, Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, University of Kwa-Zulu Natal**

**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***

**For South Africa, they are members of the NCB and CST committees.**

**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	5
Increased awareness of DLDD-related problems and of the need for action	5
Increased knowledge of DLDD-related topics and enhanced skills of trainers/teachers	5
Government policies are more supportive of education initiatives	4
International donors are more supportive of education-focussed initiatives.	5
Other	---

***Other (specify)***

*No answer provided.*

***Reasons for decreasing for CSOs***

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

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

Reason	Level of importance
National STIs are more focussed on research activities than on education and training	3
Other	---

**Other (specify)**

*No answer provided.*

**Operational Objective 2: Policy framework****Performance indicator CONS-O-5 for Outcomes 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3**

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

## Understanding of the indicator

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

## Data needed

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

## Data sources (indicative only)

UNCCD NFP.

## Check the glossary for

'Finalized', 'NAP', 'NFP', 'driver', 'integrated investment framework', 'baseline', 'NAP formulation', 'NAP adoption', 'NAP alignment', 'Formulation of an aligned NAP'

## Overall target

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

**NAP Adoption and Revision**

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

**Yes**

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

**2004/11/30**

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

**No**

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

*No answer required.*

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

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

Reason	Level of importance
Not a priority for the government	0
Lack of capacities	5
Lack of financial resources	5
Understaffing	---
Lack of time	---
Poor internal coordination among relevant ministries	---
Other	---

***Other (specify)***

*No answer provided.*

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

*No answer required.*

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

*No answer required.*

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

For South Africa, the NAP will also be aligned with the government priorities.

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

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

*No answer required.*

***Other (specify)***

*No answer required.*

## **For countries having a NAP aligned to The Strategy**

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

**Yes**

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

**Yes**

***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?***

**Yes**

**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.

- South Africa National Action Programme

### Attachments:

- [SA NAP document.pdf](#), 1.74 MB — <http://www.unccd-prais.com/Uploads/GetFile/97ffff18-9aa1-4b21-b385-a1730095e4bc>

## 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?**

Yes

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

- Secretariat
- GEF

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

- Technical Support
- Financial Support

**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	5
Poor availability of biophysical and socio-economic baseline information	4
Existing investment frameworks are not fully compatible with the NAP	5
Streamlining the NAP into existing plans and policies is too time-consuming	5



Reason	Level of importance
Other	---

**Other (specify)***No answer provided.***Performance indicator CONS-O-7 for Outcome 2.5**

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

## Understanding of the indicator

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

## Data needed

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

## Data sources (indicative only)

Relevant national ministries.

## Check the glossary for

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

## Check the reporting manual for

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

## Overall target

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

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

Yes

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

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

**Other (specify)***No answer required.***Did operational mechanisms for joint implementation or mutual reinforcement exist in your country during the reporting period?**

Yes

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

- Regular meetings between focal points and focal point teams
- Establishment of a national coordinating committee for the implementation of the Rio Conventions
- Establishment of national collaborative processes on synergies in reporting under the Rio Conventions

**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.

- National Coordinating Body Programme of work, Committee on Science and Technology programme of work

**Attachments:**

- [CST programme of work.pdf](http://www.unccd-prais.com/Uploads/GetFile/e58e5de5-1846-4496-a24c-a173009995aa), 130 kB — http://www.unccd-prais.com/Uploads/GetFile/e58e5de5-1846-4496-a24c-a173009995aa
- [NCB programme of work.pdf](http://www.unccd-prais.com/Uploads/GetFile/b618197c-b943-4885-81a8-a173009977b2), 121.43 kB — http://www.unccd-prais.com/Uploads/GetFile/b618197c-b943-4885-81a8-a173009977b2

**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? 2014–2015*

**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	5
Lack of capacities	0
Lack of financial resources	3
Understaffing	3
Lack of time	2
Poor internal coordination among relevant ministries	4

Reason	Level of importance
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?****Yes*****If yes, specify whether this system is functional*****Yes*****If yes, specify whether this system is regularly updated*****Yes*****If no DLDD-specific monitoring system is in place, is a monitoring system partially covering DLDD established at the national level?****No answer required.****List the main features of the monitoring system available at the national level, in particular those that can contribute to UNCCD reporting.***

- South Africa Conservation Approaches and Technologies, Land Degradation Assessment in Drylands, Geographical Information System, Land use system, National vegetation map of South Africa project

## Sources of information

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

- **LADA/UNCCD pilot impact indicator tracking exercise final report submitted to Food and Agriculture Organizations of the United Nations by Agricultural Research Council - Institute for Soil, Climate and Water.**

### Attachments:

- [South Africa UNCCD Final Report.PDF](http://www.unccd-prais.com/Uploads/GetFile/6b994a73-2428-499f-b267-a173009acb81), 2.53 MB — http://www.unccd-prais.com/Uploads/GetFile/6b994a73-2428-499f-b267-a173009acb81

## 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?***

**No**

***If yes, when?***

*No answer required.*

## 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	5
Lack of capacities	5
Human resources constraints	5
Lack of coordination among relevant ministries and unclear attribution of responsibilities	5
Lack of coordination among donor-led programme/project interventions	5
Existing initiatives are too fragmented; cannot be realistically coordinated under one umbrella	5
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	5
By means of external support	0

Reason	Level of importance
No maintenance is possible due to limited professional capacities	3
No maintenance is possible due to limited financial resources	5
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.

- **LADA/UNCCD pilot impact indicator tracking exercise final report**

#### Attachments:

- [South Africa UNCCD Final Report.PDF](http://www.unccd-prais.com/Uploads/GetFile/6e9ded64-5551-4ec7-9d28-a173009b95b4), 2.53 MB — <http://www.unccd-prais.com/Uploads/GetFile/6e9ded64-5551-4ec7-9d28-a173009b95b4>

### 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	5
Traditional knowledge	5

**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.**

- DEA website

Tim Hoffman

Environmental Monitoring Group

**Attachments:**

None.

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

Yes

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

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

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

**If based on scientific literature, list the main reference literature consulted (add as many rows as needed).**

**If reporting online, you may also upload relevant documents.**

*No answer provided.*

**Attachments:**

None.

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

Yes

**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?**

2014–2015

## Qualitative assessment

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

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

Reason	Level of importance
Relevant scientific literature is not available	3
Relevant traditional or expert knowledge is not available	3
Lack of financial resources to mobilise the necessary knowledge	4
Poor coordination among the relevant ministries prevented an internal pooling of knowledge/expertise	2
Relevant ministries could not contribute due to lack of time	2
Relevant ministries could not contribute due to lack of staff	3
Other	---

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

*No answer provided.*

---

## Performance indicator CONS-O-11 for Outcome 3.5

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

### Understanding of the indicator

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

### Data needed

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

### Data sources (indicative only)

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

### Check the glossary for

'knowledge-sharing system', 'PRAIS'

### Check the reporting manual for

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

### Overall target

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

---

## Knowledge-sharing systems

***List any DLDD-relevant 'knowledge-sharing system' in your country you are aware of, providing an Internet***



**link and estimated number of users per year.***Item 1***Name of the system**

---

**Internet link**

---

**Estimated number of users per year**

---

**Operational Objective 4: Capacity building****Performance indicator CONS-O-13 for Outcomes 4.1 and 4.2**

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

Understanding of the indicator

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

Data needed

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

Data sources (indicative only)

- PPSs submitted to UNCCD as part of the reporting exercise  
- Programme/project documents and interim or final reports of those programmes and projects identified through the PPSs as having DLDD-related capacity-building as a major objective

Check the glossary for

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

Check the reporting manual for

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

Overall target

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

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

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

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

*No answer provided.*

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

**Yes**

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

NCSA

***Other (specify)***

*No answer required.*

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

Yes

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

Yes

## Sources of information

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

*No answer provided.*

## 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?***

2014–2015

## Qualitative assessment

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

- Secretariat
- GEF

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

*No answer provided.*

## 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**

### ***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.

*No answer provided.*

---

### **Sources of information**

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

- **Resource mobilisation strategy**

#### **Attachments:**

- [Resource Mobilisation Strategy.pdf](http://www.unccd-prais.com/Uploads/GetFile/2fac2bad-f02e-46cb-b07c-a173009f457d), 756.9 kB — http://www.unccd-prais.com/Uploads/GetFile/2fac2bad-f02e-46cb-b07c-a173009f457d
- 

### **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?***

**2014–2015**

## Qualitative assessment

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

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

Reason	Level of importance
Financial constraints	5
Human resources constraints	3
Lack of coordination among relevant ministries and unclear attribution of responsibilities	3
Lack of coordination among those providing support	5
National bilateral and multilateral resources are too diverse; cannot be realistically coordinated under one umbrella.	5
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*****Training need to be provided to country parties for the implementation of the strategy*****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?***

- GEF

***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?*****No****Performance indicator CONS-O-17 for Outcome 5.3**

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

**Understanding of the indicator**

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

**Data needed**

Information contained in the PPSs and SFAs submitted to UNCCD.

**Data sources (indicative only)**

- PPSs and SFAs submitted to UNCCD as part of the reporting exercise.
- The PPS requires specification of the project 'status' thus it allows the identification of relevant projects to be considered by this indicator and the monitoring of their approval status.
- The SFA requires the specification of amounts committed to approved projects.

**Check the glossary for**

'PPS', 'SFA', 'project proposals', 'currency', 'successfully submitted proposals'

**Overall target**

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

Sources of information  
PPSs and SFAs

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

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

### Amount of funds raised, by biennium

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

Biennium	Currency	Total amount
2010–2011	---	---

### National contribution to the target

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

No

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

Yes

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

Source	%
National sources	70
International sources	30

### 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	4
Increased capacities of national stakeholders to prepare applications	5
Major natural hazards occurred at the national level considerably increased the level of resources made available by the international community	5
Access to funding is increasingly facilitated by third parties such as the private sector	3
Existence of a financing strategy (IFS or others)	5

Reason	Level of importance
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	5
Complicated application procedures, the level of complexity being worsened by the different requirements of the various donors	5
Limited financial resources are made available for DLDD-related programmes/projects, and lack of DLDD-specific allocations within donors' portfolio.	5
Other	---

**Other (specify)***No answer provided.***Performance indicator CONS-O-18 for Outcome 5.5**

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

## Understanding of the indicator

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

## Data needed

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

## Data sources (indicative only)

- Financial documents of programmes and projects submitted as PPSs to the UNCCD as part of the reporting exercise
- National policy, regulatory and economic/financial documents

## Check the glossary for

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

## Check the reporting manual for

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

## Overall targets

- A steady growth in the financial resources allocated to facilitate access to technology by affected country Parties is recorded along the implementation period of The Strategy.
- A steady growth in the number of economic and policy incentives reported upon is recorded along the

implementation period of The Strategy.

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

Year	Currency	Amount
2010	USD	50
2011	USD	30

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

No

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

*No answer required.*

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

*No answer provided.*

### Sources of information

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

*No answer provided.*

### Attachments:

*None.*

### National contribution to the target

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

No

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

Yes

**If yes, when?**

2016–2017

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

**Other (specify)**



*No answer provided.*

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

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

Reason	Level of importance
Access facilitated by the spreading of IT	0
More appropriate technologies available	5
Appropriateness of government incentives	5
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	0
Lack of fixed infrastructure for accessing technologies (those created on an ad hoc basis disappear once the support ends)	0
Lack of capacities for operation and maintenance of technologies	5
Lack of enabling policy and regulatory environments	5
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.

**None delivered.**

## 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

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### 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 the umbrella project

***Amount received (USD)***

*No answer provided.*

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

No

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

*No answer required.*

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

50000 South African Rand

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### Human resources and knowledge

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

40 people

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

2 person/day

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

Yes

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

*No answer required.*

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### Coordination, participation and consultation

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

Yes

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

*No answer provided.*

### Validation meeting, subregional and regional processes

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

Yes

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

Yes

### PRAIS portal

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

Yes

**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.

Reason	Level of importance
Slow internet access	5
Complexity of the system	5
Difficulties in getting access credentials	5
Other	---

**Other (specify)**

*No answer provided.*

### Accommodation of specific requests within COP decisions

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

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

#### Performance indicators

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

	economic	Specific	Measurable	Achievable	Relevant	Time-bound
CONS-O-1	X		X			X
CONS-O-3	X		X			X
CONS-O-4	X		X			X
CONS-O-5	X		X			X
CONS-O-7	X		X			X

CONS-O-8	X		X			X
CONS-O-9	X		X			X
CONS-O-10	X		X			X
CONS-O-11	X		X			X
CONS-O-13	X		X			X
CONS-O-14	X		X			X
CONS-O-16	X		X			X
CONS-O-17	X		X			X
CONS-O-18	X		X			X

### 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	X	X				X
SO4-4	X	X				X
SO4-6	X	X				X
SO4-7	X	X				X

## Reporting on the implementation of NAP

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

61-90%

***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:***

*No answer required.*

### Human resources

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

1.

*No answer provided.*

2.

**Lack of funding to implement DLDD projects.**

**Lack of coordination amongst sector departments**

**Lack of monitoring and evaluation systems**

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

1.

*No answer provided.*

2.

*No answer provided.*

---

**Financial resources**

---

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

1.

*No answer provided.*

2.

lack of financial support to appoint a servi provider to develop a report

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

1.

*No answer provided.*

2.

*No answer provided.*

---

**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

**If yes, please specify under which of the following broad categories it can be classified.***Item 1***Category**

---

**Other (specify)**

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**Narrative description**

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**Submission form**

Submission form	
Name of the reporting officer *	Mr Muleso Kharika
Date of submission *	20 Mar 2013
Signature	
<hr/>	
Name of the authorizing officer	Mr Muleso Kharika

Date of authorization	15 Oct 2012
Signature	



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