



Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention

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Review of financial flows for the implementation of the Convention

Preliminary analysis of information contained in reports from affected and developed country Parties, United Nations agencies and intergovernmental organizations and the Global Environment Facility, as well as the Global Mechanism, on financial flows for the implementation of the Convention

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Note by the secretariat

Summary

This document contains the synthesis and preliminary analysis of information submitted by country Parties and other reporting entities through the Standard Financial Annex and Programme and Project Sheet.

The first section of this report presents the scope and coverage of the analysis, as well as its constraints and limitations. The second section provides financial statistics and an overview of some of the most distinctive features and patterns of UNCCD financing from a global perspective that emerged from this reporting cycle. As this is the second time reporting entities report against the financial annexes, this document also includes an analysis of trends wherever applicable. The third and fourth sections contain conclusions and recommendations for consideration by the Parties at the eleventh session of the CRIC.

Considerations regarding the reporting process, including possible refinement in the set of performance indicators and associated methodologies are included in document ICCD/CRIC(11)/15 feeding the iterative process.

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List of abbreviations

CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CEE	Central and Eastern Europe
CRIC	Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GM	Global Mechanism
LAC	Latin America and the Caribbean
ODA	Official Development Assistance
PPS	Programme and Project Sheet
PRAIS	performance review and assessment of the implementation system
RAC	relevant activity code
SFA	Standard Financial Annex
SRAP	subregional action programme
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

I. Introduction

A. Objectives

1. The overall objective of this report is to present and analyse the financial flows for the implementation of the Convention, on the basis of the information made available by country Parties and other reporting entities through the Standard Financial Annex (SFA) and Programme and Project Sheet (PPS) for the 2010–2011 biennium. The analysis was conducted by the Global Mechanism (GM) in conformity with decision 13/COP.9.
2. The financial data, statistics and analyses included in this document originate from the data submitted by affected and developed country Parties, the GM and the Global Environment Facility (GEF) through the performance review and assessment of the implementation system (PRAIS). Only reports submitted by 30 October 2012, the official deadline for the online submission of the report, were included in the analysis.
3. The underlying objective of this document is to improve the understanding of the status and trends of financial flows for Convention-related activities and their evolution from the previous reporting cycle (covering the 2008–2009 biennium), as well as to inform on the most relevant findings and provide recommendations for future action.
4. General conclusions are presented at the end of the document, as well as recommendations on the measures that may be put in place to enhance the financial flows for Convention-related activities for consideration by the Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention (CRIC). Using a results-based framework, the CRIC may wish to provide actionable guidance to Parties, Convention institutions and subsidiary bodies, and relevant organizations in order to enable follow-up on targeted recommendations to be put forward to the Conference of the Parties (COP) for its consideration.

B. Scope

5. The present document takes into consideration information provided by 85 reporting entities during the current reporting exercise. This included 71 reports from affected country Parties; 9 from developed country Parties; 1 from the GEF; 1 from the GM; and 3 on subregional action programmes (SRAPs).
6. Additional reports were submitted after the extended deadline, which increased the total number of reports completed. However, as decided by the COP Bureau, only the material received within the extended deadline of 30 October 2012 was submitted to the GM for data analysis and synthesis (see annex, figure 1). Africa reported the highest coverage with 52.8 per cent of countries, followed by Central and Eastern Europe (CEE) with 43.8 per cent; Asia with 39.6 per cent; Northern Mediterranean with 36.4 per cent; and Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) with 33.3 per cent. The total coverage for affected country Parties was 41.6 per cent, while 20 per cent of DCPs completed the reporting exercise.
7. The analysis of UNCCD financial flows and trends contained in this document was conducted in conformity with the analytical framework presented in document ICCD/CRIC(9)/8.

C. Limitations

8. The process of analysing financial data was complex, owing to the many layers of analysis required to produce and integrate subregional, regional and global figures.

9. As illustrated in the annex, approximately 27 per cent of the reports received did not contain SFA data, and 18 per cent did not contain PPS data (see annex, figures 2 and 3). The lack of financial figures represented one of the most relevant constraints to the analysis, whose objective was to inform on the trends in the mobilization of financial resources for the implementation of the Convention, and whose scope was already limited to the reports received within the official, extended deadline. In addition to this, some of the financial annexes were found to be incomplete or showed an inconsistent use of several mandatory fields, which resulted in additional challenges for the analysis.

10. Significant gaps and inconsistencies were found in the “Recipient country(ies) or (sub)region(s)” and “Beneficiary country(ies) or (sub)region(s)” fields (contained in the SFA and PPS, respectively), as several reporting entities associated single financial figures with multiple countries, either within or across regions and subregions. As a result, some commitments and investments could not be taken into account at the regional and subregional levels as they could not be assigned to any specific country or region, although they were included in the computation for the global figures.

11. Some commitments and investments were assigned a Rio marker coefficient of 0, meaning that such activities “did not target desertification”. However, their number was significantly lower than in the previous biennium, as further illustrated in the analysis below and in the annex to this document, providing the underlying tables and figures. Different reporting entities may have adopted different criteria for the Rio marker scoring and different interpretation of the implemented activities, which is an aspect that the CRIC may wish to take into consideration in order to improve future reporting exercises.

12. The analysis of relevant activity codes (RAC) also suffered some limitations, as several reporting entities submitted nested values that could lead to double computations. The level of accuracy of the RAC analysis is therefore to be considered moderate.

13. As a last remark, it should be noted that the trend analysis was affected by several challenges due to the difference in numbers of Parties participating in the reporting exercise: the total coverage for affected country Parties and developed country Parties was 62.7 per cent and 28.6 per cent respectively in the biennium 2008–2009. Moreover, a different, simplified template was introduced for this reporting exercise, following comments and feedback expressed by country Parties.¹ The trends observed between the two bienniums should therefore be regarded as indicative only.

¹ See document ICCD/CRIC(10)/11.

II. Financial resources for the implementation of the Convention

A. Analysis of inputs²

1. Global level of commitments

14. The global amount of commitments reported for the biennium 2010–2011 was USD 134.6 billion (see annex, table 1). This is a nominal figure which is reduced to 119.4 billion if weighted according to the Rio marker coefficients assigned. This figure includes all reporting sources that submitted SFAs, namely: affected country Parties, developed country Parties, the GEF and SRAPs. For the previous biennium the nominal amount of commitments was slightly below USD 50 billion, and reduced to 33.6 billion when weighted using Rio marker coefficients. The commitments raised for Convention-related activities appear therefore to have increased substantially (172 per cent) if compared with the previous reporting exercise; such increase is even higher if weighted values are considered (256 per cent).

15. The observation of data on the level of commitments at the regional and subregional level yielded some noteworthy additional findings. The bulk of commitments (USD 104 billion) targeted activities in Asia: the region accounts for 78.6 per cent of the total commitments by affected country Parties (83.7 per cent if weighted), and for 77.3 per cent of the global commitments (83 per cent if weighted) (see annex, table 3). Such results are mainly due to the high figures reported by one single country in East Asia.

16. In terms of level of nominal commitments, Asia was followed by LAC (USD 17.1 billion); Africa (USD 9.3 billion); Northern Mediterranean (USD 1.9 billion); and CEE (USD 15.8 million) (see annex, tables 2 to 6). If weighted amounts are taken into consideration the order is confirmed, but a remarkably smaller gap is observed between LAC and Africa, which indicates that the latter region assigned higher Rio marker coefficients to its activities.

17. The share of activities targeting desertification “as a principal objective and in support of an action programme” (Rio marker 3) accounts for 78.2 per cent of the global amount of financial commitments (see annex, figure 4). Activities scoring desertification as a principal objective without supporting an action programme (Rio marker 2) represented 10.2 per cent of the nominal total, a similar level (11 per cent) is reported by activities that consider desertification a “significant objective” (Rio marker 1). Activities that were included in the reporting activity but did not target desertification (Rio marker 0) were minimal, below 0.2 per cent of the total.

18. It is interesting to note the remarkable differences from the previous reporting cycle: for 2008–2009 the most targeted coefficient was Rio marker 2 (47 per cent of the total), followed by Rio marker 3 (33 per cent of the total), and Rio marker 1 (13 per cent of the total). Activities not targeting desertification accounted for 7 per cent of the total. This suggests that the financial commitments made in 2010–2011 are increasingly targeting desertification as a principal objective and directed at explicitly supporting the implementation of UNCCD’s action programmes, which represents a very encouraging progress.

² In the analytical framework used for this analysis, ‘inputs’ are defined as the resources mobilized for the implementation of the Convention at all levels and allocated by the various funding sources in support of institutions, programmes, projects, and other relevant initiatives. See document ICCD/CRIC(9)/8.

19. It is also noteworthy that affected country Parties have reported an even bigger majority of commitments (nearly 80 per cent) with a Rio marker coefficient of 3, while Rio marker 2 and Rio marker 1 received a 9.2 and 10.3 per cent score respectively (see annex, figure 5). Activities not targeting desertification (Rio marker 0) are confirmed as having a negligible impact on the overall figure.

20. Rio marker 3 was predominant in Africa and Asia (81 per cent and 88 per cent of the regional total respectively) (see annex, figures 6 and 7). Rio marker 1 was most used in LAC (62.6 per cent of the regional total) and by developed country Parties (66.1 per cent of the total for this group) (see annex, figures 8 and 11), while 60.4 per cent of commitments raised in the Northern Mediterranean region had a Rio marker 2 assigned (see annex, figure 9). Rio marker 0 was only very rarely used (between 0 and 0.4 of the total for all groups of reporting entities, with the exception of CEE, where it represented almost 10 per cent of the total) (see annex, figure 10).

21. The majority of financial commitments were made using mandatory budget authorities as a funding instrument (USD 91.6 billion, 68 per cent of the total), followed by sectoral budget support (USD 23.9 billion, 17.73 per cent of the total) and associated financing (USD 4.2 billion, 3.13 per cent of the total) (see annex, tables 9 to 14). Several other financing instruments were utilized: basket funding; grants; general budget support; concessional loans; credit; discretionary budget authority; direct loans; debt swap; interest concession and off-budget support (in this order). It is to be noted that grants were mainly used by developed country Parties (see annex, table 15) and that the type of funding instrument utilized was not specified for a total of USD 3.5 billion of nominal commitments.

22. In the previous biennium, the most used funding instrument was sectoral budget support, followed by grants and mandatory budget authorities. The trend is hence confirmed for the first and latter instrument, while grants only accounted for 2 per cent of the whole figure in the current reporting cycle (USD 2.7 billion).

23. Mandatory budget authorities, sectoral budget support and associated financing were the three most utilized types of financing instruments for all groups of reporting entities. The only exception was found in the CEE region, where grants were mainly used.

2. Commitments according to funding and reporting sources

24. The reports indicate that financial commitments were made by the governments of about 50 countries, including both developed and developing country Parties. Funding sources also included multilateral entities such as regional development banks, the World Bank, the GEF, the Global Mechanism, United Nations agencies and special programmes and funds. Consistent with the outcomes of the last reporting cycle, commitments rarely exceeded 1 per cent of the respective countries' gross domestic product (GDP).

25. Consistent with the previous biennium, the analysis by funding source revealed that governmental institutions from both developed and developing countries represented by far the most frequent source of financial commitments in about 60 countries. In the other countries, development finance institutions, such as multilateral development banks, played a bigger role. It is interesting to note that private sector sources (including foundations) were mentioned in only a very limited number of SFAs. This may suggest that very few activities are financed by a combination of public and private sources (e.g. public-private partnerships), and/or that relevant private sector activities are not captured by national UNCCD reporting exercises.

26. Developed country Parties reported commitments accounting for a share of 0.6 per cent to 4.7 per cent of their total Official Development Assistance (ODA) outflows, with only one exception, where the share reached almost 20 per cent.

3. Commitments by recipient region

27. Financial commitments were reported for all UNCCD Regional Implementation Annexes (see annex, table 17). The analysis by recipient region shows that the bulk of commitments targeted activities in Asia (USD 104.2 million, 77.5 per cent of the total) followed by LAC (USD 17.3 million, 12.8 per cent of the total); Africa (USD 10.2 billion, 7.6 per cent of the total); Northern Mediterranean (USD 1.9 billion, 1.4 per cent of the total); and CEE (USD 72.9 million, 0.1 per cent of the total). Activities taking place at the global level were taken into account separately, and accounted for 0.6 per cent of the total (USD 0.76 billion).

28. The vast majority of commitments were made in the same region as the funding source. Only one country among the affected country Parties reported commitments targeting an Annex different from their own. This may suggest that the potential of South-South cooperation in financing UNCCD implementation is not yet fully exploited, and/or that relevant South-South cooperation activities are not captured by the national UNCCD reporting exercises.

29. If commitments for 2010–2011 are weighted according to the Rio marker coefficients assigned, the main decrease is to be found in the Northern Mediterranean region, mainly due to a single commitment that was marked as not targeting desertification (Rio marker 0). Another region where the decrease was sharp was CEE, while in other regions the use of coefficients affected the figures only to a lesser extent. The regional distribution of Rio marker coefficients showed similar characteristics to the global analysis presented above, confirming Rio marker 3 as the most utilized coefficient. Mandatory budget authorities and/or sectoral budget support were indicated as the main types of funding utilized across regions, with the exception of CEE, where grants were more frequent. The analysis for this section, however, suffered some limitations owing to the beneficiary country, subregion or region not being specified in many PPSs, as indicated above.

30. From the analysis of the RACs it emerges that the most targeted activities by the commitments raised during the biennium 2010–2011 were: Resource management (960 occurrences); Capacity development and planning (665 occurrences); Capacity-building (282 occurrences); Sustainable land management (277 occurrences); Agriculture (256 occurrences); Natural resource management (238 occurrences); Land conservation (225 occurrences); Water conservation (213 occurrences); Community development (183 occurrences); and Monitoring and research (156 occurrences) (see annex, table 20). A similar distribution was confirmed across all regions, this outlining a global pattern (see annex, tables 21 to 26). It is noteworthy to remark that the Northern Mediterranean region was the only one where Emergency Response featured among the top 10 activities.

31. Compared to the previous biennium, 2008–2009, the amounts committed in the current biennium (both nominal and weighted) increased significantly in LAC, Asia, and especially Africa (see annex, tables 18 and 19). On the other hand, a negative trend was observed in the CEE region, with a remarkable decrease in the amount of commitments. It is to be noted that the comparison could not be performed on commitments targeting the Northern Mediterranean region and commitments having a global scope owing to lack of data for these groups in 2008–2009.

B. Analysis of outputs³

1. Volume of investments

32. Total investments reported in the PPS for the biennium 2010–2011 amounted to approximately USD 104 billion (see annex, table 27). This is a nominal amount, which is reduced to 97.7 billion if weighted according to the Rio marker coefficients assigned. This figure includes all reporting sources that submitted PPSs: affected country Parties, developed country Parties, the GEF, the GM and SRAPs.

33. For the previous biennium, the nominal amount of investments through programmes and projects amounted to USD 11 billion, reduced to 7 billion when weighted according to the Rio marker coefficients. The investments in Convention-related activities therefore appear to have increased substantially if compared with the previous reporting exercise. Such an increase is even higher if weighted values are considered.

34. As with the analysis of financial commitments, Asia was the clear frontrunner region in 2010–2011, having reported investments for USD 93.7 billion (see annex, table 29) which account for 92 per cent of the amount invested by all affected country Parties (94 per cent if weighted) and 90 per cent of the total amount of investments (92 per cent if weighted) by all reporting entities. Such results are largely explained by very high figures reported by one single country in East Asia.

35. In terms of level of nominal investments, Asia was followed by Africa (USD 5.4 billion); Northern Mediterranean (USD 2 billion); LAC (USD 0.2 billion); and CEE (USD 6.2 million) (see annex, tables 28 to 32). If weighted amounts are taken into consideration this order is confirmed.

36. The share of activities targeting desertification “as a principal objective and in support of an action programme” (Rio marker 3) accounts for 86.5 per cent of the global amount of financial investment (see annex, figure 12). Activities scoring desertification as a principal objective without supporting an action programme (Rio marker 2) represented 9 per cent of the nominal total, while 4.1 per cent is the share corresponding to activities that consider desertification a “significant objective” (Rio marker 1). Activities that were included in the reporting activity but did not target desertification (Rio marker 0) were minimal, and considered as having a negligible impact on the total.

37. It is interesting to note that the Rio marker distribution was remarkably different in the previous biennium, when the most targeted coefficient was Rio marker 2 (47 per cent of the total), followed by Rio marker 3 (33 per cent of the total) and Rio marker 1 (13 per cent of the total). A relatively large proportion of investments (slightly above 6 per cent) did not specify the Rio marker coefficient and had to be excluded from the computation. This trend analysis confirms that investments are increasingly targeting desertification and providing support to action programmes implementation, a promising result altogether.

38. Rio marker 3 was predominant in investments in Africa and Asia (59.2 per cent and 91.5 per cent of the regional total respectively) (see annex, figures 13 and 14). Rio marker 1 was most used in LAC (76.8 per cent of the regional total), in the Northern Mediterranean (62.5 per cent of the regional total) and by developed country Parties (48 per cent of the total for this group) (see annex, figures 15 to 18). LAC is where a sharper decrease is found

³ In the analytical framework used for this analysis, ‘outputs’ are defined as proxies of returns on investments in the activities financed, inferred from a quantitative and qualitative analysis of the nature, scope, objectives, expected outcomes and results of these activities (re. document ICCD/CRIC(9)/8).

when Rio marker coefficients are applied to the nominal figures. Rio marker 0 was again only very rarely used.

39. The GEF reported investments for USD 75 million (see annex, table 34), all associated to a Rio marker coefficient of 2 and referring to activities taking place in Annex I (Africa).

40. The GM reported having invested USD 11.4 million in the 2010–2011 biennium (see annex, table 35), through 40 projects. A slight majority of the investments by the GM was directed towards activities having a global scope (USD 4.4 million, representing 39 per cent of the total), followed by activities taking place in Africa (USD 3.3 million, 29 per cent of the total), in the LAC region (USD 2.3 million, 20 per cent of the total), in Asia (1.3 million, 11.5 per cent of the total), and in the CEE region (USD 0.03 million, 0.3 per cent of the total).

41. The analysis performed on the relevant activity codes associated with each programme or project reported through the PPS reveals that the majority of investments focused on: Capacity-building (295 occurrences); Enabling activities (291 occurrences); Advocacy and awareness training (248 occurrences); Water conservation (208 occurrences); Publications and communication material (204 occurrences); Resource management (203 occurrences); Pasture and range management (202 occurrences); Public awareness campaigns (189 occurrences); Adaptation to climate change (156 occurrences); and Mitigation and recovery (136 occurrences) (see annex, table 37). This pattern was confirmed across all regions, with very few exceptions (see annex tables 38 to 42). It is noteworthy to remark that an emergency response measure (namely, Reconstruction of water management systems and infrastructure, 35 occurrences) featured among the most targeted activities of the developed country Parties group only (see annex, table 43).

2. Geographic distribution of investments

42. The largest recipient region is Asia, with nearly USD 94 billion worth of investments, followed by Africa (USD 7.8 billion), Northern Mediterranean (USD 1.9 billion), LAC (USD 0.3 billion), and CEE (USD 7.8 million) (see annex, table 36). Activities having a global scope were considered separately and received investments for USD 103.4 million. The same distribution in the allocation of resources can be found if weighted figures are taken into account. However, it is to be noted that a sharp decrease is observed in global activities, which account for only USD 14 million if weighted, owing to a larger number of investments with low Rio marker coefficients.

43. The results differ from those reported in the previous reporting cycle. In the 2008–2009 biennium the bulk of investments were directed to the LAC region (USD 4.4 billion), followed by Africa (USD 3.1 billion), and Asia (USD 1.1 billion). As mentioned in the introduction, the geographic distribution by beneficiary region was particularly arduous owing to the widespread lack of data for these specific sections in the reports received.

3. Distribution by strategic objective(s) of The Strategy

44. Reporting entities were requested to associate each investment reported through the PPS with one or more of the strategic objectives (SO) of The Strategy.⁴

⁴ SO 1: To improve the living conditions of affected populations; SO 2: To improve the condition of affected ecosystems; SO 3: To generate global benefits through effective implementation of the UNCCD; and SO 4: To mobilize resources to support implementation of the Convention through building effective partnerships between national and international actors.

45. The analysis of the distribution of investments by strategic objective reveals that SO 2, SO 1 and SO 3 (in this order) were targeted frequently by the reporting Parties, and attracted high shares of the total investments (both nominal and weighted) (see annex, figure 19). SO 4, on the contrary, appears to be underrepresented. This result is largely explained by an overwhelming majority of investments targeting the first three objectives reported in the Asian region (see annex, figure 21). However, the same investment pattern is also observed in other regions, such as Africa and CEE (see annex, figures 20 and 24). Countries in the Northern Mediterranean focused their investments on SO 1 and SO 2 (see annex, figure 23), while LAC did so on SO 1 only (see annex, figure 22).

4. Distribution by operational objective(s) of The Strategy

46. Reporting entities were requested to associate each investment reported through the PPS with one or more of the operational objectives (OO) of The Strategy.⁵

47. The analysis of the distribution of investments by operational objective shows OO 2 and OO 4 as the most targeted objectives at the global level (see annex, figure 25). If single Regional Implementation Annexes are considered, in the African region the first four objectives were well addressed, OO 5 less so (see annex, figure 26). In Asia, OO 2 and OO 4 are addressed the most (see annex, figure 27). In the LAC region considerable effort was put into activities that support OO 1, OO 3 and OO 5, but the activities that targeted these objectives also scored low coefficients in terms of the Rio marker (see annex, figure 28). Countries in the Northern Mediterranean almost exclusively focused on OO 2 and OO 3 (see annex, figure 29), while CEE was the only region where OO 5 was much more targeted than the other objectives (see annex, figure 30). This however had a limited impact on the overall figure as the share of investments for the CEE region was significantly lower if compared to the investments reported elsewhere.

48. In the previous biennium, OO 2 was the most targeted objective (USD 9.3 billion), followed by OO 1 (USD 3.7 billion); OO 3 (USD 3.2 billion); OO 5 (USD 2.3 billion); and OO 4 (USD 2.2 billion). The trend analysis shows that support given to all the operational objectives increased steadily during the last biennium (see annex, table 44).

5. Target areas and beneficiaries

49. Investments reported by affected country Parties were also analysed according to the target areas covered and the approximate number of beneficiaries targeted.

50. The data revealed that Africa was the region where programmes and projects covered by far the largest average surface area, followed by Asia, LAC, Northern Mediterranean, and CEE (see annex, figure 32). In Africa, the average investment required to cover the same area is lower.

51. With regard to the distribution of investments by final beneficiaries, the CEE stands out as the region with the highest absolute number of beneficiaries reached (36.7 million), followed by Asia (34.5 million); Africa (19 million); LAC (2.6 million); and Northern Mediterranean (1.2 million) (see annex, figure 33). It should however be noted that only a limited group of projects specified the number of beneficiaries and, therefore, this analysis has to be considered indicative only.

⁵ OO 1: Advocacy, awareness raising and education; OO 2: Policy framework; OO 3: Science, technology and knowledge; OO 4: Capacity-building; and OO 5: Financing and technology transfer.

C. Additional findings

52. In order to provide a more comprehensive overview of the type of investments realized in the reporting biennium towards the implementation of the Convention, a number of complementary analyses have been conducted on the additional information submitted by country Parties and other reporting entities through the PPS template. It should be noted, however, that this specific section of the PPS template was not used consistently and systematically by many reporting entities, and therefore the findings of this analysis are to be considered as indicative only.

1. Synergies with the Convention on Biological Diversity

53. Investments were assessed according to their combined relevance for the UNCCD and the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) (see annex, figure 34). This information was obtained from the analysis of the CBD Rio marker scores reported in the PPS.

54. UNCCD-related programmes and projects also targeted the CBD as a significant objective (Rio marker 1) in Asia (USD 83.6 billion); Africa (USD 2.4 billion); LAC (USD 0.2 billion) and Northern Mediterranean (USD 25.9 million). USD 14.4 billion of UNCCD-related investments also targeted the CBD as a principal objective (Rio marker 2). The regional distribution of these latter investments were as follows: Africa (USD 2.7 billion); Asia (USD 2.1 billion); Northern Mediterranean (USD 1.9 billion); LAC (USD 5.1 million); and CEE (USD 2.6 million).

55. In the biennium 2008–2009, the CBD was targeted as a principal objective (Rio marker 2) in LAC (USD 0.5 billion); Africa (USD 0.4 billion); and Asia (USD 0.05 billion), and as a significant objective (Rio marker 1) in LAC (USD 3.3 billion); Africa (USD 2 billion); and Asia (USD 0.3 billion). What emerges from the trend analysis is that synergies between the UNCCD and CBD are increasingly being captured in relevant programmes and projects in virtually all regional Annexes, with the exception of the LAC region.

2. Synergies with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

56. Investments were assessed according to their combined relevance for the UNCCD and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). This information was obtained from an analysis of two separate sets of Rio marker coefficients, one measuring the relevance of each reported activity for the UNFCCC, that is, adaptation to climate change (see annex, figure 35), and another measuring the relevance for the UNFCCC, that is, mitigation of climate change (see annex, figure 36).

57. At the global level, a large share of UNCCD investments in Asia were reported as targeting UNFCCC adaptation as a significant objective (Rio marker 1): that is, over USD 75 billion. In Africa, USD 3.2 billion worth of UNCCD-related investments targeted adaptation as a principal objective (Rio marker 2) and USD 1.9 billion targeted it as a significant objective (Rio marker 1). A CBD Rio marker coefficient of 2 was also assigned in the Northern Mediterranean region to a total amount of investments of USD 1.9 billion.

58. A similar pattern was observed with regard to the Rio marker coefficients for UNFCCC mitigation: USD 73.9 billion worth of UNCCD-related investments in Asia targeted climate change mitigation as a significant objective (Rio marker 1), and another USD 1.5 billion did so in Africa. A further USD 3.5 billion targeted climate change mitigation as a principal objective (Rio marker 2) in Asia, together with another USD 1.9 billion in both Africa and the Northern Mediterranean region.

III. Conclusions

59. The analysis of the financial data provided by affected and developed country Parties, the GEF, the GM and the subregional action programmes for the fifth UNCCD reporting cycle yielded a number of noteworthy findings relating to the UNCCD-related commitments and investments observed in the 2010–2011 biennium. The assessment and interpretation of these findings suggests a number of conclusions for consideration by the Parties at the eleventh session of the CRIC. In particular, with regard to the inputs (financial commitments) and outputs (investments), the following conclusions may be drawn:

(a) The global amount of commitments reported for the 2010–2011 biennium was approximately USD 135 billion, reduced to USD 119 billion if weighted according to the Rio marker coefficients assigned. Global investments reported for the 2010–2011 biennium amounted to approximately USD 104 and 98 billion (nominal and weighted values respectively). The trend observed from the previous biennium in terms of global amount of commitments and investments is positive, showing that financial resources are increasingly and effectively being raised to support implementation of the Convention. However, the analysis of the distribution of commitments and investments by recipient region revealed large differences, possibly suggesting that UNCCD-related activities in some regions (e.g. CEE) are underfunded;

(b) The analysis of the distribution of commitments and investments by Rio marker coefficients revealed that an increasing share of resources were allocated to activities explicitly aiming at implementing an action programme established under the UNCCD (Rio marker 3) and activities targeting desertification as a principal objective (Rio marker 2), especially when reports by affected country Parties are considered. The number of reported activities not targeting desertification or addressing it as a secondary objective has decreased considerably from the previous reporting cycle. This demonstrates that financial flows for the implementation of the Convention are not only increasing in volume (i.e. inputs) but also in terms of concrete response activities (i.e. outputs). This finding also suggests that the UNCCD objectives have been more successfully mainstreamed in the programmes of work and budgets of the various funding sources in 2010–2011, compared to the previous biennium;

(c) The analysis of financial flows by funding source, however, revealed that a vast majority of financial commitments reported in the 2010–2011 biennium have been made by traditional funding sources from the public sector, that is, governmental institutions in affected developing countries and their bilateral and multilateral development partners, such as development finance institutions and multilateral development banks. Very few financial commitments were reported from private sector sources, such as foundations, businesses, private financial institutions and civil society organizations. This may suggest that very few activities are financed by a combination of public and private sources (e.g. public-private partnerships), and/or that relevant private sector activities are not captured by national UNCCD reporting exercises;

(d) The analysis by relevant activity codes reveals that the financial commitments raised during the biennium focused on natural resource management, capacity building, and monitoring, while the investments also targeted mitigation and recovery activities;

(e) The majority of the reported investments targeted the first three strategic objectives of The Strategy, while only 2.4 per cent of the total nominal

investment was directed at mobilizing resources to support implementation of the Convention through partnerships (i.e. SO 4). While it is understandable that investors prioritize actions on the ground, the reported challenges that affected country Parties face in raising the necessary finance for UNCCD implementation⁶ seem to justify a higher level of efforts in meeting SO 4;

(f) The analysis of the distribution of investments by operational objective shows that action towards the implementation of The Strategy has increased steadily across all five objectives since the previous biennium;

(g) The investments that targeted simultaneously the UNCCD, the CBD and/or climate change adaptation or mitigation objectives under the UNFCCC were mainly concentrated in Asia, followed by Africa, and to a much lesser extent by the other regions. A positive trend from the 2008–2009 reporting cycle was however recorded in all regions, with the exception of LAC.

IV. Recommendations

60. The following preliminary recommendations may be considered by Parties at the eleventh session of the CRIC, with a view to initiating early consultations on draft decisions to be forwarded to the COP at its eleventh session (COP 11) for consideration:

(a) All Parties are invited to further sustain the positive trend in the allocation of financial resources towards Convention-related activities, and are strongly encouraged to target more resources to those regions that are lagging behind, so as to avoid a further worsening of an already imbalanced distribution of resources;

(b) Developed country Parties are invited to further prioritize investments on activities that target desertification as a principal objective and/or that directly support the implementation of UNCCD objectives, for example through additional support for the implementation of action programmes, alignment and/or operationalization through the development of integrated investment frameworks for sustainable land management;

(c) All Parties are invited to sustain the positive trend in the allocation of resources towards the achievement of OO 5 of The Strategy, and to make more efforts towards meeting SO 4 of The Strategy by building or engaging in partnerships with other national and international actors for the purpose of leveraging more resources to support implementation of the Convention;

(d) All Parties, within the framework of Integrated Financing Strategies for UNCCD implementation developed with or without assistance from the GM, are invited to explore and develop opportunities to forge public-private partnerships for UNCCD-related activities and mobilize resources from non-traditional sources of funding, such as foundations, businesses, the financial industry and civil society organizations;

(e) Given the difficulties for reporting entities to capture the financial flows and investments made by non-traditional funding sources such as private sector entities, the Convention institutions are requested to include the study foreseen under indicators SO-4-4 and SO-4-5 in the work programmes and plans and to propose allocation of core budget funding to this activity;

⁶ See document ICCD/CRIC(11)/10.

(f) Affected country Parties are invited to explore opportunities to increase financial flows for UNCCD-related activities through South-South cooperation and include these flows in future reporting exercises;

(g) Subsidiary bodies and Convention institutions are requested to include consideration of these recommendations in their respective work programmes and plans which are to be put forward for consideration at COP 11, with a view to providing the required assistance to affected country Parties in relation to the financial flows for the implementation of the Convention.

Annex

[English only]

Tables and figures accompanying the preliminary analysis of financial flows in the implementation of the Convention

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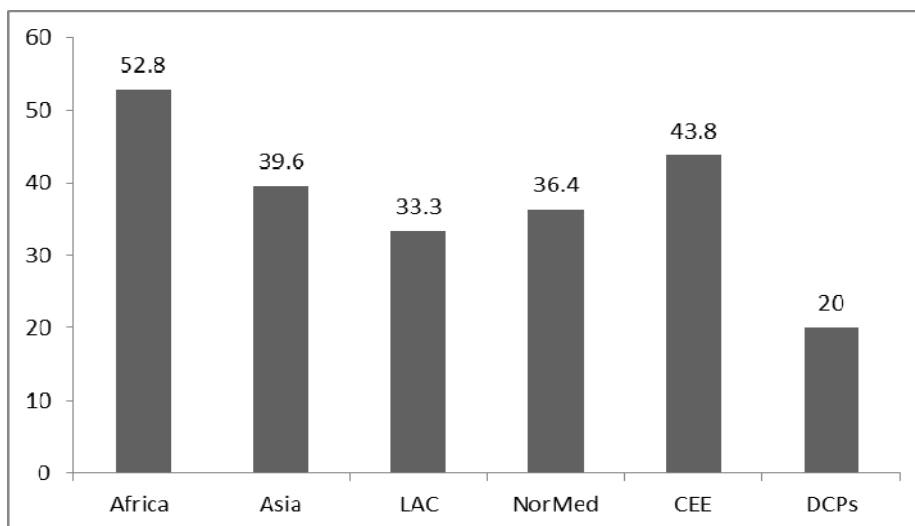
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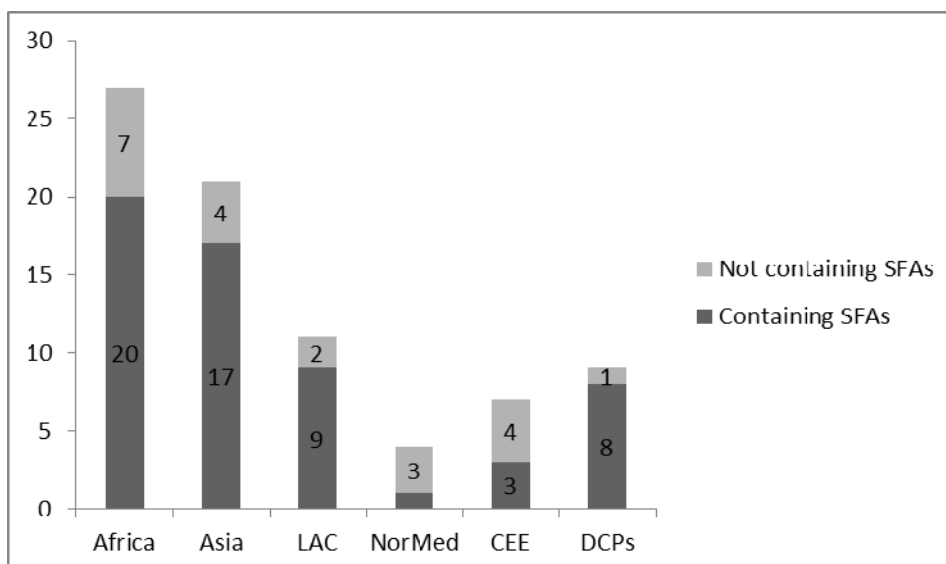
I. Figures for the section on objectives, scope and limitations of the analysis

Figure 1
Regional coverage as at 30 October 2012 (affected country Parties and developed country Parties)



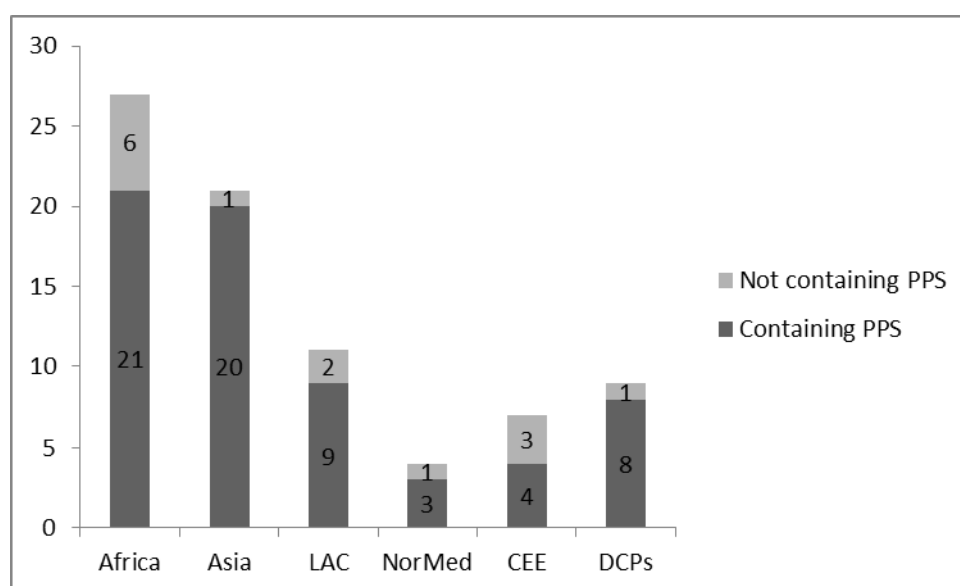
LAC = Latin America and the Caribbean, NorMed = Northern Mediterranean, CEE = Central and Eastern Europe, DCPs = developed country Parties

Figure 2
Share of reports containing Standard Financial Annexes (affected country Parties and developed country Parties)



LAC = Latin America and the Caribbean, NorMed = Northern Mediterranean, CEE = Central and Eastern Europe, DCPs = developed country Parties, SFAs = Standard Financial Annexes

Figure 3
Share of reports containing Programme and Project Sheets (affected country Parties and developed country Parties)



LAC = Latin America and the Caribbean, NorMed = Northern Mediterranean, CEE = Central and Eastern Europe, DCPs = developed country Parties, PPS = Programme and Project Sheet

II. Tables and figures for the analysis of inputs (see questions contained in the Standard Financial Annex template)

Table 1
Nominal and weighted amount (USD) of financial commitments for Convention-related activities (Global, by reporting entity 2010–2011)

<i>Reporting entity</i>	<i>Nominal commitments</i>	<i>Weighted commitments</i>
Africa	9 327 348 842.1	8 399 781 393.7
Asia	104 042 970 045.3	99 104 933 485.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	17 051 273 485.5	9 339 714 900.3
Northern Mediterranean	1 895 687 306.6	1 513 757 408.3
Central and Eastern Europe	15 829 078.4	7 475 279.4
Total affected country Parties	132 333 108 757.3	118 365 662 466.9
Developed country Parties	2 050 473 599.2	796 189 125.4
Global Environment Facility	265 660 000.0	225 373 400.0
Subregional action programmes	1 577 396.00	1 577 396.00
Total	134 650 819 753.1	119 387 224 992.3
Previous biennium	49 520 000 000.0	33 580 000 000.0
Trend	172%	256%

Table 2
Nominal and weighted amount (USD) of financial commitments for Convention-related activities (Africa, 2010–2011)

<i>Subregion</i>	<i>Nominal commitments</i>	<i>Weighted commitments</i>
Central Africa	146 962 259.0	85 763 536.5
Eastern Africa	248 529 094.00	168 280 427.3
Northern Africa	2 296 621 536.0	2 296 449 106.58
Southern Africa	257 472 634.4	178 462 340.7
Western Africa	6 377 763 318.7	5 670 825 982.58
Total	9 327 348 842.1	8 399 781 393.7

Table 3
Nominal and weighted amount (USD) of financial commitments for Convention-related activities (Asia, 2010–2011)

<i>Subregion</i>	<i>Nominal commitments</i>	<i>Weighted commitments</i>
Central Asia	590 320 923.0	160 282 893.3
East Asia	77 544 067 548.9	75 832 877 084.1
Pacific	7 767 704.8	5 062 638.8
South Asia	7 027 109 009.6	6 637 599 607.1
South-East Asia	752 113 748.1	358 678 159.1
West Asia	18 121 591 110.8	16 110 433 102.8
Total	104 042 970 045.3	99 104 933 485.2

Table 4
Nominal and weighted amount (USD) of financial commitments for Convention-related activities (Latin America and the Caribbean, 2010–2011)

<i>Subregion</i>	<i>Nominal commitments</i>	<i>Weighted commitments</i>
Andean	2 346 092 672.0	2 324 443 732.3
Caribbean	258 370.0	258 370.0
Mesoamerica	10 620 795 321.8	3 979 694 508.7
South Cone	4 084 127 121.7	3 035 318 289.3
Total	17 051 273 485.5	9 339 714 900.3

Table 5
Nominal and weighted amount (USD) of financial commitments for Convention-related activities (Northern Mediterranean, 2010–2011)

<i>Region</i>	<i>Nominal commitments</i>	<i>Weighted commitments</i>
Northern Mediterranean	1 895 687 306.6	1 513 757 408.3

Table 6
Nominal and weighted amount (USD) of financial commitments for Convention-related activities (Central and Eastern Europe, 2010–2011)

<i>Region</i>	<i>Nominal commitments</i>	<i>Weighted commitments</i>
Central and Eastern Europe	15 829 078.4	7 475 279.4

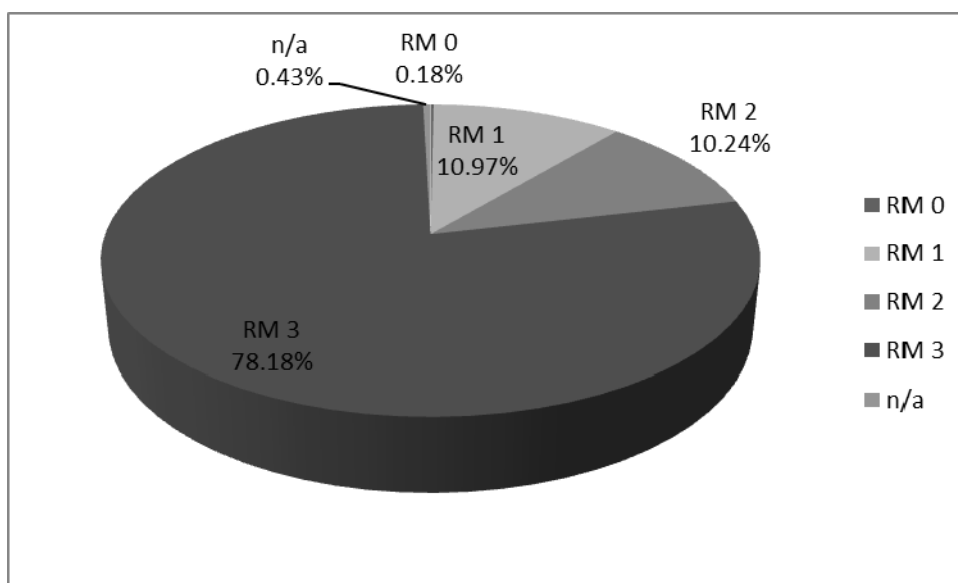
Table 7
Nominal and weighted amount (USD) of financial commitments for Convention-related activities (developed country Parties, 2010–2011)

<i>Developed country Parties</i>	<i>Nominal commitments</i>	<i>Weighted commitments</i>
Europe	2 050 473 599.2	796 189 125.4

Table 8
Nominal amount (USD) of financial commitments for Convention-related activities (Global Environment Facility, 2010–2011)

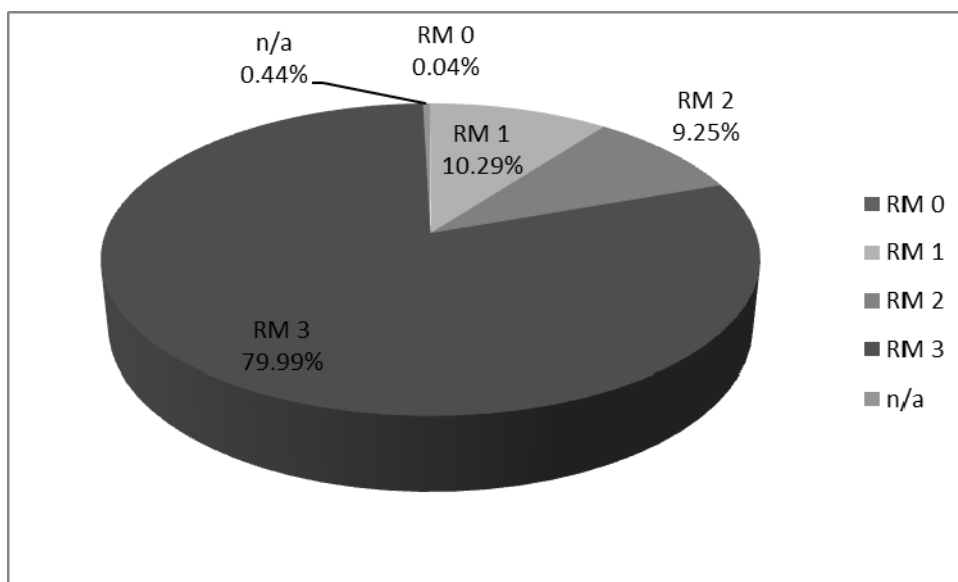
<i>Reporting entity</i>	<i>Nominal commitments</i>	<i>Weighted commitments</i>
Global Environment Facility	265 660 000.0	225 373 400.0

Figure 4
Nominal amount (USD) of financial commitments for Convention-related activities by Rio marker coefficient (Global, 2010–2011)



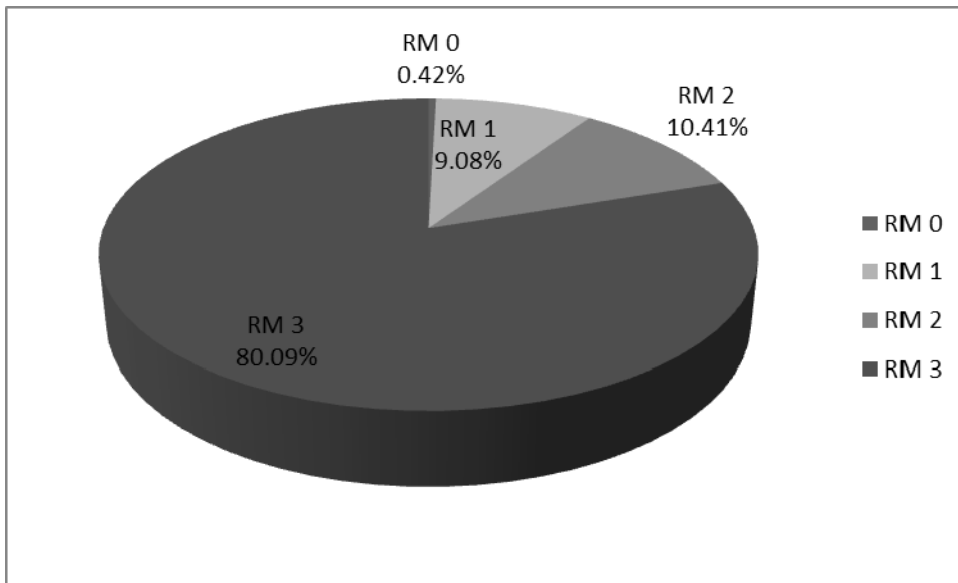
RM = Rio marker

Figure 5
Nominal amount (USD) of financial commitments for Convention-related activities by Rio marker coefficient (affected country Parties, 2010–2011)



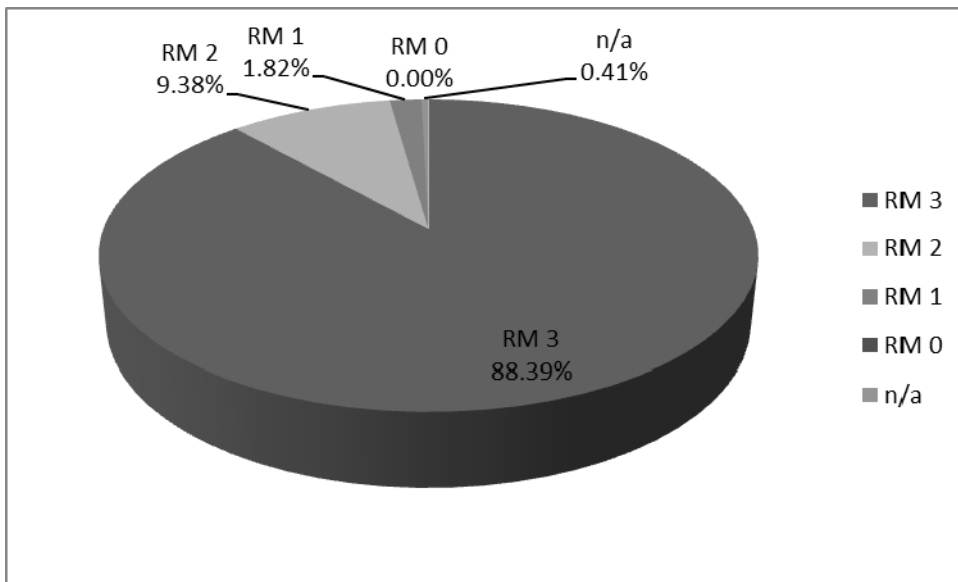
RM = Rio marker

Figure 6
Nominal amount (USD) of financial commitments for Convention-related activities by Rio marker coefficient (Africa, 2010–2011)



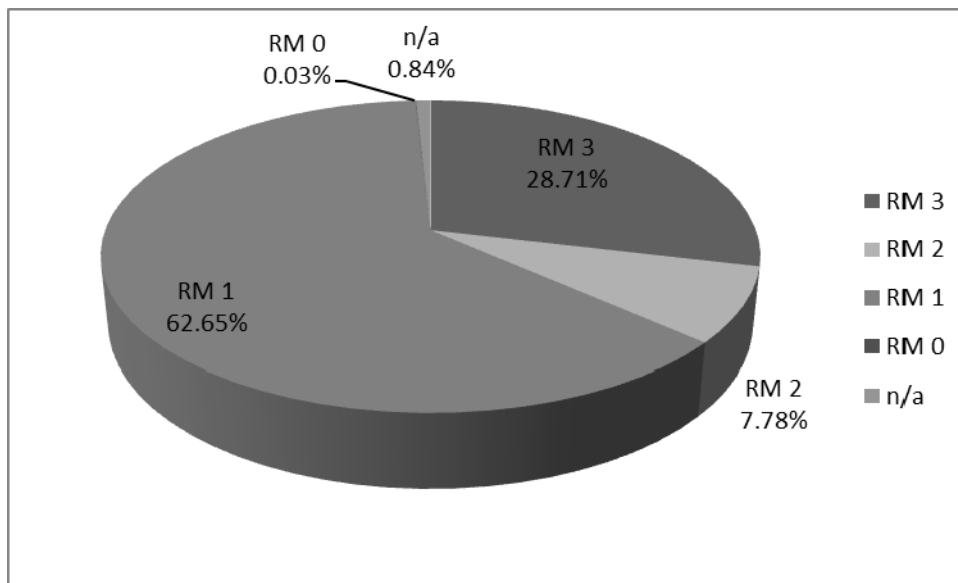
RM = Rio marker

Figure 7
Nominal amount (USD) of financial commitments for Convention-related activities by Rio marker coefficient (Asia, 2010–2011)



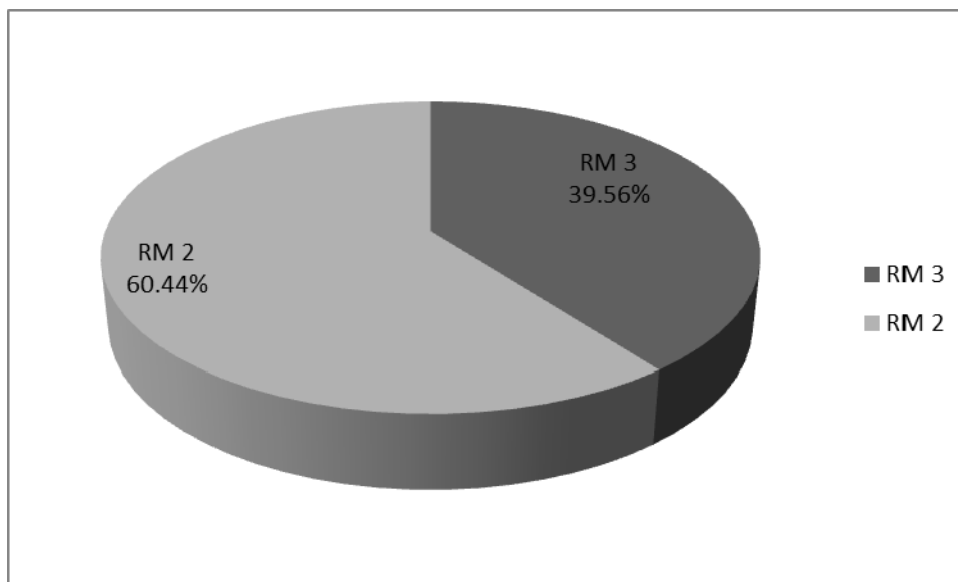
RM = Rio marker

Figure 8
Nominal amount (USD) of financial commitments for Convention-related activities by Rio marker coefficient (Latin America and the Caribbean, 2010–2011)



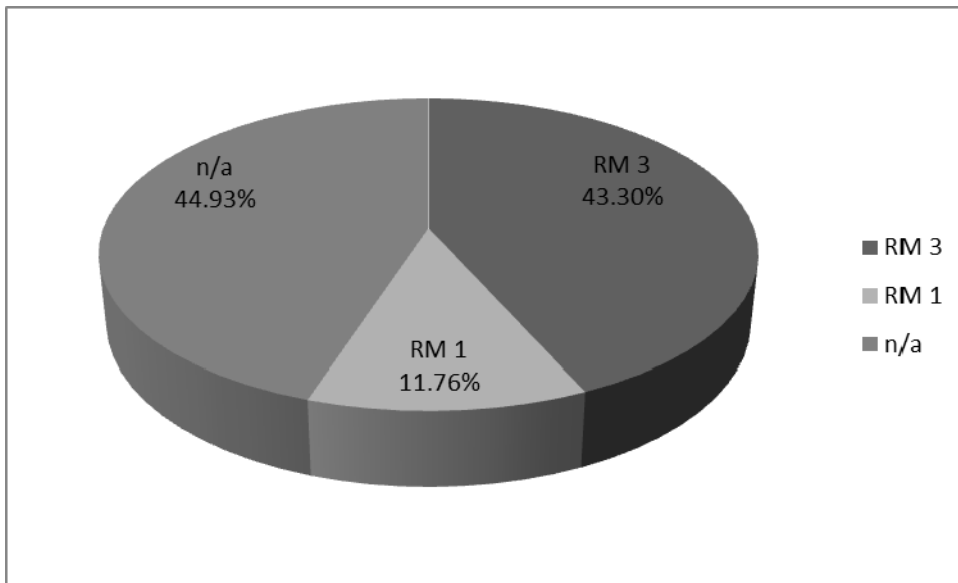
RM = Rio marker

Figure 9
Nominal amount (USD) of financial commitments for Convention-related activities by Rio marker coefficient (Northern Mediterranean, 2010–2011)



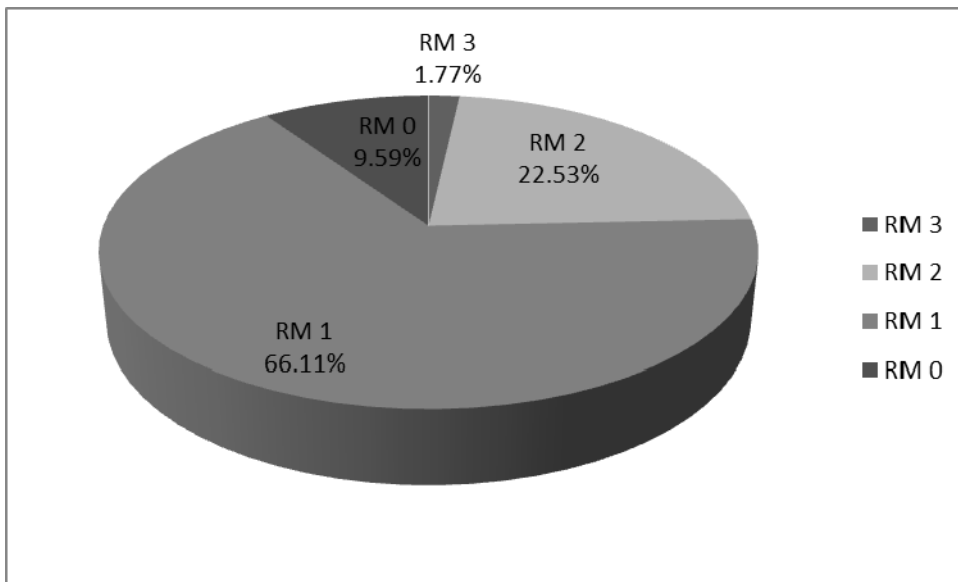
RM = Rio marker

Figure 10
Nominal amount (USD) of financial commitments for Convention-related activities by Rio marker coefficient (Central and Eastern Europe, 2010–2011)



RM = Rio marker

Figure 11
Nominal amount (USD) of financial commitments for Convention-related activities by Rio marker coefficient (developed country Parties, 2010–2011)



RM = Rio marker

Table 9
Nominal amount (USD) of financial commitments for Convention-related activities by financing instrument (Global, 2010–2011)

<i>Financing instrument</i>	<i>Nominal commitments</i>
Budget authority (mandatory)	91 580 940 570.6
Sectoral budget support	23 879 839 046.6
Associated financing	4 217 320 528.5
Basket funding	2 968 111 222.0
Grant	2 673 360 144.7
General budget support	1 835 822 381.1
Loan (concessional)	1 526 860 998.9
Credit	1 327 000 036.8
Budget authority (discretionary)	881 848 903.2
Direct loan / Guarantees	128 229 043.9
Debt swap	87 113 762.6
Interest concession	60 166 666.7
Off-budget	272 257.0
n/a	3 483 934 190.6

Table 10
Nominal amount (USD) of financial commitments for Convention-related activities by financing instrument (Africa, 2010–2011)

<i>Financing instrument</i>	<i>Nominal commitments</i>
Sectoral budget support	4 944 369 356.6
General budget support	1 827 860 958.9
Credit	1 173 635 393.5
Associated financing	398 594 961.1
Basket funding	236 255 353.4
Loan (concessional)	234 376 820.5
Grant	187 193 573.5
Budget authority (mandatory)	135 106 870.2
Debt swap	87 113 762.7
Budget authority (discretionary)	83 695 746.5
Off-budget	272 257.0
Interest concession	166 666.7
n/a	18 707 121.7

Table 11
Nominal amount (USD) of financial commitments for Convention-related activities by financing instrument (Asia, 2010–2011)

<i>Financing instrument</i>	<i>Nominal commitments</i>
Budget authority (mandatory)	80 846 720 298.2
Sectoral budget support	18 597 433 139.2
Loan (concessional)	1 152 247 705.9
Associated financing	743 484 706.3
Grant	689 786 608.7
Basket funding	415 927 551.6
Credit	152 014 643.3
Direct loan / Guarantees	125 265 043.9
General budget support	6 594 643.0
n/a	1 313 495 705.0

Table 12
Nominal amount (USD) of financial commitments for Convention-related activities by financing instrument (Latin America and the Caribbean, 2010–2011)

<i>Financing instrument</i>	<i>Nominal commitments</i>
Budget authority (mandatory)	10 599 113 402.2
Associated financing	3 075 240 861.1
Basket funding	2 307 475 595.0
Budget authority (discretionary)	798 153 156.7
Interest concession	60 000 000.0
Sectoral budget support	36 043 323.6
Grant	25 783 666.0
Loan (concessional)	4 530 168.8
Direct loan / Guarantees	2 964 000.0
Credit	1 350 000.0
General budget support	77 381.0
n/a	140 541 931.2

Table 13
Nominal amount (USD) of financial commitments for Convention-related activities by financing instrument (Northern Mediterranean, 2010–2011)

<i>Financing instrument</i>	<i>Nominal commitments</i>
n/a	1 895 687 306.6

Table 14
Nominal amount (USD) of financial commitments for Convention-related activities by financing instrument (Central and Eastern Europe, 2010–2011)

<i>Financing instrument</i>	<i>Nominal commitments</i>
Grant	15 628 207.8
n/a	200 870.6

Table 15
Nominal amount (USD) of financial commitments for the Convention-related activities by financing instrument (developed country Parties, 2010–2011)

<i>Financing instrument</i>	<i>Nominal commitments</i>
Grant	1 487 730 692.8
Sectoral budget support	301 993 227.2
Loan (concessional)	135 706 303.7
Basket funding	8 452 722.1
General budget support	1 289 398.3
n/a	115 301 255.2

Table 16
Nominal amount (USD) of financial commitments for the Convention-related activities by financing instrument (Global Environment Facility, 2010–2011)

<i>Financing instrument</i>	<i>Nominal commitments</i>
Grant	265 660 000.0

Table 17
Nominal and weighted amount of financial commitments for Convention-related activities by beneficiary region (Global, 2010–2011)

<i>Beneficiary region</i>	<i>Nominal commitments 2010-2011</i>	<i>Weighted commitments 2010–2011</i>
Africa	10 206 250 832.9	8 726 139 592.1
Asia	104 183 162 724.0	99 169 043 676.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	17 257 514 374.8	9 407 592 134.4
Northern Mediterranean	1 898 282 733.1	1 173 299.3
Central and Eastern Europe	72 923 684.3	26 670 835.9
Global activities	757 351 924.9	452 015 711.9

Table 18
Trend in the nominal amount of financial commitments for Convention-related activities by beneficiary region (Global)

<i>Beneficiary region</i>	<i>Nominal commitments 2008–2009</i>	<i>Trend</i>
Africa	650 000 000.0	1 470%
Asia	35 120 000 000.0	197%
Latin America and the Caribbean	2 180 000 000.0	692%
Northern Mediterranean	n/a	n/a
Central and Eastern Europe	3 660 000 000.0	-98%
Global activities	n/a	n/a

Table 19
Trend in the weighted amount of financial commitments for Convention-related activities by beneficiary region (Global)

<i>Beneficiary region</i>	<i>Weighted commitments 2008–2009</i>	<i>Trend</i>
Africa	520 000 000.0	1 578%
Asia	27 010 000 000.0	267%
Latin America and the Caribbean	1 640 000 000.0	474%
Northern Mediterranean	n/a	n/a
Central and Eastern Europe	2 520 000 000.0	-99%
Global activities	n/a	n/a

Table 20
**Most targeted relevant activity codes for Convention-related financial commitments
 (Global, 2010–2011)**

<i>Code</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Occurrences</i>
3	Resource management	960
2	Capacity development and planning	665
2.2.1	Capacity-building	282
3.2.8	Sustainable land management	277
3.1.1	Agriculture	256
3.2	Natural resource management	238
3.2.6	Land conservation	225
3.2.7	Water conservation	213
2.2.2	Community development	183
1	Monitoring and research	156

Table 21
**Most targeted relevant activity codes for Convention-related financial commitments
 (Africa, 2010–2011)**

<i>Code</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Occurrences</i>
2.2.1	Capacity-building	106
3.2.6	Land conservation	100
3.2	Natural resource management	90
3.1.1	Agriculture	89
3.2.8	Sustainable land management	88
2.2.2	Community development	88
3.2.7	Water conservation	86
3.1.5	Production support	73
2.1.1	Public awareness campaigns	71
2	Capacity development and planning	69
3.2.2	Biodiversity conservation	69

Table 22
**Most targeted relevant activity codes for Convention-related financial commitments
 (Asia, 2010–2011)**

<i>Code</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Occurrences</i>
3	Resource management	131
3.2	Natural resource management	113
3.2.8	Sustainable land management	113
2.2.1	Capacity-building	97
3.2.6	Land conservation	84
3.1.1	Agriculture	84
2	Capacity development and planning	70
3.1	Production systems	69
3.2.7	Water conservation	63
1	Monitoring and research	60

Table 23
**Most targeted relevant activity codes for Convention-related financial commitments
 (Latin America and the Caribbean, 2010–2011)**

<i>Code</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Occurrences</i>
3.2.8	Sustainable land management	54
3.1.1	Agriculture	53
2.1	Advocacy and awareness raising	49
2.2.1	Capacity-building	48
3.2.7	Water conservation	44
2.1.4	Education	42
2.2.2	Community development	41
2.2.12	Social development	39
2	Capacity development and planning	37
2.2.8	Partnership building	37
3.2.8	Sustainable land management	54

Table 24
**Most targeted relevant activity codes for Convention-related financial commitments
 (Northern Mediterranean, 2010–2011)**

<i>Code</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Occurrences</i>
3.2.7	Water conservation	4
3.2.3	Forest/scrub management	4
3.1.2	Forestry	4
5	Emergency response	4
1.1	Monitoring and research	2
1.2	Knowledge, science and technology	2
1.1.2	Soil observations	1
2.1.2.	Publications and communication material	1

Table 25
**Most targeted relevant activity codes for Convention-related financial commitments
 (Central and Eastern Europe, 2010–2011)**

<i>Code</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Occurrences</i>
3	Resource management	1
3.2.8	Sustainable land management	1
3.2.2	Biodiversity conservation	1
3.2.4	Other resource conservation	1
2.2.10	Resource management planning	1
2.1.4	Education	1
2.2.6	Governance and legislation	1
2.2.1	Capacity-building	1
2.1.3	Consultative platforms	1
1.2	Knowledge, science and technology	1
1.2.2	Bio-physical research and science	1
2.2.5	Integrated financing strategies	1
2.2.2	Community development	1
2.2.8	Partnership building	1

Table 26
**Most targeted relevant activity codes for Convention-related financial commitments
 (developed country Parties, 2010–2011)**

<i>Code</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Occurrences</i>
3	Resource management	749
2	Capacity development and planning	517
2.2.1	Capacity-building	66
1	Monitoring and research	63
3.1.1	Agriculture	55
2.1	Advocacy and awareness training	50
3.2.8	Sustainable land management	46
2.1.4	Education	44
2.2.8	Partnership building	41
2.1.3	Consultative platforms	36

III. Tables and figures for the analysis of outputs (see questions contained in the Programme and Project Sheet template)

Table 27
**Nominal and weighted amount (USD) of investments for Convention-related activities
 (Global by reporting entity, 2010–2011)**

<i>Subregion</i>	<i>Nominal investments</i>	<i>Weighted investments</i>
Africa	5 408 012 737.0	4 318 068 238.7
Asia	93 691 391 441.1	90 347 054 843.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	208 924 167.8	80 395 685.2
Northern Mediterranean	1 957 938 847.6	1 490 835 040.3
Central and Eastern Europe	6 172 006.2	3 046 121.3
Total affected country Parties	101 272 439 199.7	96 239 399 929.0
Developed country Parties	2 738 751 580.2	1 390 582 994.3
Global Environment Facility	75 000 000.0	49 500 000.0
Global Mechanism	11 389 060.0	8 234 542.2
Subregional action programmes	20 711 610.00	20 711 610.00
Total	104 118 291 449.9	97 708 429 075.5
Previous biennium	11 820 000 000.0	7 030 000 000.0
Trend	781%	1290%

Table 28
**Nominal and weighted amount (USD) of investments for Convention-related activities
 (Africa, 2010–2011)**

<i>Subregion</i>	<i>Nominal investments</i>	<i>Weighted investments</i>
Central Africa	168 318 892.2	128 087 115.7
Eastern Africa	48 783 084.6	18 617 694.9
Northern Africa	2 377 054 305.4	2 213 014 252.6
Southern Africa	336 682 233.5	276 076 954.2
Western Africa	2 477 174 221.0	1 682 272 221.0
Total	5 408 012 737.0	4 318 068 238.7

Table 29
**Nominal and weighted amount (USD) of investments for Convention-related activities
 (Asia, 2010–2011)**

<i>Subregion</i>	<i>Nominal investments</i>	<i>Weighted investments</i>
Central Asia	309 949 332.9	165 647 106.1
East Asia	77 531 149 785.0	75 824 054 954.0
Pacific	716 447.8	470 865.2
South Asia	6 927 927 095.0	6 243 736 752.0
South-East Asia	838 716 519.2	408 690 804.4
West Asia	8 082 932 261.0	7 704 454 362.0
Total	93 691 391 441.1	90 347 054 843.5

Table 30
**Nominal and weighted amount (USD) of investments for Convention-related activities
 (Latin America and the Caribbean, 2010–2011)**

<i>Subregion</i>	<i>Nominal investments</i>	<i>Weighted investments</i>
Andean	43 897 589.3	20 972 304.8
Caribbean	505 000.0	505 000.0
Mesoamerica	17 801 683.0	3 550 733.7
South Cone	146 719 895.5	55 367 646.8
Total	208 924 167.8	80 395 685.2

Table 31
**Nominal and weighted amount (USD) of investments for Convention-related activities
 (Northern Mediterranean, 2010–2011)**

<i>Region</i>	<i>Nominal investments</i>	<i>Weighted investments</i>
Northern Mediterranean	1 957 938 847.6	1 490 835 040.3

Table 32
**Nominal and weighted amount (USD) of investments for Convention-related activities
 (Central and Eastern Europe, 2010–2011)**

<i>Region</i>	<i>Nominal investments</i>	<i>Weighted investments</i>
Central and Eastern Europe	6 172 006.2	3 046 121.3

Table 33
**Nominal and weighted amount (USD) of financial investments for Convention-related
 activities (developed country Parties, 2010–2011)**

<i>Developed country Parties</i>	<i>Nominal investments</i>	<i>Weighted investments</i>
Europe	2 738 751 580.2	1 390 582 994.3

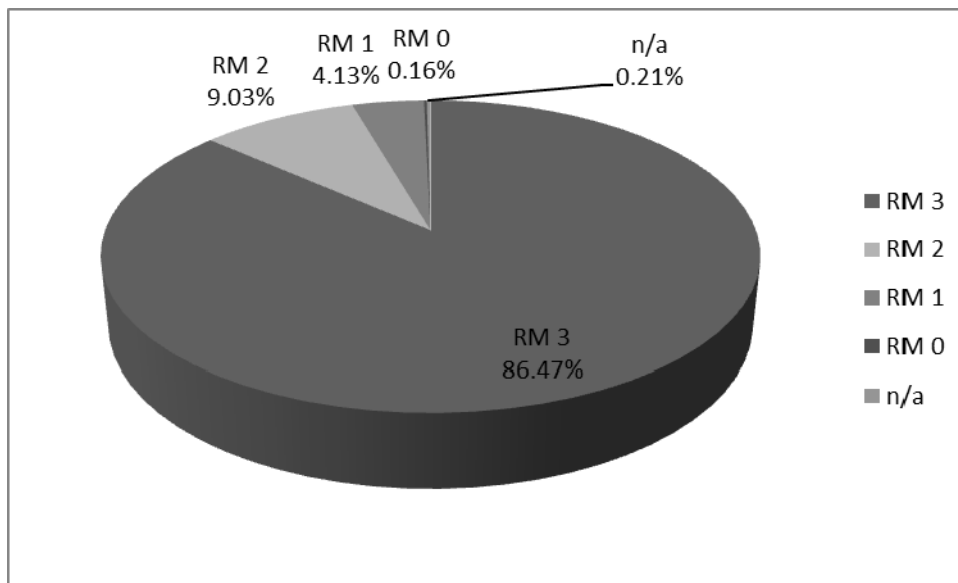
Table 34
**Nominal and weighted amount (USD) of investments for Convention-related activities
 (Global Environment Facility, 2010–2011)**

<i>Reporting entity</i>	<i>Nominal investments</i>	<i>Weighted investments</i>
Global Environment Facility	75 000 000.0	49 500 000.0

Table 35
**Nominal and weighted amount (USD) of investments for Convention-related activities
 (Global Mechanism, 2010–2011)**

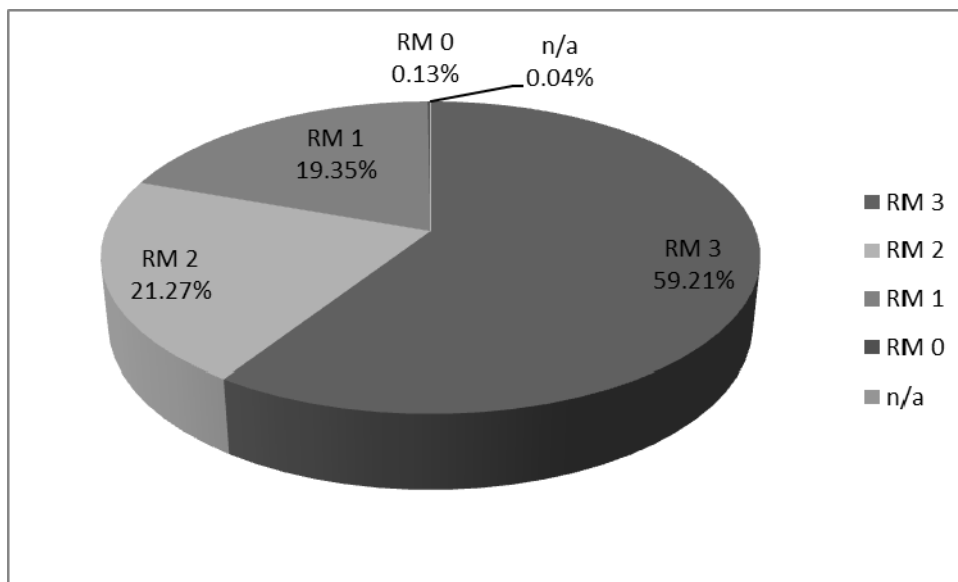
<i>Reporting entity</i>	<i>Nominal investments</i>	<i>Weighted investments</i>
Global Mechanism	11 389 060.0	8 234 542.2

Figure 12
Nominal amount (USD) of investments for Convention-related activities by Rio marker coefficient (Global, 2010–2011)



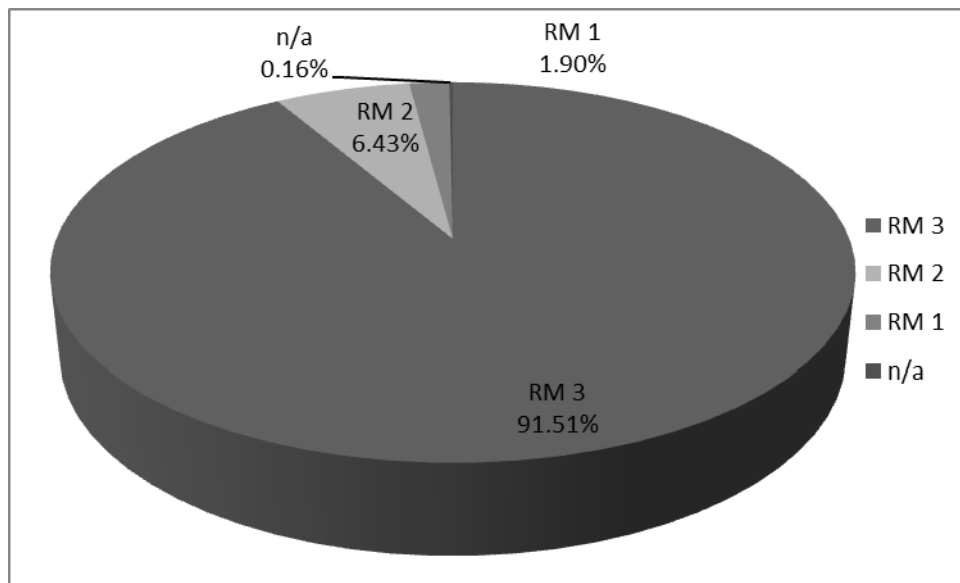
RM = Rio marker

Figure 13
Nominal amount (USD) of investments for Convention-related activities by Rio marker coefficient (Africa, 2010–2011)



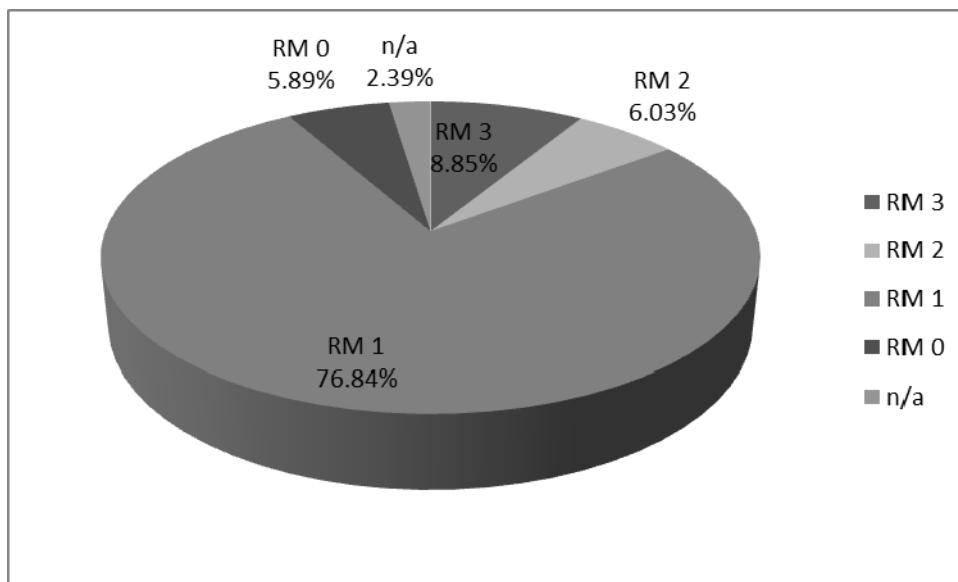
RM = Rio marker

Figure 14
Nominal amount (USD) of investments for Convention-related activities by Rio marker coefficient (Asia, 2010–2011)



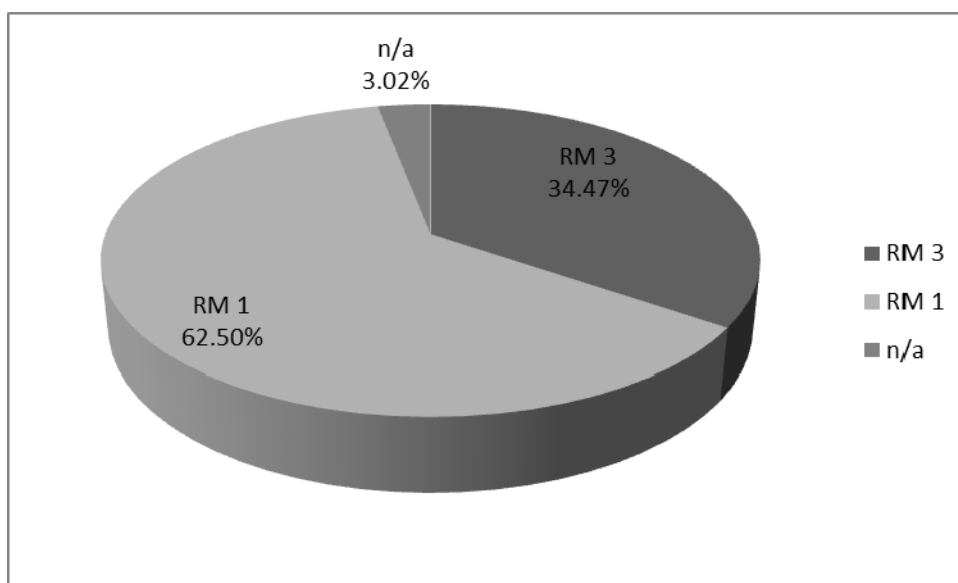
RM = Rio marker

Figure 15
Nominal amount (USD) of investments for Convention-related activities by Rio marker coefficient (Latin America and the Caribbean, 2010–2011)



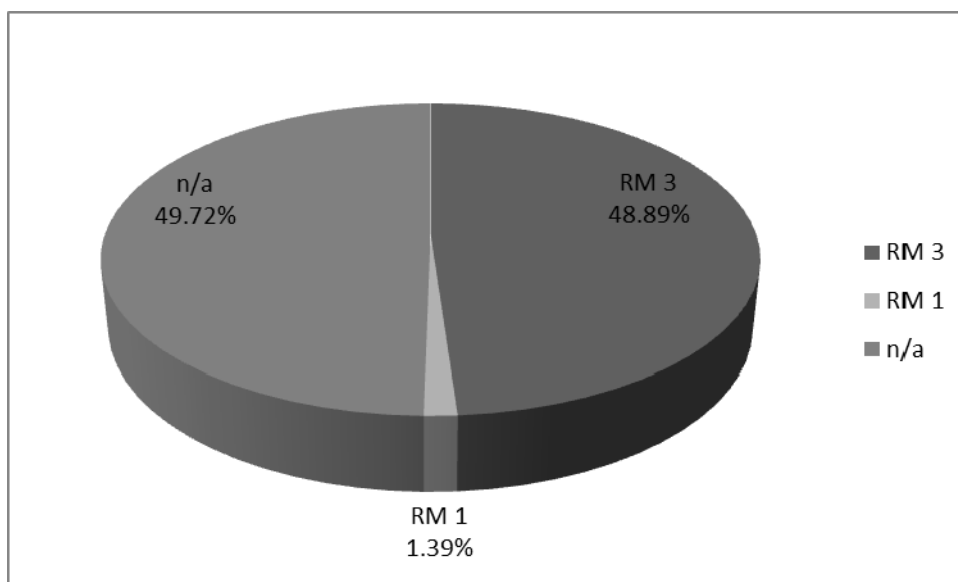
RM = Rio marker

Figure 16
Nominal amount (USD) of investments for Convention-related activities by Rio marker coefficient (Northern Mediterranean, 2010–2011)



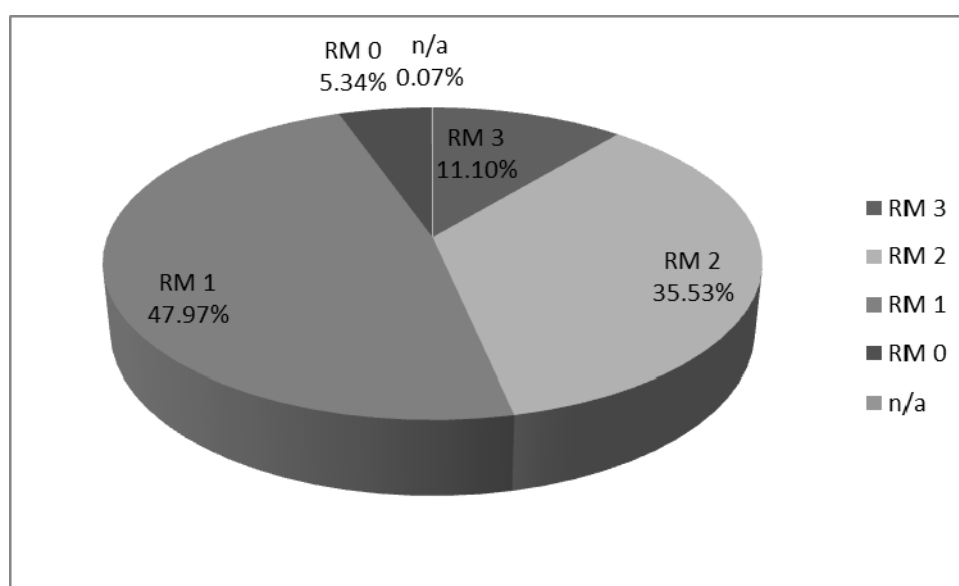
RM = Rio marker

Figure 17
Nominal amount (USD) of investments for Convention-related activities by Rio marker coefficient (Central and Eastern Europe, 2010–2011)



RM = Rio marker

Figure 18
Nominal amount (USD) of investments for Convention-related activities by Rio marker coefficient (developed country Parties, 2010–2011)



RM = Rio marker

Table 36
Nominal and weighted amount (USD) of investments for Convention-related activities by beneficiary region (Global, 2010–2011)

<i>Beneficiary region</i>	<i>Nominal commitments 2010–2011</i>	<i>Weighted commitments 2010–2011</i>
Africa	7 769 984 314.4	5 592 127 210.5
Asia	93 917 256 716.0	90 470 524 332.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	335 220 342.0	122 696 364.0
Northern Mediterranean	1 960 534 584.1	1 492 070 398.4
Central and Eastern Europe	7 817 679.0	3 616 216.2
Global activities	103 439 272.3	13 992 132.5

Table 37
Most targeted relevant activity codes for Convention-related investments (Global, 2010–2011)

<i>Code</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Occurrences</i>
2.2.1	Capacity-building	295
2.2	Enabling activities	291
2.1	Advocacy and awareness training	248
3.2.7	Water conservation	208
2.1.2	Publications and communication material	204
3	Resource management	203
3.2.5	Pasture and range management	202
2.1.1	Public awareness campaigns	189
4.1.1	Adaptation to climate change	156
4	Mitigation and recovery	136

Table 38
Most targeted relevant activity codes for Convention-related investments (Africa, 2010–2011)

<i>Code</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Occurrences</i>
2.1	Advocacy and awareness raising	44
2.2	Enabling activities	40
2.2.1	Capacity-building	36
2.1.2	Publications and communication material	32
3.2.5	Pasture and range management	31
4.1.1	Adaptation to climate change	29
3.2.7	Water conservation	28
4.1.3	Environment restoration	26
3	Resource management	24
4.1.2	Drought mitigation	23

Table 39
Most targeted relevant activity codes for Convention-related investments (Asia, 2010–2011)

<i>Code</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Occurrences</i>
2.2.1	Capacity-building	166
2.2	Enabling activities	166
2.1	Advocacy and awareness raising	138
3.2.7	Water conservation	121
2.1.2	Publications and communication material	112
3	Resource management	89
2.1.1	Public awareness campaigns	88
3.2.5	Pasture and range management	85
2.1.3	Consultative platforms	79
4	Mitigation and recovery	79
4.1.3	Environment restoration	75

Table 40
Most targeted relevant activity codes for Convention-related investments (Latin America and the Caribbean, 2010–2011)

<i>Code</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Occurrences</i>
2.1.1	Public awareness campaigns	67
2.2.1	Capacity-building	62
4.1.1	Adaptation to climate change	62
3.2.5	Pasture and range management	60
2.2	Enabling activities	59
2.1.2	Publications and communication material	56
5.2	Land reclamation and/or rehabilitation	52
3.1.3	Livestock systems	49
3.2.4	Land conservation	49
2.1	Advocacy and awareness raising	46

Table 41
Most targeted relevant activity codes for Convention-related investments (Northern Mediterranean, 2010–2011)

<i>Code</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Occurrences</i>
2.2.6	Governance and legislation	9
2.1.1	Public awareness campaigns	5
2.2.10	Resource management planning	4
2.1.3	Consultative platforms	4
1.1.5	Reporting	4
4.1.4	Waste management	3
1.1	Monitoring	3

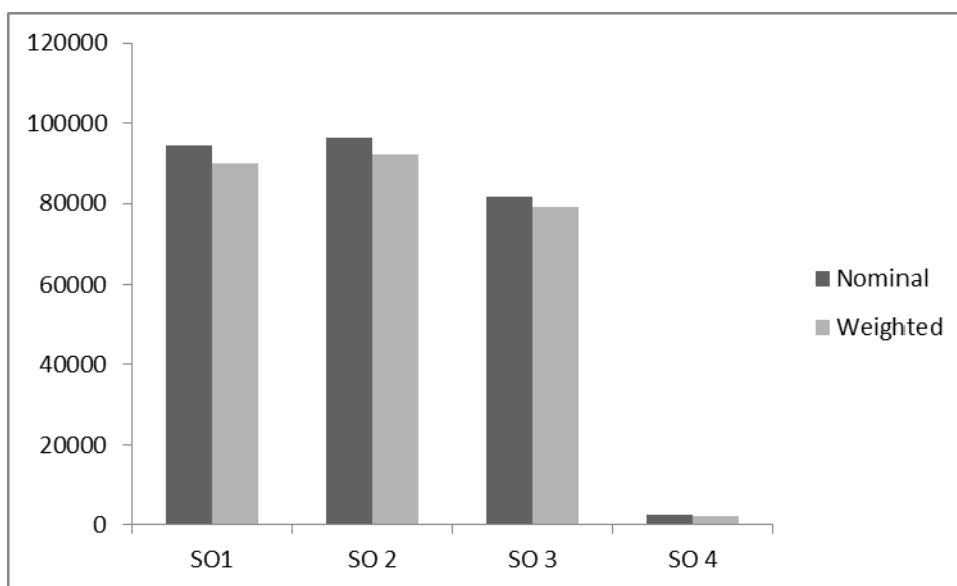
Table 42
Most targeted relevant activity codes for Convention-related investments (Central and Eastern Europe, 2010–2011)

<i>Code</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Occurrences</i>
3	Resource management	11
2.2.5	Integrated Financing Strategies	7
3.2.7	Water conservation	6
3.2	Natural resource management	5
4.1.2	Drought mitigation	4
2.2.1	Capacity-building	3
4.1.3	Environment restoration	3
2.2	Enabling activities	3
2.1	Advocacy and awareness training	3

Table 43
Most targeted relevant activity codes for Convention-related investments (developed country Parties, 2010–2011)

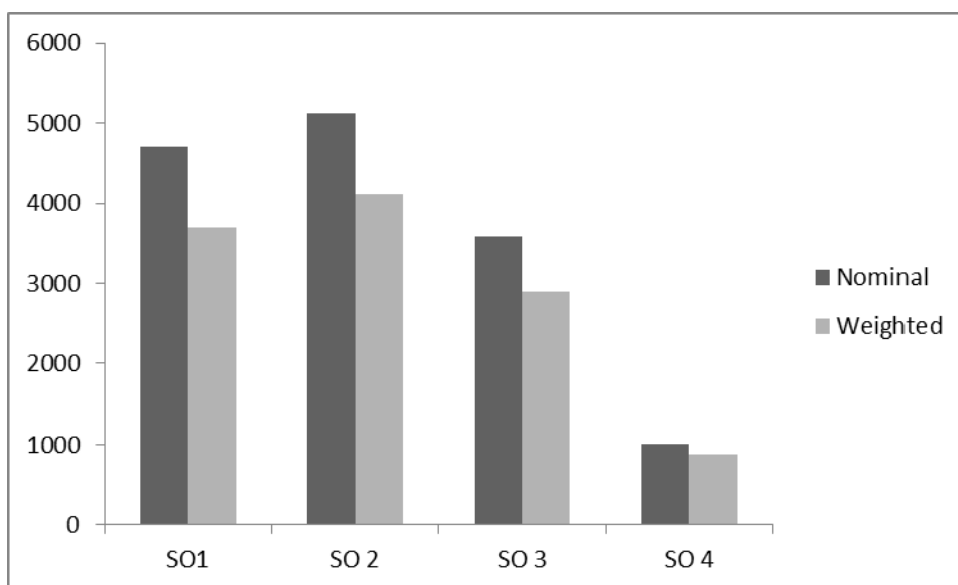
<i>Code</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Occurrences</i>
2.2.5	Integrated Financing Strategies	45
3.2.7	Water Conservation	38
4.1.6	Water delivery	36
5.7	Reconstruction of water management systems and infrastructure	35
3	Resource management	33
2.2.1	Capacity-building	28
3.2.5	Pasture and range management	26
5.2	Land reclamation and/or rehabilitation	24
4.1.1	Adaptation to climate change	22
2.2	Enabling activities	22
1.1	Monitoring	16
2.1	Advocacy and awareness raising	16

Figure 19
Nominal and weighted amount (USD million) of investments for Convention-related activities by strategic objective of The Strategy (Global, 2010–2011)



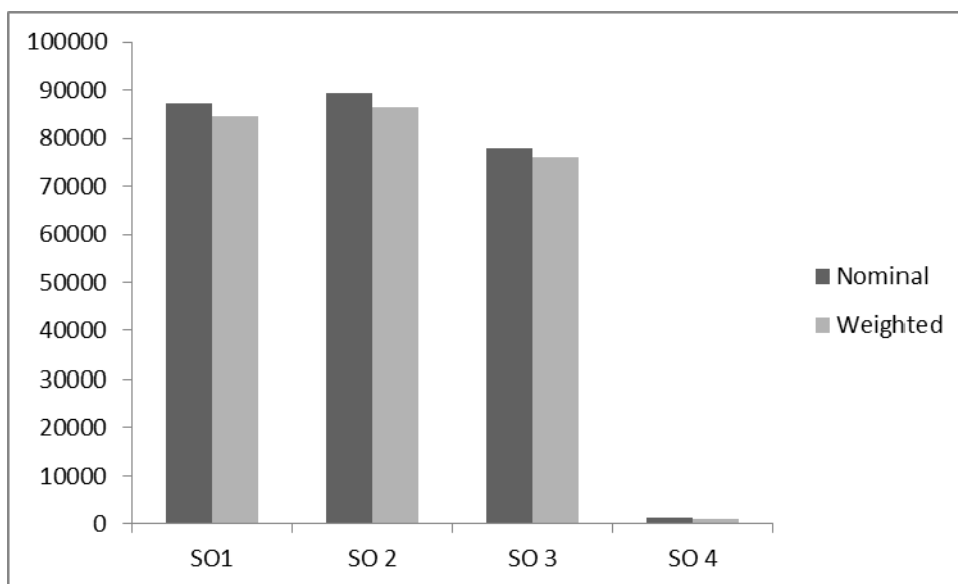
SO = strategic objective

Figure 20
Nominal and weighted amount (USD million) of investments for Convention-related activities by strategic objective of The Strategy (Africa, 2010–2011)



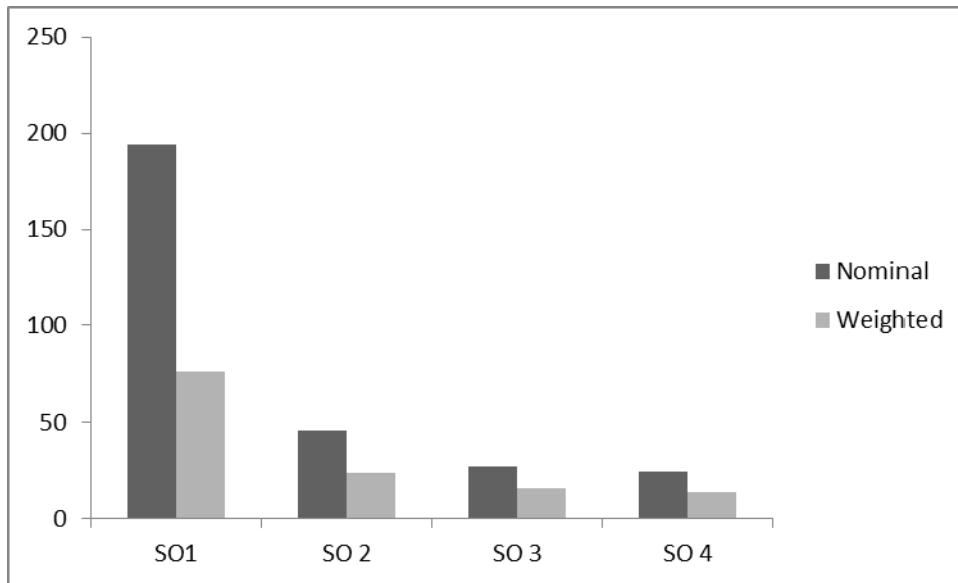
SO = strategic objective

Figure 21
Nominal and weighted amount (USD million) of investments for Convention-related activities by strategic objective of The Strategy (Asia, 2010–2011)



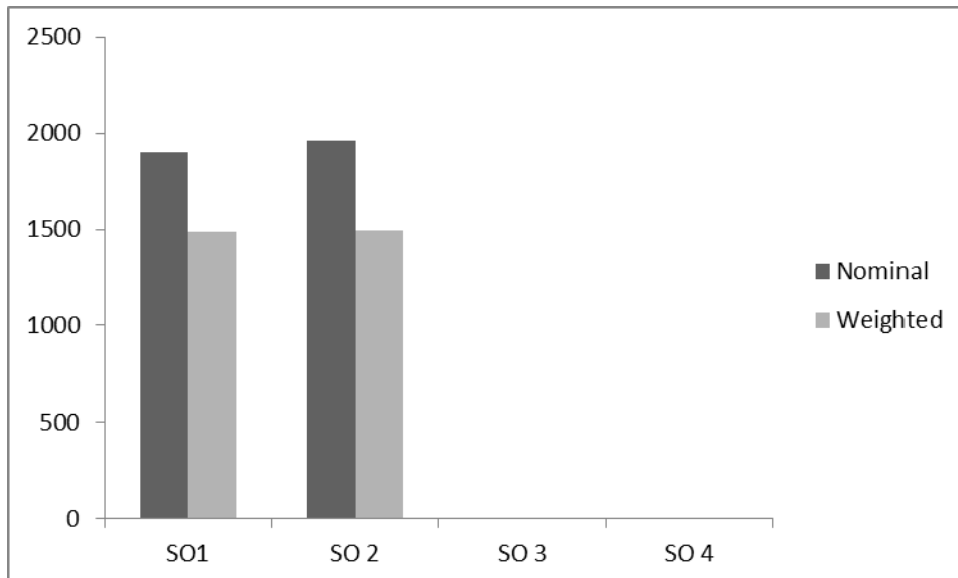
SO = strategic objective

Figure 22
Nominal and weighted amount (USD million) of investments for Convention-related activities by strategic objective of The Strategy (Latin America and the Caribbean, 2010–2011)



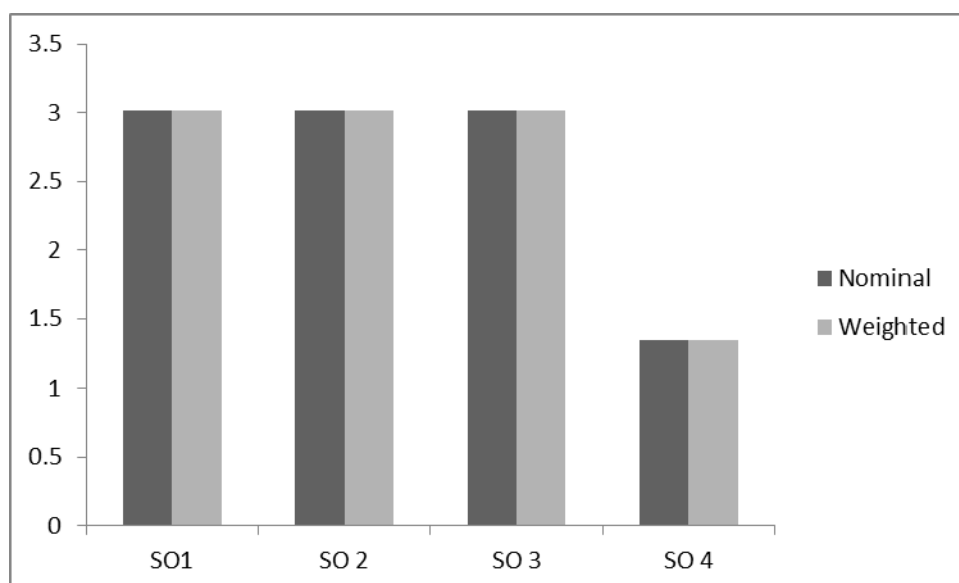
SO = strategic objective

Figure 23
Nominal and weighted amount (USD million) of investments for Convention-related activities by operational objective of The Strategy (Northern Mediterranean, 2010–2011)



SO = strategic objective

Figure 24
Nominal and weighted amount (USD million) of investments for Convention-related activities by operational objective of The Strategy (Central and Eastern Europe, 2010–2011)

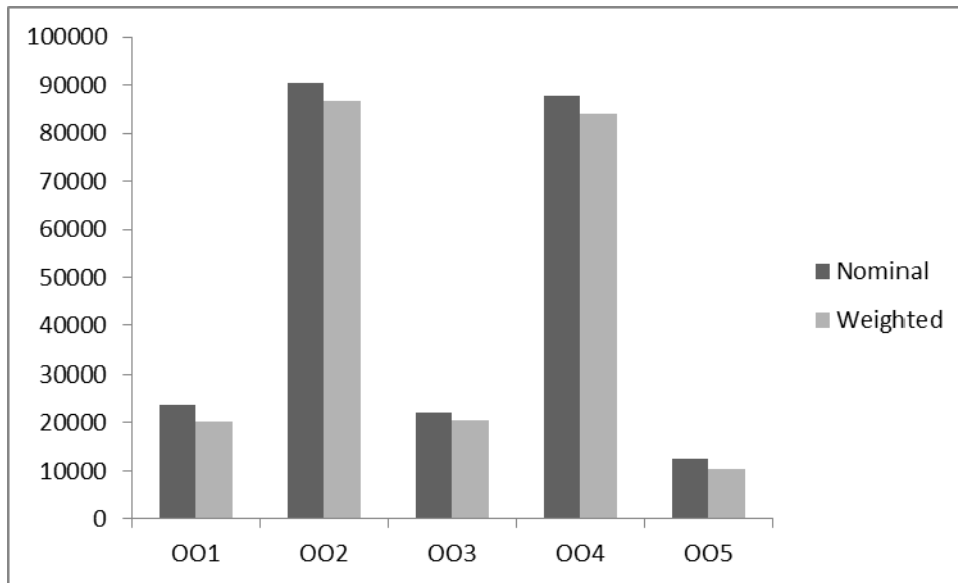


SO = strategic objective

Table 44
Trends in the nominal amount (USD million) of investments for Convention-related activities by operational objective of The Strategy (Global)

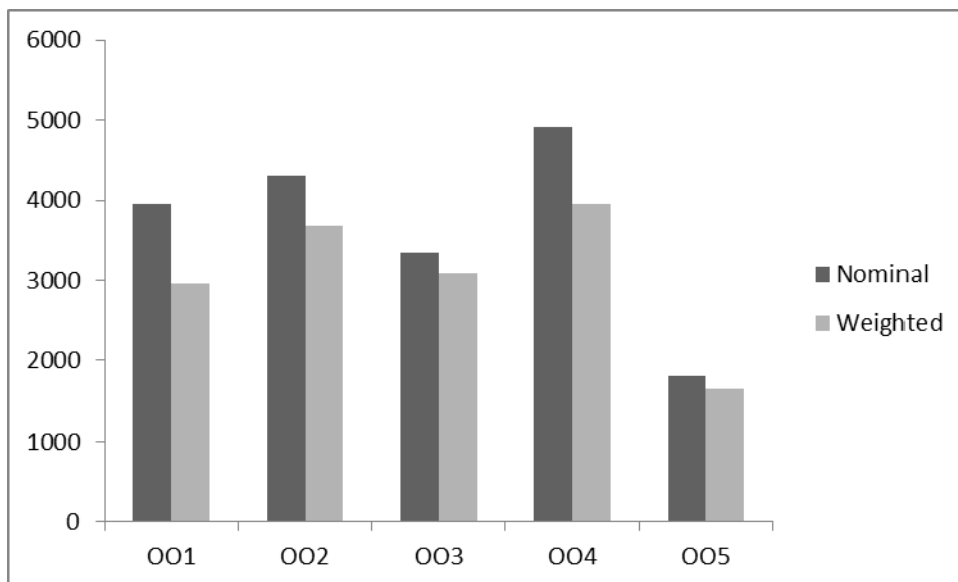
Biennium	Operational objectives				
	OO 1	OO 2	OO 3	OO 4	OO 5
2008–2009	3 700.0	9 300.0	3 200.00	2 200.0	2 300.0
2010–2011	23 594.0	90 427.0	21 990.0	87 640.0	12 510.0
Trend	538%	872%	587%	3 884%	444%

Figure 25
Nominal and weighted amount (USD million) of investments for Convention-related activities by operational objective of The Strategy (Global, 2010–2011)



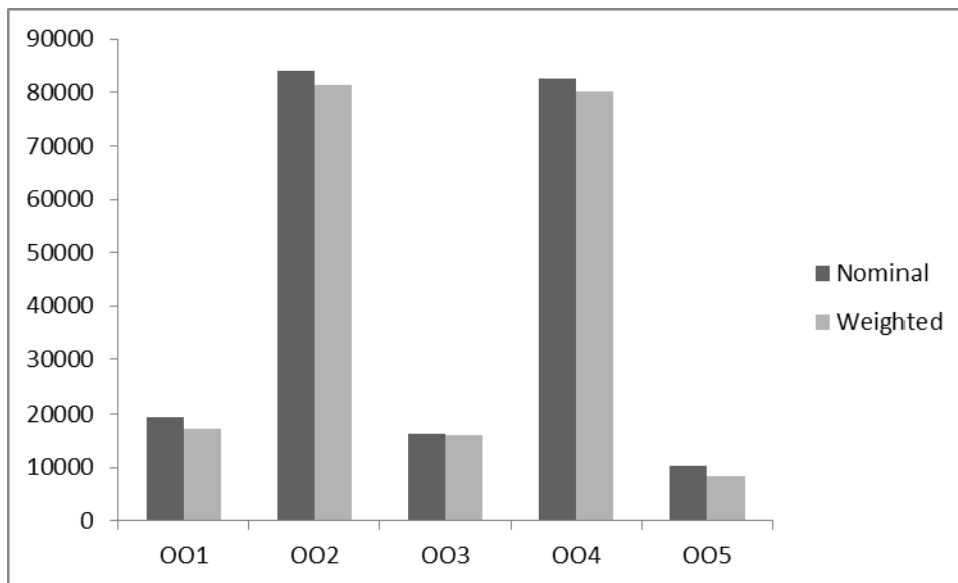
OO = operational objective

Figure 26
Nominal and weighted amount (USD million) of investments for Convention-related activities by operational objective of The Strategy (Africa, 2010–2011)



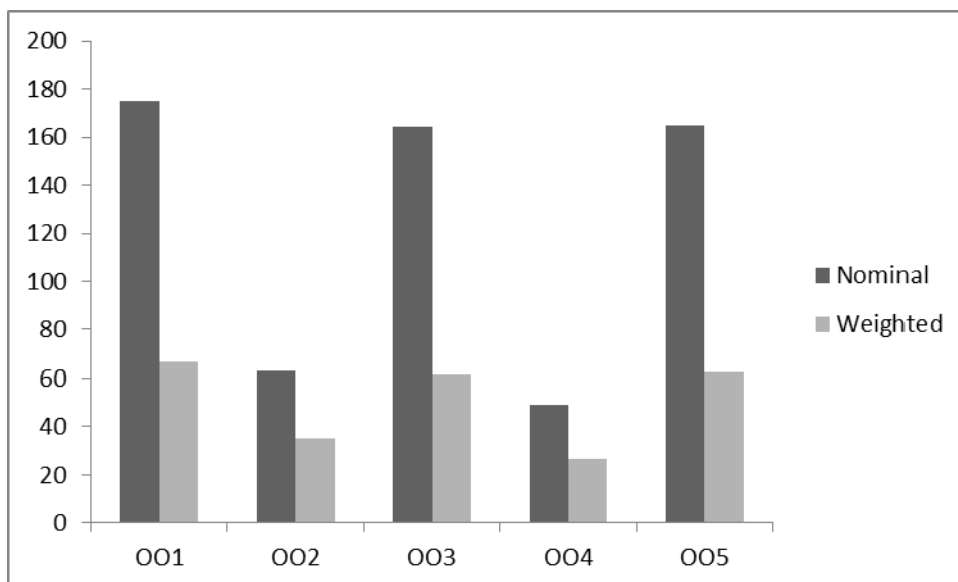
OO = operational objective

Figure 27
Nominal and weighted amount (USD million) of investments for Convention-related activities by operational objective of The Strategy (Asia, 2010–2011)



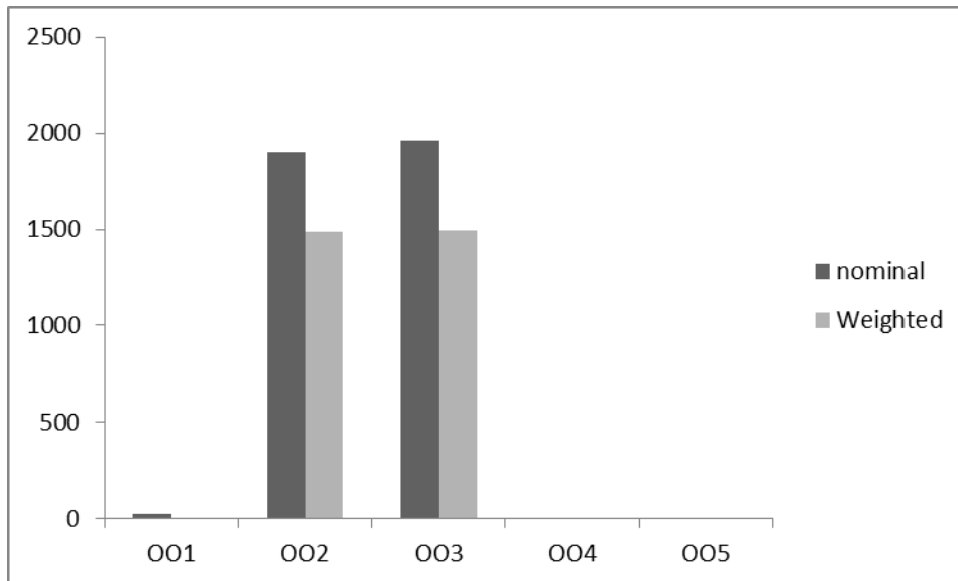
OO = operational objective

Figure 28
Nominal and weighted amount (USD million) of investments for Convention-related activities by operational objective of The Strategy (Latin America and the Caribbean, 2010–2011)



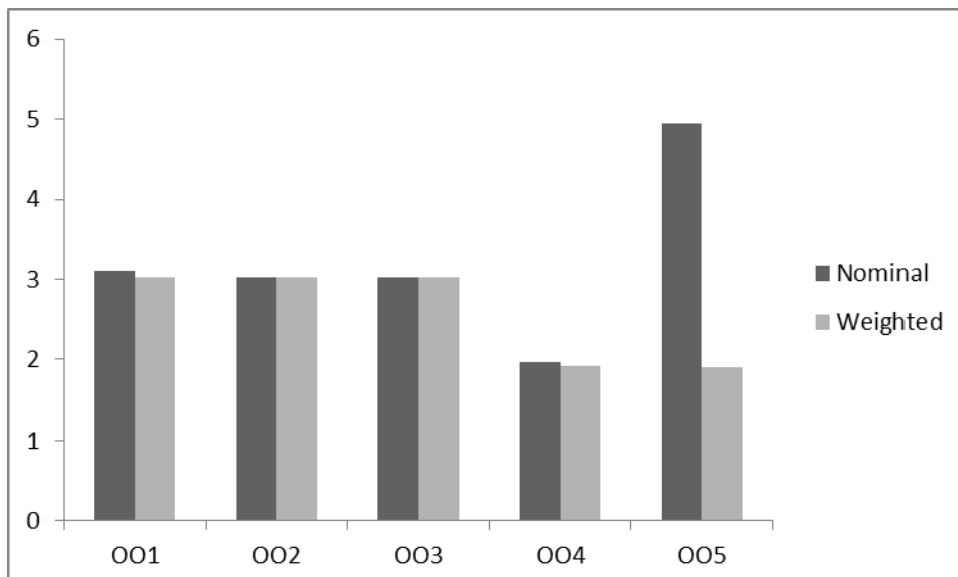
OO = operational objective

Figure 29
Nominal and weighted amount (USD million) of investments for Convention-related activities by operational objective of The Strategy (Northern Mediterranean, 2010–2011)



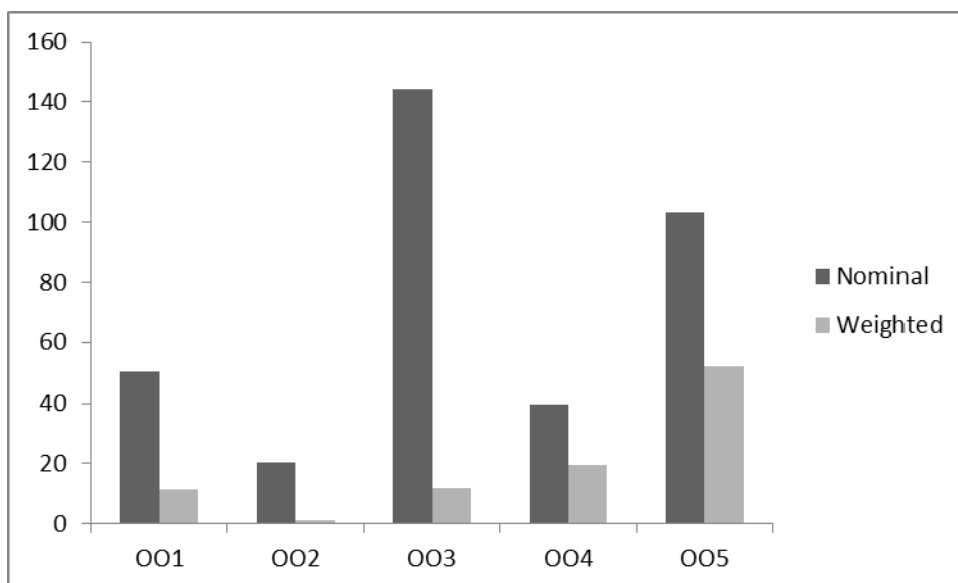
OO = operational objective

Figure 30
Nominal and weighted amount (USD million) of investments for Convention-related activities by operational objective of The Strategy (Central and Eastern Europe, 2010–2011)



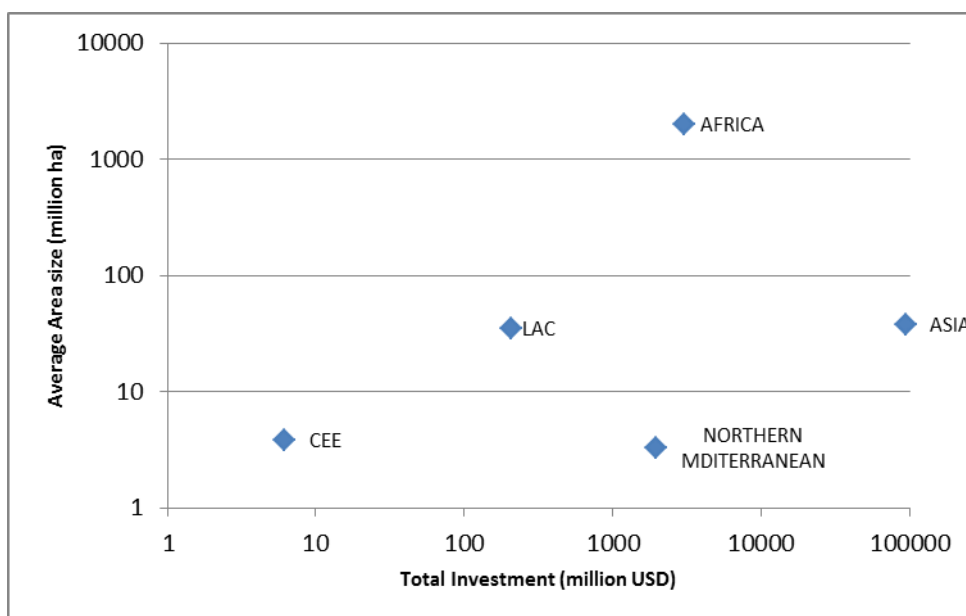
OO = operational objective

Figure 31
Nominal and weighted amount (USD million) of investments for Convention-related activities by operational objective of The Strategy (developed country Parties, 2010–2011)



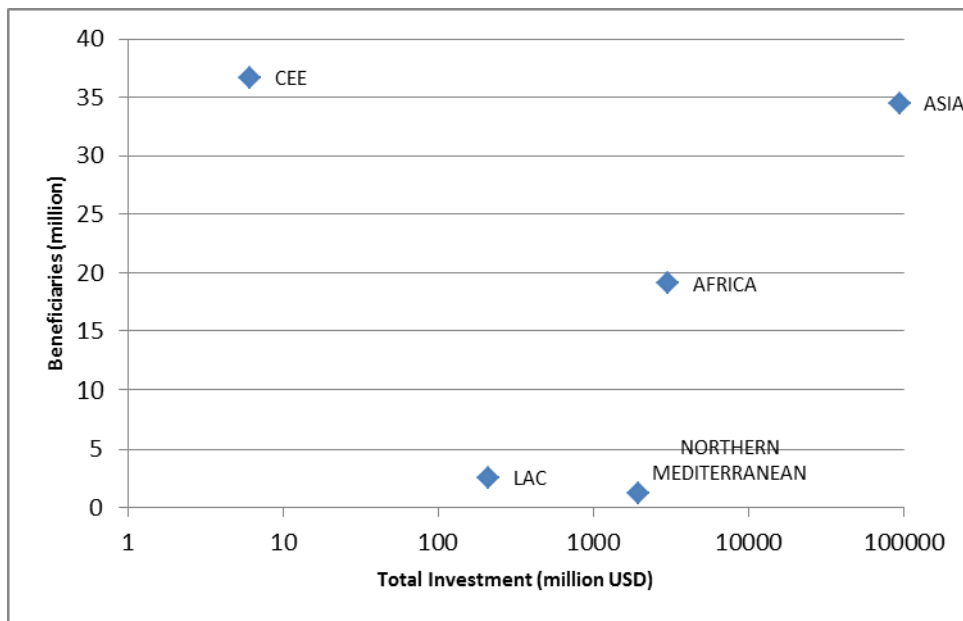
OO = operational objective

Figure 32
Distribution of investments (USD million) by target area (million ha) (Global, 2010–2011)



CEE = Central and Eastern Europe, LAC = Latin America and the Caribbean

Figure 33
Distribution of investments (USD million) by number of beneficiaries (Global, 2010–2011)

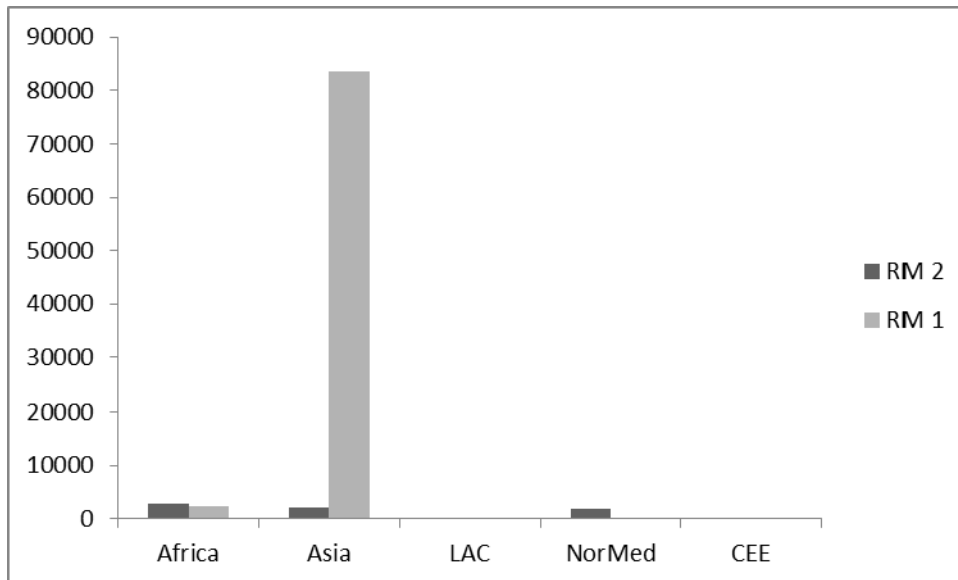


CEE = Central and Eastern Europe, LAC = Latin America and the Caribbean

IV. Additional findings (see questions contained in the Programme and Project Sheet template)

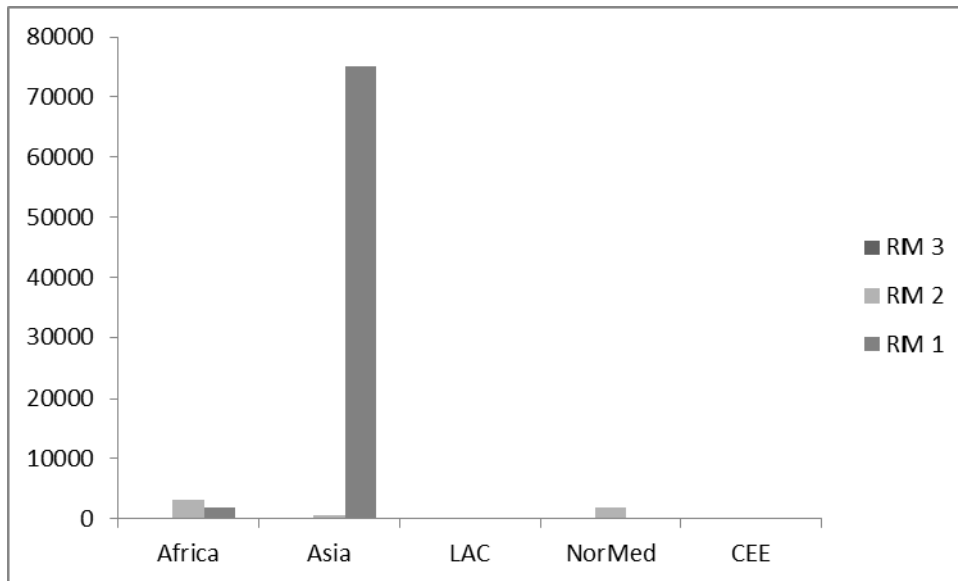
Figure 34

Regional distribution of investments (USD million) by Convention on Biological Diversity Rio marker (Global, 2010–2011)



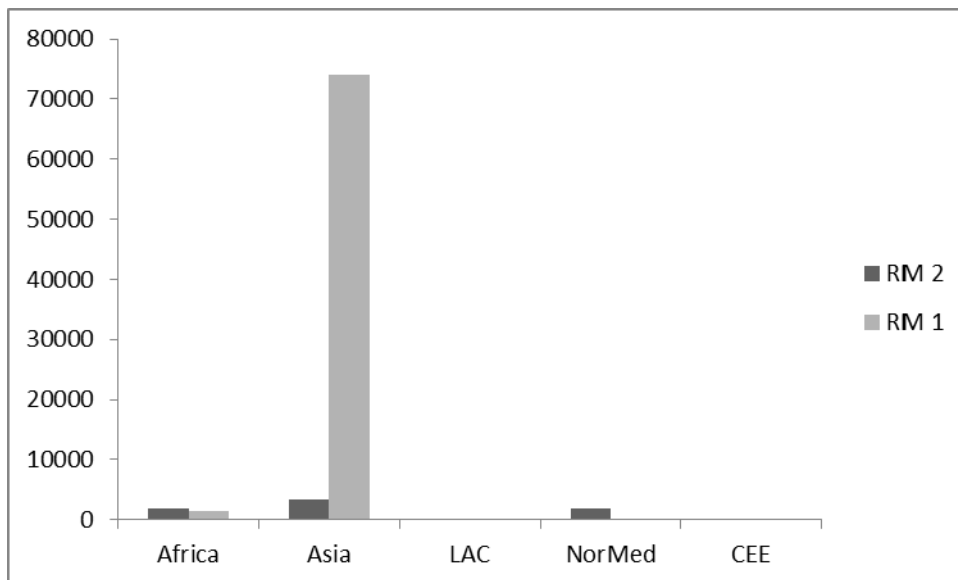
CEE = Central and Eastern Europe, LAC = Latin America and the Caribbean

Figure 35
Regional distribution of investments (USD million) by United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change adaptation Rio marker (Global, 2010–2011)



CEE = Central and Eastern Europe, LAC = Latin America and the Caribbean, NorMed = Northern Mediterranean, RM = Rio marker

Figure 36
Regional distribution of investments (USD million) by United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change mitigation Rio marker (Global, 2010–2011)



CEE = Central and Eastern Europe, LAC = Latin America and the Caribbean, NorMed = Northern Mediterranean, RM = Rio marker