



## Convention to Combat Desertification

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### Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention

#### Tenth session

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Item 2 (b) of the provisional agenda

**Review of the implementation of the Convention and the 10-year strategic plan and framework to enhance the implementation of the Convention (2008–2018)**

**Multi-year workplans of the Convention's institutions and subsidiary bodies**

### Draft multi-year workplan for the secretariat (2012–2015)

#### Note by the secretariat

##### *Summary*

In decision 3/COP.8, Parties requested the secretariat to prepare a draft multi-year (four-year) workplan for consideration and adoption at the tenth session of the Conference of the Parties. This workplan for 2012–2015, including information on the main outputs for 2012–2013, is contained in the present document. It states that the overall aim of the secretariat remains to provide such services and expertise to Parties so as to enable well-founded decision-making and successful action in advancing the implementation of the 10-year strategic plan and framework to enhance the implementation of the Convention (2008–2018). The secretariat will continue paying particular attention to enhancing knowledge and advocacy, facilitating scientific cooperation, supporting regional coordination and advancing partnership building in the implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification at all levels.

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## I. Introduction

1. According to the 10-year strategic plan and framework to enhance the implementation of the Convention (2008–2018) (The Strategy), which was adopted by Parties in decision 3/COP.8, “Successful implementation of this strategic plan requires a strengthening of the core servicing, advocacy and agenda-setting and representation functions of the UNCCD secretariat – with commensurate capacity and resources – in order to support Parties, the COP and the subsidiary bodies of the Convention in fulfilling their respective roles.”

2. In this context, the secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) was assigned a lead role for operational objective 1 of The Strategy and for specific outcome areas of operational objectives 2 and 3, as well as a support role in the achievement of other operational objectives.

3. As practical tools for planning and monitoring, the secretariat was requested to prepare four-year workplans, to be updated for each Conference of the Parties (COP), and costed two-year work programmes, using a results-based management (RBM) approach. By decision 9/COP.9, the COP made this guidance more specific by providing a template for the costed two-year work programme, with a focus on the resource requirements for each subprogramme of the work programme.

4. In line with decision 3/COP.8 and further guidance received from Parties, the secretariat has prepared its workplan for 2012–2015, which is contained in the present document, and its costed two-year work programme for 2012–2013, which is contained in document ICCD/COP(10)/8. The work programme template is not designed to present the detailed outputs or activities of the secretariat, and such details can be important for gaining an accurate perception of the proposed orientation of the secretariat. The workplan presented in this document therefore also contains information on the main outputs or activities for 2012–2013.

## II. The results-based management approach

5. The RBM approach of the UNCCD utilizes concepts that derive from the RBM approach developed at the UN secretariat. These concepts are presented below.

6. **Objectives:** an objective is what the Convention’s Parties, bodies and institutions intend to accomplish within a specified period of time. Under The Strategy, two sets of objectives are defined: strategic objectives, which set the overall direction for the implementation of the Convention until 2018; and operational objectives, which represent more specific and action-oriented aims. The focus areas and main responsibilities of each Convention body and institution with regard to reaching these objectives are defined in The Strategy.

7. **Outcomes/outcome areas:** The Strategy defines a number of outcomes for each operational objective, which further specify the results to be achieved and outputs to be delivered. These outcomes are used as the basis for the consolidated performance indicators against which Parties and other stakeholders prepare their reports. They also structure the workplans and work programmes of the secretariat, the Global Mechanism (GM), the Committee on Science and Technology (CST) and the Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention (CRIC). They are referred to as outcome areas in these workplans and programme documents.

8. **Expected accomplishments:** expected accomplishments are the intermediate benefits or changes for end-users resulting from the work carried out by the Convention bodies and institutions together with Parties and other stakeholders, provided that the required resources are available. While one body or institution cannot entirely control the completion of a given expected accomplishment, the body or institution concerned should nevertheless be able to critically influence or have a major role in its achievement. Expected accomplishments are the key programmatic building blocks in making progress towards the operational objectives. Achieving them is the main performance measure for the Convention bodies and institutions. They constitute the “promises” that Convention bodies and institutions make to Parties about what will happen as a consequence of Parties providing resources and committing to the priorities identified.

9. **Outputs/work packages:** in order to achieve the expected accomplishments, the Convention bodies and institutions produce outputs. These are the concrete products or services to be delivered. Identical or similar outputs can be frequently produced, or the number of outputs produced under one expected accomplishment can be very high. In such cases, the workplan document refers to “work packages” as a common nominator for activities or group of activities that will be carried out for the production of the outputs.

10. **Performance indicators:** At the planning stage, the RBM approach requires the establishment of an approach that will support the verification of the achievement of the expected accomplishments later on. A performance indicator is a characteristic or a benchmark that is used to measure or indicate progress, over the four-year period, towards achieving the expected accomplishments. The key elements of performance indicators are that they can be reliably measured and that they are valid, that is, they measure what they say they do.

11. **Targets:** in the planning and budget cycle of the Convention, setting targets supports the focusing of biennial programme delivery on the expected accomplishment that is designed for a four-year period. Targets are often quantitative and serve as a mid-term milestone for the performance indicator. They are important elements in defining the resource requirements.

### III. The strategic orientation and priorities of the secretariat in 2012–2015

12. Through the adoption of The Strategy, the Convention’s stakeholders agreed long-term strategic objectives and relatively specific operational objectives.<sup>1</sup> In the nearly four years that have passed since the start of the implementation of The Strategy in 2008, numerous significant steps have been taken to meet the objectives. From the perspective of work carried out through the COP and its subsidiary bodies, the following achievements may be noted, among others:

- A global system to report on performance in meeting the operational objectives of The Strategy is in place. It enables a review of progress made and effective identification of further action;

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<sup>1</sup> The four strategic objectives contained in The Strategy target: (1) improved living conditions of populations affected by desertification, land degradation and drought; (2) improved conditions of ecosystems in affected areas; (3) generation of global benefits; and (4) mobilization of resources through partnerships. The five operational objectives contained in The Strategy deal with: (1) advocacy, awareness-raising and education; (2) the policy framework; (3) science, technology and knowledge; (4) capacity-building; and (5) financing and technology transfer.

- The development of tools for assessing impact through monitoring the progress made in meeting the strategic objectives is well under way;
- Organized support is provided to regional cooperation, including coordinated assistance to facilitating national implementation;
- The importance of addressing desertification/land degradation and drought (DLDD) is increasingly recognized at the highest level, and within a widening group of stakeholders;
- Key cooperation partners, most notably the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), as well as a growing number of renowned scientific institutions and experts, are increasingly involved in the implementation of the Convention at various levels;
- Decision-making under the Convention has become more focused, and better linked with global changes and trends; and
- The accountability of the Convention bodies, that is the CST, the CRIC, the secretariat and the GM, has improved through their move to an RBM system, by which all of their resources are linked to the achievements agreed by the COP.

13. Since the adoption of The Strategy, some difficulties and constraints have been faced. In building the reporting and review process for Parties, finding a proper balance between the requirement for accurate and harmonized monitoring and the capacity of country Parties to carry out their tasks remains a challenge. As advocacy and outreach for the Convention expand, gaps in information and knowledge specific to the Convention and its key aspects, and the need to urgently address these gaps, have become apparent. At the national level, alignment of priorities with The Strategy, optimal use of synergies and effective engagement of partners have not advanced as well as they could have, which calls for further development of the tools and support mechanisms that are geared to assist affected countries to implement The Strategy. These difficulties were reflected in the national reports that were submitted in 2010, and they were also highlighted during the informal consultations on the planned priorities of the secretariat that took place in the sidelines of the ninth session of the CRIC in February 2011.

14. Against this background, the secretariat has built its 2012–2015 workplan on the continuation of the priorities set in The Strategy and related decisions, taking into account the feedback received from Parties and within the limits of its mandate. The overall aim of the secretariat remains to provide such services and expertise to the COP and its subsidiary bodies as enable well-founded decision-making and focused, successful action in advancing the implementation of The Strategy. Particular attention is paid to the following interlinked areas of work:

(a) **Increasing the political momentum:** The secretariat will continue to promote the Convention to various stakeholders, with the aim of generating more political and financial support for the implementation of the Convention and The Strategy. Success in this area requires solid scientific facts as well as thorough policy analysis on the benefits of addressing DLDD in the context of poverty reduction, climate change and food security, among other issues, and active participation and high visibility in relevant processes and events;

(b) **Moving towards global target-setting:** In the coming years, completion of the framework and tools for impact monitoring and the 2012 national reporting on progress made in meeting the strategic objectives will lead to the first systematic impact assessment under the Convention. Further development of the reporting on and review of performance,

as well as preparations for the mid-term review of The Strategy, represent opportunities to introduce specific targets for the implementation of the Convention, with the aim of fostering the achievement of concrete results in addressing DLDD;

(c) **Improving conditions for national implementation:** The secretariat will support regional cooperation and coordination, efficient information exchange and networking, and targeted capacity-building in order to effectively assist affected countries to implement the Convention and The Strategy. Among the priorities in this context will be active cooperation with key organizations such as the GEF, UNDP, UNEP and the World Bank.

15. In order to efficiently carry out its tasks, the secretariat will improve its knowledge-management functions and place particular emphasis on building and strengthening partnerships with programmes and institutions that have proven capacities to contribute to different aspects of The Strategy.

#### IV. The workplan of the secretariat for 2012–2015

##### Subprogramme 1 – Advocacy, awareness-raising and education

*To actively influence relevant international, national and local processes and actors in adequately addressing desertification/land degradation and drought-related issues.*

Outcome area:		Risks/assumptions:
<b>1.1 Desertification/land degradation and drought (DLDD)</b> issues and the synergies with climate change adaptation/mitigation and biodiversity conservation are effectively communicated among key constituencies at the international, national and local levels		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Resources are available to produce outreach material and related activities</li> <li>- A credible and interesting set of data and political messages for outreach purposes can be derived from the Convention process and other relevant sources</li> <li>- The Convention’s website and other communication tools are upgraded, including the introduction of a content management system and online library links</li> </ul>
Expected accomplishments (2012–2015)	Performance indicators (2012–2015)	Work packages and main outputs/milestones (2012–2013)
1.1.1. Awareness of addressing DLDD as one of the solutions to key global challenges increased through the Convention’s communication and awareness-raising activities	The extent to which Parties and other stakeholders use the Convention’s awareness-raising programmes and material  <u>Target for 2013</u>  <i>Increase from 2011 in UNCCD website visits, number of articles addressing DLDD or sustainable land management (SLM) published, media requests and LandScan subscribers</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Awareness-raising and Convention promotion</li> <li>- Media relations and public outreach</li> <li>- Website and intranet</li> <li>- Online and offline library information services including Land Scan</li> <li>- Support to education on DLDD in cooperation with United Nations system organizations and other partners</li> <li>- Region-specific awareness-raising activities</li> </ul>

*To be noted: Communicating the importance of financing SLM is contained in the joint work programme with the GM. Related outputs and work packages include joint or shared information materials on key DLDD issues that have relevance for resource mobilization*

<b>Outcome area:</b>	<b>Risks/assumptions:</b>
1.2 DLDD issues are addressed in relevant international forums, including those pertaining to agricultural trade, climate change adaptation, biodiversity conservation and sustainable use, rural development, sustainable development and poverty reduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Parties actively support and further ascertain the role and mandate of the Convention in their capacity also as Parties to the other Rio conventions and as members of relevant international institutions</li> <li>- Targeted international forums, including the Rio +20 meeting, are prepared to include DLDD issues in their considerations and/or decisions</li> </ul>

<b>Expected accomplishments (2012–2015)</b>	<b>Performance indicators (2012–2015)</b>	<b>Work packages and main outputs/milestones (2012–2013)</b>
1.2.1 The Convention process is increasingly recognized as a normative reference and the Convention secretariat nominated a global focal point for DLDD issues	<p>Number of invitations to the secretariat to co-organize, chair or speak at high-level events</p> <p><i>Target for 2013</i> <i>10% increase from 2011</i></p> <p>The extent to which DLDD issues are referred to in the decisions of the United Nations meetings or the regional and subregional meetings that the secretariat has addressed</p> <p><i>Target for 2013</i> <i>The outcomes of 40% of the high level meetings that the secretariat has addressed mention the Convention</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Preparation of substantive contributions to events that involve high-level advocacy</li> <li>- Preparation of inputs to relevant, selected international meetings and processes</li> <li>- Convention representation in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, Northern Mediterranean and Central and Eastern Europe including inputs to key regional or subregional processes and meetings</li> </ul>

<b>Outcome area:</b>	<b>Risks/assumptions:</b>
1.3 CSOs and the scientific community in the North and the South are increasingly engaged as stakeholders in the Convention's processes, and DLDD is addressed in their advocacy, awareness-raising and education initiatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Country Parties accept and support the active and important role of CSOs</li> <li>- Institutional capacity of CSOs accredited to UNCCD to undertake and follow up on major initiatives</li> </ul>

<b>Expected accomplishments (2012–2015)</b>	<b>Performance indicators (2012–2015)</b>	<b>Work packages and main outputs/milestones (2012–2013)</b>
1.3.1 CSO contributions to the meetings and processes of the Convention are effectively facilitated	<p>The extent to which CSO participation to Convention meetings is balanced</p> <p><i>Target for 2013</i> <i>CSO representation at CRIC 11 covers all regions and is balanced in terms of gender and expertise</i></p> <p>The extent to which CSOs present their positions during COP and CRIC deliberations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Facilitation of the participation of CSOs in Convention meetings</li> <li>- Support for the involvement and contribution of CSOs in the Convention process</li> <li>- Regional cooperation with CSOs</li> </ul>

Expected accomplishments (2012–2015)	Performance indicators (2012–2015)	Work packages and main outputs/milestones (2012–2013)
	<p><i>Target for 2013</i></p> <p><i>CSOs present their positions on at least three CRIC 11 agenda items</i></p>	

## Subprogramme 2 – Policy framework

*To support the creation of enabling environments for promoting solutions to combat desertification/land degradation and mitigate the effects of drought.*

Outcome area:	Risks/assumptions:
<p><b>2.1</b> The policy, institutional, financial and socio-economic drivers of desertification/land degradation and barriers to SLM are assessed, and appropriate measures to remove these barriers are recommended</p>	Parties are willing to support the assessment of drivers of DLDD and barriers to SLM, and to recommend measures to remove these barriers
<p><b>2.2</b> Affected country Parties revise their national action programmes (NAPs) into strategic documents supported by biophysical and socio-economic baseline information and include them in integrated investment frameworks</p>	Affected country Parties increasingly integrate NAPs and the NAP priorities into their national strategic planning frameworks
<p><b>2.3</b> Affected country Parties integrate their NAPs, SLM and land degradation issues into development planning and relevant sectoral and investment plans and policies</p>	

Expected accomplishments (2012–2015)	Performance indicators (2012–2015)	Work packages and main outputs/milestones (2012–2013)
<p>2.1.1 Affected country Parties have increased support from major multilateral cooperation organizations and programmes in devising their NAPs and SLM, and addressing DLDD</p>	<p>The extent to which the policies and approaches of UNDP<sup>2</sup>, UNEP<sup>3</sup>, WMO<sup>4</sup>, FAO,<sup>5</sup> UNESCO<sup>6</sup> and IUCN<sup>7</sup> reflect the work carried out under the Convention</p> <p><i>Target for 2013</i></p> <p><i>UNDP, UNEP, WMO and IUCN each specifically address the Convention or DLDD in at least one policy or programme</i></p>	<p>- Cooperation with United Nations system organizations and other relevant partners, most notably UNDP, UNEP, WMO, FAO, UNESCO and IUCN, on the implementation of agreed cooperation frameworks, including collaboration on policies and programmes that deal with DLDD or SLM, and joint information products; inputs to relevant meetings; and internal coordination and information delivery</p>

<sup>2</sup> United Nations Development Programme.

<sup>3</sup> United Nations Environment Programme.

<sup>4</sup> World Meteorological Organization.

<sup>5</sup> Food and Agriculture Organization.

<sup>6</sup> United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

<sup>7</sup> World Conservation Union.



Expected accomplishments (2012–2015)	Performance indicators (2012–2015)	Work packages and main outputs/milestones (2012–2013)
		- Joint activities to address DLDD and promote SLM with other organizations: CFC <sup>8</sup> , UN-Habitat <sup>9</sup> , UNV <sup>10</sup> and UNU <sup>11</sup>

*To be noted:* Supporting countries in NAP alignment and mainstreaming of SLM is contained in the joint work programme with the GM. Related outputs and work packages include information products, support to 25 countries per year, subregional workshops and participation in a GEF funded global programme to support NAP alignment.

*To be noted:* Support to regional cooperation and coordination to address DLDD and advance SLM is contained in the joint work programme with the GM. Related outputs and work packages include services to the regional advisory committees according to the agreed regional work programmes, support to the alignment of the regional and subregional action programmes, and organization of regional meetings preparatory to the sessions of the COP and its subsidiary bodies.

Outcome area:	Risks/assumptions:
<b>2.4</b> Developed country Parties mainstream the objectives of the Convention and SLM interventions into their development cooperation programmes/projects in line with their support to national sectoral and investment plans	Developed country Parties are willing to assign higher priority to the objectives agreed upon under the Convention

Expected accomplishments (2012–2015)	Performance indicators (2012–2015)	Work packages and main outputs/milestones (2012–2013)
2.4.1 SLM/DLDD issues are mainstreamed into development agendas	The extent to which developed countries place DLDD issues on the agenda of multilateral policy forums  <i>Target for 2013</i>  <i>SLM/DLDD discussed by G20 and featured in EU Presidency conclusions</i>	Promotion of DLDD issues to developed countries, including the launch of a network of influencers and promotion of SLM/DLDD in the context of OECD-DAC <sup>12</sup> , G20 and the EU

Outcome area:	Risks/assumptions:
<b>2.5</b> Mutually reinforcing measures among desertification/land degradation action programmes and biodiversity and climate change mitigation and adaptation are introduced or strengthened in order to enhance the impact of interventions	Stakeholders of other conventions are willing to cooperate and actively pursue synergies, which include the Convention agenda and related issues.

<sup>8</sup> Common Fund for Commodities.

<sup>9</sup> United Nations Human Settlements Programme.

<sup>10</sup> United Nations Volunteers.

<sup>11</sup> United Nations University.

<sup>12</sup> The Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development.

Expected accomplishments (2012–2015)	Performance indicators (2012–2015)	Work packages and main outputs/milestones (2012–2013)
2.5.1 Improved understanding of the importance of DLDD and SLM in addressing climate change and biodiversity	The extent to which the Convention, DLDD or SLM is referred to in documents and decisions concerning climate change and biodiversity  <i>Target for 2013</i>  <i>At least three decisions concerning climate change or biodiversity refer to DLDD or the Convention</i>	- Participation in the Joint Liaison Group and cooperation with the secretariats of the other Rio conventions  - Promotion of the contribution of SLM to addressing climate change and biodiversity through substantive inputs to and follow-up of relevant meetings, joint publications and outreach with selected partners, and the provision of information to affected country Parties and other key stakeholders
2.5.2 Improved understanding of the interlinkages between implementation of the Convention and addressing food security, water scarcity and drought, forestry, gender issues and migration	The extent to which the Convention, DLDD or SLM is referred to in the documents and decisions concerning food security, water scarcity and drought, forestry, gender issues and migration, building on inputs made by the secretariat  <i>Target for 2013</i>  <i>At least three documents or decisions concerning the topics mentioned above refer to DLDD or the Convention</i>	Advocacy on the interlinkages between implementation of the Convention and addressing food security, water scarcity and drought mitigation, gender issues, migration and forest issues, including inputs to key meetings and processes, policy cooperation with relevant institutions and organization, and preparation of information

### Subprogramme 3 – Science, technology and knowledge

*To become a global authority on scientific and technical knowledge pertaining to desertification/land degradation and mitigation of the effects of drought.*

Outcome area:	Risks/assumptions:	
<b>3.1</b> National monitoring and vulnerability assessments of biophysical and socio-economic trends in affected countries are supported	Affected countries are willing to prepare and capable of preparing assessments and case studies and of reporting on them under the Convention	
<b>3.1.(a) Substantive preparation of the assessment of progress in meeting the strategic and operational objectives of The Strategy</b>		
Expected accomplishments (2012–2015)	Performance indicators (2012–2015)	Work packages and main outputs/milestones (2012–2013)
3.1.1 Effective support to affected Parties in conducting assessments of implementation in meeting the five operational objectives under the Strategy	The extent to which the reports of Parties follow the reporting guidelines  <i>Target for 2013</i>  <i>At least 75% of the reports received follow the guidelines</i>	- Provision of guidelines, templates and other tools to assist Parties during the reporting and review process concerning performance indicators for operational objectives 1–5  - CRIC documentation on findings relating to the operational objectives, and on the related iterative process

Expected accomplishments (2012–2015)	Performance indicators (2012–2015)	Work packages and main outputs/milestones (2012–2013)
3.1.2 Effective support to Parties in monitoring impact, with focus on progress made in meeting the strategic objectives under The Strategy	The extent to which the reports of affected countries follow the reporting guidelines  <u>Target for 2013</u>  <i>At least 75% of the reports received follow the guidelines</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Preparation of the CRIC review of progress in meeting operational objectives 1–5</li> <li>- Regional assistance to the reporting on and review of progress in meeting operational objectives 1–5</li> <li>- Provision of guidelines, templates and other tools to assist Parties during the reporting and review process concerning impact indicators for strategic objectives 1–4</li> <li>- Preparation of the CRIC review of progress in meeting strategic objectives 1–4</li> <li>- CRIC documentation on findings relating to the strategic objectives, and on the related iterative process for the refinement of impact indicators</li> <li>- Regional assistance to the reporting on and review of progress in meeting strategic objectives 1–4</li> <li>- Support to the CST in the provision of inputs to the CRIC on the reporting process</li> <li>- “DLDD outlook” publication on the findings of the reporting</li> <li>- Pilot impact indicator tracking exercises at the national level</li> </ul>

### 3.1.(b) Support to the review and assessment of progress in implementing The Strategy

Expected accomplishments (2012–2015)	Performance indicators (2012–2015)	Work packages and main outputs/milestones (2012–2013)
3.1.3 Effective support to CRIC in reviewing and assessing progress in implementing The Strategy	The extent to which the CRIC is provided by Parties and other reporting entities with information that is comparable and relevant for monitoring the status of implementation of The Strategy  <u>Target for 2013</u>  <i>Parties provide positive feedback on the measures taken to improve the quality of data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Technical upgrades and maintenance of the PRAIS portal</li> <li>- Methodological improvements to PRAIS</li> <li>- Preparation of the CRIC sessions to consider best practices</li> <li>- Facilitation of the mid-term evaluation</li> <li>- Preparation for meetings of the CRIC</li> </ul>

<b>Outcome area:</b>		<b>Risks/assumptions:</b>
<b>3.2</b> A baseline based on the most robust data available on biophysical and socio-economic trends is developed and relevant scientific approaches are gradually harmonized		The political will of the Parties and low capacity in some affected countries
<b>Expected accomplishments (2012–2015)</b>	<b>Performance indicators (2012–2015)</b>	<b>Work packages and main outputs/milestones (2012–2013)</b>
3.2.1 Effective support to the CST to guide the development of national and global baselines for assessing progress in meeting strategic objectives 1–3	The extent to which the background information provided by the secretariat is reflected in CST recommendations  <u>Target for 2013</u>  <i>At least 75% of the information provided by the secretariat is reflected in CST recommendations</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Development of harmonized approaches to establish national and regional baselines on strategic objectives 1–3</li> <li>- Development of a methodological approach to establish a baseline for a global assessment of progress</li> <li>- Regional support to developing the baselines</li> </ul>
<b>Outcome area:</b>		<b>Risks/assumptions:</b>
<b>3.3</b> Knowledge of biophysical and socio-economic factors and of their interactions in affected areas is improved to enable better decision-making		The scientific community is willing to actively support the Convention implementation process
<b>Expected accomplishments (2012–2015)</b>	<b>Performance indicators (2012–2015)</b>	<b>Work packages and main outputs/milestones (2012–2013)</b>
3.3.1 Effective support to the CST in advancing knowledge of the biophysical and socio-economic factors of DLDD and of related interactions in affected areas	The extent to which background information for and outcomes of the Convention’s scientific conferences are disseminated in a timely manner to a large group of recipients  <u>Target for 2013</u>  <i>The outcomes of the second scientific conference are made available online at least three months before COP 11</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Follow-up of the assessment on how to provide international, interdisciplinary scientific advice to the Convention process and how to consider that advice</li> <li>- Support for the preparations and follow-up of the Convention’s second scientific conference</li> <li>- Support for the preparations for the Convention’s third scientific conference</li> <li>- Regional support to the Convention’s scientific conferences</li> <li>- A contribution to the E-DLDD partnership</li> </ul>

Outcome area:	Risks/assumptions:	
<p><b>3.4</b> Knowledge of the interactions between climate change adaptation, drought mitigation and restoration of degraded land in affected areas is improved to develop tools to assist decision-making</p>	<p>The independent nature of processes relating to climate change adaptation will not be a factor limiting the development of such tools</p>	
Expected accomplishments (2012–2015)	Performance indicators (2012–2015)	Work packages and main outputs/milestones (2012–2013)
<p>3.4.1 Effective support to the CST in addressing interlinkages between the agenda of the CST and the agendas of other organizations and bodies relating to the interactions between climate change adaptation, drought mitigation and the restoration of degraded lands</p>	<p>The extent to which the background information of the secretariat on interlinkages is reflected in CST recommendations</p> <p><i>Target for 2013</i></p> <p><i>At least 75% of the information provided by the secretariat is reflected in CST recommendations</i></p> <p>The extent to which the actions and needs of the CST are reflected in the work of those scientific bodies and organizations that the secretariat has addressed</p> <p><i>Target for 2013</i></p> <p><i>At least one of the bodies or organizations that has been addressed by the secretariat refers to the CST in its report or conclusions</i></p>	<p>Support to the CST in addressing interlinkages between its agenda and the agendas of other relevant organizations and bodies, including the scientific subsidiary bodies of the COPs of UNFCCC and the CBD, the GEF STAP<sup>13</sup>, the IPCC<sup>14</sup> and IPBES<sup>15</sup></p>
<p>3.4.2 Improved knowledge and understanding of the mutual benefits of measures to address drought mitigation and the restoration of degraded land</p>	<p>The extent to which background information on drought mitigation is reflected in CST recommendations and COP decisions</p> <p><i>Target for 2013</i></p> <p><i>At least 75% of the information provided by the secretariat is reflected in CST recommendations</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promotion of scientific cooperation on drought mitigation in the context of the implementation of the Convention</li> <li>- Support to regional cooperation and advocacy on drought</li> </ul>

<sup>13</sup> The Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel of the Global Environment Facility.

<sup>14</sup> Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.

<sup>15</sup> Intergovernmental Panel on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services.

Outcome area:	Risks/assumptions:
3.5 Effective knowledge-sharing systems, including traditional knowledge, <sup>16</sup> are in place at the global, regional, subregional and national levels to support policymakers and end-users, including through the identification and sharing of best practices and success stories	Parties are willing to use and develop knowledge-sharing systems

Expected accomplishments (2012–2015)	Performance indicators (2012–2015)	Work packages and main outputs/milestones (2012–2013)
3.5.1 Effective support to the CST in promoting the use of scientific knowledge to support decision-making concerning the Convention	<p>The extent to which partners support or join in the scientific knowledge brokering activities</p> <p><i>Target for 2013</i></p> <p><i>10% increase of involved partners on 2011</i></p> <p>The extent to which the Convention's SKBS is used by Parties and other stakeholders</p> <p><i>Target for 2013</i></p> <p><i>The SKBS is launched</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support to the CST in developing the scientific knowledge-brokering system (SKBS)</li> <li>- Support to the development and updating of CST-related databases</li> </ul>

Outcome area:	Risks/assumptions:
3.6 Science and technology networks and institutions relevant to DLDD are engaged to support the implementation of the Convention	<p>The political will of the Parties to engage in and finance science and technology networks and institutions in affected countries</p> <p>The dynamism of the scientific community in spontaneously articulating its interest in supporting the Convention implementation process</p>

Expected accomplishments (2012–2015)	Performance indicators (2012–2015)	Work packages and main outputs/milestones (2012–2013)
3.6.1 The secretariat effectively supports the CST in improving the provisions for the engagement of scientists and scientific institutions	<p>The extent to which the background information of the secretariat on how to improve provisions for the engagement of scientists and scientific institutions is reflected in CST recommendations</p> <p><i>Target for 2013</i></p> <p><i>At least 75% of the information provided by the secretariat is reflected in CST recommendations</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Organization of work in CST sessions and CST Bureau meetings</li> <li>- Regional support to strengthening scientific exchange and networking</li> </ul>

<sup>16</sup> Excluding traditional knowledge on genetic resources.

## Subprogramme 4 – Capacity-building

*To identify and address capacity-building needs to prevent and reverse desertification/land degradation and mitigate the effects of drought.*

<b>Outcome area:</b>		<b>Risks/assumptions:</b>
<p><b>4.1</b> Countries which have carried out the national capacity self-assessment (NCSA) implement the resulting action plans to develop the necessary capacity at the individual, institutional and systemic levels to tackle DLDD issues at the national and local levels</p> <p><b>4.2</b> Those countries which have not previously undertaken capacity needs assessments engage in relevant assessment processes to identify capacity needs for tackling DLDD at the national and local levels</p>		Organizations and institutions are willing to support the development of capacity-building linked with the Convention
<b>Expected accomplishments (2012–2015)</b>	<b>Performance indicators (2012–2015)</b>	<b>Work packages and main outputs/milestones (2012–2013)</b>
4.1.1 Opportunities for targeted capacity-building under the Convention are improved	<p>The extent to which Parties participate in capacity-building that addresses Convention-related needs</p> <p><i>Target for 2013</i></p> <p><i>An increase on 2011</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Further development of the secretariat webpage on capacity-building</li> <li>- Building partnerships for the provision of targeted capacity-building in the context of the Convention, including the fellowship programme</li> <li>- Promotion of the “Special Initiative for Africa” to develop synergistic investment projects</li> </ul>

## Subprogramme 5 – Financing and technology transfer

*To mobilize and improve the targeting and coordination of national, bilateral and multilateral financial and technological resources in order to increase their impact and effectiveness.*

<b>Outcome area:</b>	<b>Risks/assumptions:</b>
<b>5.1</b> Affected country Parties develop integrated investment frameworks for leveraging national, bilateral and multilateral resources with a view to increasing the effectiveness and impact of interventions	Country Parties and other relevant stakeholders are ready to allocate resources to achieve the objectives of The Strategy
<b>5.2</b> Developed country Parties provide substantial, adequate, timely and predictable financial resources to support domestic initiatives to reverse and prevent desertification/land degradation and mitigate the effects of drought	
<b>5.3</b> Parties increase their efforts to mobilize financial resources from international financial institutions, facilities and funds, including the GEF, by promoting the Convention’s SLM agenda within the governing bodies of these institutions.	IFIs, the GEF Council and other facilities and funds are willing to assign higher priority to SLM issues

Outcome area:	Risks/assumptions:
<p><b>5.4</b> Innovative sources of finance and financing mechanisms are identified to combat desertification/land degradation and mitigate the effects of drought, including from the private sector, market-based mechanisms, trade, foundations and CSOs, and other financing mechanisms for climate change adaptation and mitigation, biodiversity conservation and sustainable use, and hunger and poverty reduction</p> <p><b>5.5</b> Access to technology by affected country Parties is facilitated through adequate financing, effective economic and policy incentives and technical support, most notably within the framework of South-South and North-South cooperation</p>	<p>Innovative sources of finance and financing mechanisms can be identified and accessed</p>

Expected accomplishments (2012–2015)	Performance indicators (2012–2015)	Work packages and main outputs/milestones (2012–2013)
<p>5.1.1. Increased understanding of the importance of DLDD and SLM on the part of the GEF, IFAD, the World Bank and regional banks</p>	<p>The extent to which the policies and approaches of the GEF, IFAD and the World Bank reflect the priorities set under the Convention</p> <p><i>Targets for 2013</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Increased cooperation and coordination between the secretariats of the GEF and the Convention</i></li> <li>- <i>IFAD and the World Bank each specifically address the Convention or DLDD in at least one policy or programme</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promotion of financing for SLM from GEF, IFAD, the World Bank and the regional banks through inputs to governing body meetings and/or exchanges at the senior management level</li> <li>- Promotion of financing for SLM from relevant funds, including thematically oriented and private funds, through inputs to governing body meetings and/or exchanges at the senior management level</li> <li>- Implementation of the Joint Plan of Action between the secretariats of the GEF and the Convention</li> <li>- Participation in the GEF land degradation task force</li> </ul>

**To be noted:** Promotion of a policy environment that is more conducive to financing for the Convention through the implementation of the common fundraising strategy is contained in the joint work programme with the GM. Related outputs and work packages include joint or shared production of material on resource needs, and priorities and policy arguments for effective resource mobilization and outreach with potential donors and partners.

**To be noted:** The promotion of opportunities for SLM initiatives to access innovative sources of financing is contained in the joint work programme with the GM. Related outputs and work packages include the development of innovative approaches for marketing DLDD/SLM issues.



## Subprogramme 6 - Management support for strategy implementation

### (a) Executive direction and management

Expected accomplishments (2012–2015)	Performance indicators (2012–2015)	Work packages and main outputs/milestones (2012–2013)
6.1 Improved integrity and coherence of the Convention process	The extent to which Parties express their satisfaction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Strategic planning for the Convention process, including support to target setting and organization of related monitoring and evaluation processes</li> <li>- Organization of internal planning including the preparation of workplans, as well as coordination, communication and quality assurance</li> <li>- Organization of substantive servicing of the COP, the CRIC and the CST</li> <li>- Preparation of the COP Bureau meetings</li> <li>- Carrying out of legal issues</li> </ul>

### (b) Conference services

Expected accomplishments (2012–2015)	Performance indicators (2012–2015)	Work packages and main outputs/milestones (2012–2013)
6.2 Parties are satisfied with improved conditions for taking informed decisions at the level of the COP and its subsidiary bodies	<p>The extent to which arrangements to organize the sessions of the COP and its subsidiary bodies improve</p> <p><i>Target for 2013</i></p> <p><i>Positive feedback from Parties about the arrangements at CRIC 11 and the third special session of the CST (CST S-3)</i></p> <p>The number of official documents promptly and effectively submitted to Parties for consideration at sessions of the COP and its subsidiary bodies</p> <p><i>Target for 2013</i></p> <p><i>Increased percentage of prompt submission of documentation</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The preparatory processes leading to the organization of the COP and meetings of its subsidiary bodies over the biennium 2012-2013, including negotiation of the host country agreements, conference services and facilities set-up plans</li> <li>- Organization of CRIC 11 and CST S-3: sending of invitations, facilitation of participation, document preparation, processing and reporting</li> <li>- Organization of COP 11, CRIC 12 and CST 11: sending of invitations, facilitation of participation, document preparation, processing and reporting</li> <li>- Organization of 16 COP/CRIC/CST Bureau meetings in 2012–2013</li> </ul>

Expected accomplishments (2012–2015)	Performance indicators (2012–2015)	Work packages and main outputs/milestones (2012–2013)
6.3 Exchanges among Parties' representatives, scientific experts and/or other key stakeholders are efficiently facilitated	<p>The extent to which requested meetings, workshops and seminars are organized promptly and within the limits of the allocated budget</p> <p><i>Target for 2013</i></p> <p><i>Positive feedback from partners in the organization of the meetings</i></p> <p>The extent to which requested publications, documentation and information materials are processed promptly and within the limits of the allocated budget</p> <p><i>Target for 2013</i></p> <p><i>Positive feedback from units involved in the production of the publications, documentation and information material</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support in the organization of other UNCCD meetings than those of the COP and its subsidiary bodies</li> <li>- Support in the organization of eight Adaptation Fund Board meetings</li> <li>- Support in processing Convention publications, information/education materials and documentation</li> </ul>

**(c) Administration, finance and human resources**

Expected accomplishments (2012–2015)	Performance indicators (2012–2015)	Work packages and main outputs/milestones (2012–2013)
6.4 The secretariat's financial and human resources are administered effectively and efficiently, and in accordance with the financial rules of the Convention and the regulations and rules of the United Nations	<p>The proportion of actual expenditure compared to the approved budget</p> <p><i>Target for 2013 100%</i></p> <p>The extent to which staff members' training requirements are met to implement the work programme of the secretariat</p> <p><i>Target for 2013</i></p> <p><i>At least 30% of the staff participates in training relating to their own work</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Budgeting and financial management</li> <li>- Carrying out of administrative tasks including audit arrangements, travel, staff development and internal policies</li> <li>- Preparation of the move to IPSAS and ERP (replacement of IMIS)</li> </ul>
6.5 Improved information and communication technology services of the secretariat	<p>The extent to which information and communication technology services meet the secretariat's requirements</p> <p><i>Target for 2013</i></p> <p><i>The staff recognizes improvements in ICT services</i></p> <p>The extent to which Parties and other users express their satisfaction with services at conferences</p> <p><i>Target for 2013</i></p> <p><i>No complaints from Parties</i></p>	<p>Provision of ICT services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ICT network architecture plans for Convention sessions</li> <li>- The secretariat's communication tools are assessed and updated</li> <li>- Preparation, technical maintenance and update of the knowledge-management system and various databases</li> <li>- Continuous maintenance of ICT services and user support</li> </ul>

## **V. Conclusions and recommendations**

**16. Parties may wish to review the proposed 2012–2015 workplan of the secretariat and approve the strategic orientation set out in the workplan, while taking into account the specific requests and tasks addressed to the secretariat in other decisions at COP 10.**

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