



Convention to Combat Desertification

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Assessment of implementation against the provisionally adopted performance indicators

Preliminary analysis of information contained in reports from affected and developed country

Parties, subregional and regional entities, United Nations agencies and intergovernmental

organizations and the Global Environment Facility, as well as from the secretariat and the Global

Mechanism, on operational objective 1 of The Strategy

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 secretariat and the Global Mechanism, on operational objective 1 of The Strategy

Note by the secretariat

Summary

This document contains the synthesis and preliminary analysis of information submitted by country Parties and other reporting entities on operational objective 1 of The Strategy: Advocacy, awareness-raising and education. It provides updates on the four relevant performance indicators from the global, regional and subregional perspectives and identifies possible trends towards reaching the targets set for these indicators.

The document also offers some recommendations for consideration by the Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention on the need to adjust, streamline and strengthen measures aimed at achieving this objective.

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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I. Introduction

1. The present document is a synthesis and preliminary analysis of information submitted by Parties and observers on operational objective 1 (OO 1) of The Strategy: Advocacy, awareness-raising and education.¹

2. For each performance indicator pertaining to this operational objective (see chapters II, III, IV and V below), a section on global analysis discusses the state of affairs relating to the relevant performance indicators from a global perspective, based on information provided by affected and developed country Parties. Neither United Nations agencies nor intergovernmental organizations reported in the 2012–2013 exercise. More detailed information is provided in the sections on subregional and regional analysis for affected country Parties, as well as for developed country Parties, the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the Global Mechanism (GM), where appropriate. An additional analysis was performed taking into account the data submitted for 2008–2009 and for 2010–2011 in order to capture the trend towards reaching the targets set for these indicators.

3. A number of data quality issues were identified in the information provided by reporting entities. As the indicators for this operational objective are not subject to measurement error, quality checks were confined to consistency/reliability and credibility.²

4. In the case of CONS-O-1, this test showed that some countries reported large numbers of information events (more than 10 per day) attended by a large number of participants (more than 10,000 per event). Some figures would imply that more than 50 per cent of population attended information events within a year which is hardly plausible. In order to identify probable outliers, three criteria for sorting data were included in the analysis: (a) number of events per year not exceeding 3,650 (10 per day); (b) average number of participants per event not exceeding 10,000; and (c) population attending information events within a year not exceeding 50 per cent. By applying those criteria, datasets of 16 (2010) and 17 countries (2011) were excluded from the analysis (23 per cent). While the data between reporting years in each reporting cycle were more or less consistent, additional inconsistencies were found between reporting cycles which might be due to different methods being applied. Hence, the data from 14 additional countries were excluded in the trend analysis calculations. A variation in other parameters relating to this indicator was also observed (number of newspaper events, number of slots in the newspaper, number of publications and number of newspapers printed (see annex, table 2)). It seems that there is no common understanding of what the number of “radio/TV” represents. Therefore, the units for newspapers, television and radio are not comparable.

5. In the case of CONS-O-3 and CONS-O-4 there were no major data quality issues. Two countries reported high figures under CONS-O-3 (more than 30 times higher than the average). One reported high figures under CONS-O-4 (more than 100 times higher than the average). Those figures were not included in the analysis. Since questions relating to the national contribution to the target under those two indicators required “yes” or “no” answers, no robust assessment could be made. However, simple tests for consistency were conducted, such as comparing past responses and checking for contradictions within the report, and no obvious errors could be identified.

¹ See decision 3/COP.8, contained in document ICCD/COP(8)/16/Add.1.

² The Statistics Division of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO/ESS) assisted in the data quality assessment within the framework of the inter-agency agreement UNJP/GLO/451/CCD.

6. General conclusions on the status of activities relating to OO 1 are presented at the end of this document. Some recommendations for consideration by the Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention (CRIC) have been drawn up on the need to adjust/streamline/strengthen activities in view of the achievement of the objectives of The Strategy. 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 allow follow-up on targeted recommendations to be put forward to the Conference of the Parties (COP) for its consideration.

II. Performance indicator CONS-O-1 for outcome 1.1

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

A. Global analysis

1. Number of information events and estimated number of participants (see annex, table 1)

7. In order to address data quality issues identified in the information provided by reporting entities, as outlined above, logical and statistical methods have been applied to increase reliability of the analysis.

8. Almost 12,000 events were organized in both reporting years, two thirds in Africa. On average, there were 33 events per day in more than 50 countries in the world. While the number of events decreased slightly from 2010 to 2011 (a decrease of 2.2 per cent), the number of participants attending those events increased by 8.3 per cent. Such an increase is due to the situation in Africa, which is the only region where the number of participants increased over the reporting years and where an increasing trend in the number of events has been observed since 2009. The proportion of its population informed about DLDD and/or synergies with climate change and biodiversity has increased by 12 per cent.

9. In Asia, the number of both events and participants decreased by approximately 10 per cent. However, the percentage of population informed about DLDD substantially increased (by 10 per cent). Considering only those countries that submitted a report in both reporting cycles, the trend in efforts made in organizing awareness-raising activities has continued to increase since 2008.

10. The figures for Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) countries, showing a small decrease (3 per cent) in number of participants, do not account for the sharp increase (20 per cent) in proportion of the population being informed about DLDD and related issues, as reported below.

11. In the Northern Mediterranean, the number of events decreased by 36 per cent between 2010 and 2011, while the number of participants decreased by 78 per cent due to a 77 per cent decrease reported by one country. However, it seems that various media products (annex, table 2) contributed to the increase in the proportion of population informed compared to the previous cycle.

12. Central and Eastern European countries organized a relatively large number of information events compared to the low number of participants attending those events (on

average 2 participants per event) which might point to decreased effectiveness of such events leading to a stable population informed about DLDD.

13. In developed country Parties, both the number of information events and the number of participants decreased over the reporting period (by 17 and 19 per cent, respectively).

2. National contribution to the target

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

14. According to information provided for the years 2010–2011, 38.7 per cent of the global population would be informed about DLDD and/or DLDD synergies with climate change and biodiversity (annex, figure 1). This figure, however, should be taken with extreme caution particularly because a) one country in South Asia reported a huge percentage of population informed and b) statistics for developed country Parties rely on a very limited number of reports.

15. Although 55 affected country Parties and 1 developed country Party reported a figure in both cycles, in 19 cases inconsistencies were found in the data provided thereby excluding such datasets from the analysis. Hence, data on variation over reporting cycles or possible trends refers to a total of 37 country Parties (annex, table 3).

16. The situation seems to be consolidated in Africa where the global target is maintained (32.9 per cent), including in four subregions out of five (annex, figure 2). The situation in Asia is less clear (annex, figure 3), mainly because of the high percentage of population informed reported by few countries; however, the target would have been reached in three subregions over five and the trend is positive (plus 10 per cent compared to the previous reporting exercise). LAC, with the highest increase of population informed (plus 20 per cent), would have just reached the target in 2011 (annex, figure 4). In the Northern Mediterranean region the threshold has not been reached yet (23.1 per cent of population informed) but the trend looks positive (plus 15 per cent). A similar situation can be observed in Central and Eastern Europe (20.5 per cent of population informed), although there was no significant increase compared to the previous reporting. No solid conclusions can be drawn with regard to developed country Parties, either as assessment of the current situation or as possible trends, because of the limited number of reports available.

17. In some subregions, the percentage of population informed is still less than two-thirds of the 2018 target and further efforts may be needed either in terms of information events (annex, table 1) or in the effectiveness of media products made available (annex, table 2).

3. Qualitative assessment

“Is the information you have provided on communication processes part of a national communication strategy addressing environmental issues?” (see annex, table 4)

- If yes, does the implementation of the national communication strategy complement the implementation of the UNCCD Comprehensive Communication Strategy? (see annex, table 5)
- If no, is your country implementing the UNCCD Comprehensive Communication Strategy?” (see annex, table 6)

“Is your country implementing activities relating to the United Nations Decade for Deserts and the Fight Against Desertification (UNDDDD)?” (see annex, table 7)

“Is your country providing financial and technical support of the elaboration and implementation of the UNDDDD programme?” (posted to developed country Parties only)

18. A total of 71 countries answered the questions relating to the national communication strategy. For 30 of them, the reply was affirmative. Although 58 per cent of countries reported not making efforts to raise awareness on DLDD through a specific national communication strategy on environmental issues, the awareness on DLDD is globally quite high. Conversely, 14 per cent of developed country Parties have such a national strategy while the proportion of population informed about DLDD and related issues is the lowest reported (9 per cent).

19. While in four out of five regions the majority of Parties do not have a national communication strategy in place, a slight increase in proportion of population informed on DLDD can be observed in those regions. The Northern Mediterranean region is the only one where there are more Parties implementing the national strategy than Parties that do not.

20. Within the 30 countries that have a strategy, 26 countries (or 87 per cent) reported that the strategy complements the implementation of the UNCCD comprehensive communication strategy (CCS).

21. Among those 41 Parties that do not have a national communication strategy, 12 countries (or 29 per cent) implement the CCS. The CCS contributes to awareness-raising mainly in Africa, where 57 per cent of countries do not have a national communication strategy, followed by LAC (20 per cent) and Asia (17 per cent).

22. Regarding the implementation of activities relating to the United Nations Decade for Deserts and the Fight against Desertification (UNDDDD), out of 71 countries that responded to the question, 45 (or 63 per cent) implemented activities and 21 did not. Countries of Africa were the most active (84 per cent of reporting countries), followed by Northern Mediterranean and developed country Parties (both 66 per cent), and Central and Eastern European region (50 per cent). LAC is the only region where most Parties do not implement such activities.

23. Two developed country Parties provided technical and/or financial support to the elaboration and/or implementation of UNDDDD programmes.

B. Affected country Parties (subregional and regional analysis)

1. Number of information events and estimated number of participants

a. Africa (see annex, table 8)

24. The number of information events between 2010 and 2011 increased by 2 per cent (from 8,002 to 8,159 events), with an average of 404 events per country/year.

25. Western Africa is championing the efforts to organize information events in the region, contributing 77 per cent of the total number of events in 2010 and 78 per cent in 2011 (on average 787 events per country/year). Central Africa recorded the highest increase in the number of events over the reporting period (24 per cent), with a 13.5 per cent increase in the proportion of population attending those events; however, the average number of events is the lowest (26 events per country/year).

26. The number of participants in information events has increased by 10 per cent in the region. The highest increase was in Southern Africa (plus 42 per cent) where, in contrast, the number of events decreased by 8.2 per cent. In the remaining subregions the number of events as well as of participants either slightly increased or remained constant.

b. Asia (see annex, table 9)

27. The number of information events in the region decreased by 8.9 per cent (from 1,164 events in 2010 to 1,061 in 2011).

28. Central Asia held more than half of the total events in 2010 and 64.5 per cent in 2011. Together with South Asia, it is the only subregion where the number of events has increased (by 14.4 and 31 per cent, respectively). The sharp decrease (84 per cent) in the Pacific is only apparent, given the fact that one country did not provide the data for both reporting years. While in East Asia the number of events decreased by 28 per cent and the number of participants attending those events decreased by 50 per cent, in the case of South-East Asia and West Asia the number of participants increased despite the reduced number of events.

29. The number of participants also decreased by 10.3 per cent (from 720,320 participants in 2010 to 645,855 in 2011).

c. Latin America and the Caribbean (see annex, table 10)

30. The analysis shows an increase of nearly 8 per cent in the number of events between 2010 and 2011 (from 1,406 to 1,517 events). In contrast, the audience of these events decreased by 3.1 per cent.

31. However, the situation in subregions varies significantly. In the Andean subregion there was an increase of 77 per cent in the number of events, complemented by a 41.6 per cent increase of participants in those events. The sharp increase is mostly due to a country which reported 50 per cent more events. In Mesoamerica the number of events and participants decreased by 38.5 per cent. In the South Cone, the number of events remained stable, while the number of participants increased by 77 per cent (one country reported an increase of 218 per cent). For the Caribbean, there were no data to be considered.

d. Northern Mediterranean (see annex, table 11)

32. The number of information events in the region decreased from 61 to 39 (or 36 per cent) holding on average 17 events country/year, while the average number of participants attending the events decreased by 73 per cent (from 107 events in 2010 to 47 in 2011).

e. *Central and Eastern Europe (see annex, table 12)*

33. In Central and Eastern Europe, there were 480 events in 2011 compared to 791 events in 2010, representing a decrease of 39 per cent. The number of participants also decreased (by 61.7 per cent), mostly due to a decrease reported by one country.

2. National contribution to the target

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

34. Even though the target is set at the global level, it may be considered an indicative threshold also at regional, subregional and national levels.³ However, given the size of the sample, the trend analyses should be considered with caution, particularly at subregional level: while the status assessment is based on data reported in 2012, the trend analysis took into consideration only data from those Parties that provided relevant information in both reporting cycles (annex, table 3 and figures 5 to 10).

a. *Africa*

35. Although Africa maintains the target achieved, two subregions (Central Africa and Northern Africa) have a proportion of the population informed about DLDD and/or synergies with climate change and biodiversity below 30 per cent. In Eastern and Southern Africa, although the target was even exceeded (38.1 and 42.9 per cent of population informed, respectively), an increasing trend can be observed. Western Africa has the second highest percentage of population informed in the region (40.3 per cent).

b. *Asia*

36. According to the last reporting exercise, Asia would have the highest proportion of population informed (42.3 per cent). This figure, however, is highly dependent on an unusual percentage reported by a country in South Asia. In fact, in three subregions out of six (Central Asia, East Asia and West Asia) the percentage of population informed does not yet reach the global threshold (25.9, 23.0 and 23.7 per cent respectively). Despite the decreased number of population informed in South-East Asia, the threshold was kept.

c. *Latin America and the Caribbean*

37. One third of the population in LAC is informed on DLDD, and this seems to be confirmed by the highest increment observed globally (plus 20 per cent compared to the last reporting exercise). Despite the positive regional trend, some subregions seem not to have reached the threshold. Due to some inconsistency in data reported, the trend analysis could not be provided for Mesoamerica.

d. *Northern Mediterranean*

38. Twenty-three per cent of the population of the region is informed, and a positive increment (plus 12 per cent) has been observed.

³ As in the previous reporting and review exercise, relevant data on population were drawn from publications of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA), Statistics Division (<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/products/vitstats/serATab2.pdf>).

e. *Central and Eastern Europe*

39. Similarly to the records of the previous reporting exercise, 20.5 per cent of population of the region is informed. No substantial increase can be noted.

3. Qualitative assessment

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

- If yes, does the implementation of the national communication strategy complement the implementation of the CCS?
- If no, is your country implementing the CCS?

“Is your country implementing activities relating to the UNDDD?”

40. In Africa, out of the 26 countries that answered this question 12 (or 41 per cent) had a national communication strategy addressing environmental issues: 1 in Central Africa, 1 in Eastern Africa, 5 in Southern Africa, 4 in Western Africa and 1 in Northern Africa. In 10 cases the national communication strategy complements the CCS. Twenty-one countries are undertaking activities relating to the UNDDD 2010–2020.

41. In Asia, 9 countries (or 43 per cent - 3 in South-East Asia, 2 in West Asia and 1 in each of the remaining subregions) stated that the information was part of a national communication strategy and for 8 of them it complements the UNCCD CCS. The activities to celebrate the UNDDD are undertaken by 13 countries (or 62 per cent).

42. In the LAC region more than half the countries (56 per cent) do not have a national communication strategy addressing the DLDD and/or DLDD synergies with climate change and biodiversity. In all those 4 countries (2 Caribbean, 1 Andean and 1 South Cone) the national communication strategy implements the CCS. More than half the countries (57 per cent) do not implement UNDDD-related activities.

43. Three out of four Northern Mediterranean countries reported that their national communication strategy complements the CCS. One country does not implement any communication strategy. Two countries are undertaking UNDDD activities.

44. In Central and Eastern Europe, three out of four countries neither have a national strategy nor implement the CCS. Half of the countries implement UNDDD activities.

C. Developed country Parties

1. Number of information events and estimated number of participants (see annex, table 13)

45. Almost 78 per cent of developed country Parties that submitted their reports provided answers to these questions. Both the number of information events and the number of participants decreased by 17 per cent (from 574 events to 476) and by 19 per cent (from 153,078 to 124,185), respectively.

2. National contribution to the target

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

46. Four of the nine reports from developed country Parties provide information on population informed. According to data provided, 37.9 per cent of the population in these countries is informed about DLDD and/or DLDD synergies with climate change and biodiversity. No solid conclusions can be drawn with regard to developed country Parties, either as assessment of the current situation or as possible trends, mainly because of the limited number of reports available for 2010–2011 and those covering both reporting cycles.

3. Qualitative assessment

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

- If yes, does the implementation of the national communication strategy complement the implementation of the CCS?
- If no, is your country implementing the CCS?

“Is your country implementing activities relating to the UNDDDD?”

“Is your country providing financial and technical support for the elaboration and implementation of the UNDDDD programme?”

47. One out of the seven (or 14 per cent) developed country Parties that answered this question reported having a national communication strategy. However, the country did not indicate if the strategy complemented the CCS or not.

48. Two out of six responding countries provided financial and/or technical support for the elaboration and/or implementation of the UNDDDD programme.

D. Global Environment Facility

49. The GEF reported that in both reporting years it held 1 global event with 100 participants. Furthermore, it reported that overall 176,516 persons were reached by media (newspapers) in 2010, with the figure increasing to 241,663 (37 per cent increase) in 2011.

50. The GEF reported neither having a specific communication strategy nor implementing the CCS.

51. The GEF is implementing activities relating to the UNDDDD, even though not providing financial or technical support to the elaboration of implementation of the UNDDDD programme.

III. Performance indicator CONS-O-2 for outcome 1.2

Secretariat

1. **Number of official documents and decisions at international, regional and subregional levels relating to DLDD issues (see annex, table 14)**

Number of official documents and decisions at international, regional and subregional levels relating to DLDD issues.

52. While 15 DLDD-related decisions taken by international governing bodies were recorded in 2010, there were only 2 in 2011. Such a decrease is primarily due to the fact that several decision-making bodies relevant to UNCCD processes do not convene annually. One decision was recorded at the regional level, in 2010.

2. **Contribution to the target**

By 2010 the Convention website has been restructured and includes a thematic database on relevant decisions and documents as part of the PRAIS.

53. In 2010, the secretariat restructured its website and included a thematic database on relevant decisions and documents as part of the PRAIS. Hence, the target is considered achieved.

IV. Performance indicator CONS-O-3 for outcome 1.3

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

A. Global analysis

1. **Number of CSOs and STIs participating in Convention processes (see annex, table 15)**

54. As in 2010, a very large number of civil society organizations (CSOs) took part in the DLDD-related programmes and projects. In all regions as well as in developed country Parties there are more CSOs than STIs involved in DLDD-related projects and programmes. Moreover, in developed country Parties the numbers of CSOs and STIs are relatively high. The highest number of active CSOs and STIs is reported by Asia followed by Africa and LAC.

55. Globally, there are currently more than 6,500 CSOs and more than 1,900 STIs involved in DLDD-related activities. At the global level, from 2010 to 2011 there was a slight decrease (2.7 per cent) in the number of CSOs involved and a higher decrease (8.7 per cent) in the number of STIs.

56. The trend has been positive since 2008. Year by year, there is a constant increase of both the number of CSOs and of STIs (by 13.2 per cent and 46.4 per cent, respectively) involved in implementing the Convention.

2. National contribution to the target (see annex, table 16)

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

57. Country Parties were asked whether, at the time of reporting, their governments were undertaking concrete initiatives to increase the participation of CSOs and STIs in DLDD-related programmes and projects.

58. Of the countries that submitted their report in 2012, 89 per cent that answered this question responded affirmatively. The relatively low number of negative answers (11 per cent) shows that governments are very much aware of the role that these stakeholders, CSOs and STIs, can play in Convention processes.

59. Compared to the previous cycle, there is an increase of 7.1 per cent in the number of countries that are undertaking concrete initiatives to support CSO and STI involvement in DLDD-related programmes and projects. This figure is supported by a steady increase in the number of CSOs and STIs since 2008, as documented above.

B. Affected country Parties (subregional and regional analysis)

1. Number of CSOs and STIs participating in Convention processes

a. Africa (see annex, table 17)

60. More than 1,600 CSOs and 370 STIs were involved in the DLDD-related programmes and projects in 2010. There was a slight decrease in CSOs (minus 2.5 per cent) and an increase in STIs (plus 6.6 per cent) between 2010 and 2011. One country reported numbers out of range.

61. Considerable variations are recorded in the number of CSOs in Central Africa (a 32 per cent decrease reported by one country) and STIs in Southern Africa (a 25 per cent increase), while the number of CSOs and STIs remained mainly constant in all other subregions between 2010 and 2011.

62. When analysing trends over the two reporting cycles, a decrease of almost 12 per cent in the number of CSOs can be observed since 2009 (mainly due to a heavy decrease of 48.7 per cent in Central Africa), but a constant increase in the number of STIs (by 54 per cent in total) since 2008. In Central Africa, there has been a decreasing trend in the number of CSOs since 2009. For the other subregions the trend could not be captured.

b. Asia (see annex, table 18)

63. While the number of CSOs remained almost constant (an increase of 0.3 per cent), the number of STIs increased by 9 per cent between 2010 and 2011.

64. Except for the number of CSOs in South-East Asia, the number of both CSOs and STIs grew in all other subregions over the reporting years.

65. There are only four countries in which the number of CSOs and one country in which the number of STIs involved in DLDD decreased in 2011 over 2010. In two countries, more STIs are involved in DLDD than CSOs.

66. The highest number of CSOs involved in DLDD amongst all reporting country Parties in Asia was reported by one Party in South Asia (more than 60 per cent of the total number of CSOs in Asia), while the highest number of STIs having DLDD initiatives in 2010 was reported in 2010 by one country in Central Asia and in 2011 by another country in East Asia (almost 25 per cent of the total number of STIs). One country reported numbers out of range.

67. Considering the trend since 2008, Asia is the only region where a steady growth in the number of CSOs can be observed (a total increase of 11.8 per cent). Furthermore, there has also been an increasing trend in the number of STIs since 2008 (21.7 per cent), mainly due to a steady increase in Central and East Asia. In other subregions the trend could not be captured owing to fluctuations in numbers.

c. Latin America and the Caribbean (see annex, table 19)

68. An increase of 31 per cent in CSO involvement is recorded from 2010 to 2011 (from 1,137 in 2010 to 1,488 in 2011). The number of STIs involved increased by 17 per cent (from 409 in 2010 to 480 in 2011).

69. At subregional level, the South Cone has by far the highest number of CSOs involved in DLDD-related programmes and projects. However, the number of CSOs in all subregions either grew or remained constant. The numbers of CSOs and STIs increased by 50 and 74 per cent respectively in the Andean subregion followed by Mesoamerica where CSOs increased by 30 per cent and STIs by 40 per cent.

70. No trends between the 2010 and the 2012 reporting cycles could be captured at the regional or the subregional level, owing to data fluctuations over the period.

d. Northern Mediterranean (see annex, table 20)

71. Three Northern Mediterranean countries reported the number of CSOs involved in DLDD-related programmes and projects and four reported on STIs. Out of those, one country reported no involvement of CSOs or STIs. The numbers of stakeholders involved however increased by 12 per cent over the reporting cycle for both CSOs and STIs.

72. No trends between the 2010 and the 2012 reporting cycles could be captured owing to data fluctuation over the period.

e. Central and Eastern Europe (see annex, table 21)

73. The figures for the CSOs and STIs involved in DLDD-related programmes and projects in the region need to be taken with caution because the country with the highest number of CSOs and STIs in 2010 did not provide a figure for 2011.

74. Since no country that submitted the report in both reporting cycles provided data for all reporting years, the trend analysis could not be undertaken.

2. National contribution to the target

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

75. Countries were asked whether, at the time of reporting, their governments were undertaking concrete initiatives to increase the participation of CSOs and STIs in DLDD-related programmes and projects.

76. In Africa, 26 out of 28 reporting countries provided information on this parameter. Twenty-two (or 85 per cent) reported that they were taking steps to increase the participation of CSOs and STIs, and 4 (or 15 per cent) that they were not. All Eastern and Southern countries were taking such steps. Compared to the previous cycle, there is an increasing trend in undertaking such initiatives. Having passed only 2 reporting cycles, it is not possible to identify a steady growth but rather a positive trend towards reaching the target.

77. In Asia, all reporting countries provided information on this parameter. Twenty country Parties (or 95 per cent) reported that they were undertaking some initiatives, while one country in the Pacific reported no such initiative. Also in this region, there is a positive trend towards reaching the target.

78. All reporting countries in the LAC region provided information on this parameter. Out of 11 countries, only 1 Andean country reported that it had no such initiatives; all others answered positively (91 per cent). The number of countries that undertook initiatives to increase the participation of CSOs and STIs remained stable over the reporting cycles.

79. As in 2010, 3 countries in Northern Mediterranean answered the question positively and 1 negatively.

80. In Central and Eastern Europe, 4 out of 7 countries responded to this question, all were undertaking such initiatives. A positive trend was observed over the reporting cycles.

C. Developed country Parties

1. Number of CSOs and STIs participating in Convention processes (see annex, table 22)

81. The number of CSOs involved in DLDD-related programmes and projects increased from 562 to 602, that is by 7 per cent, between 2010 and 2011, while the number of STIs decreased from 209 to 190, that is, by 9 per cent. One country did not provide figures relating to the number of CSOs/STIs involved in DLDD in its country. The variations across countries are large: from 1 to 259 CSOs (2011) and from zero to 79 STIs (2010).

82. While there is a steady growth in the number of CSOs since 2008 (making a total increase of 114 per cent), in the case of STIs the trend cannot be monitored owing to fluctuations in the data reported.

2. National contribution to the target

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

83. Countries were asked whether, at the time of reporting, their governments were undertaking concrete initiatives to increase the participation of CSOs and STIs in DLDD-related programmes and projects.

84. Of those that answered to this question, 6 countries (or 86 per cent) responded positively and 1 negatively.

85. An increasing trend in undertaking such initiatives can be observed compared to the previous reporting cycle.

D. Global Environment Facility

86. The GEF did not report on this indicator.

E. Global Mechanism

87. Additional information on the involvement of CSOs and STIs in integrated investment frameworks through the support provided by the GM highlights the fact that 65 CSOs were participating in such frameworks in 2010, while the number decreased to 50 in 2011. For STIs the number increased from 25 in 2010 to 39 in 2011. On the national contribution to the target, the GM stated that it was putting in place concrete measures to increase the involvement of CSOs and STIs in investment frameworks.

88. The GM did not sponsor the participation of CSOs and STIs in official UNCCD meetings.

89. The GM found reporting on CONS-O-3 coherent with the expected accomplishments and corresponding performance indicators under outcome area 1.3 of its workplan, while further work is needed to ensure coherence with the relevant expected accomplishments under operational objective 1 of the joint work programme.

F. Secretariat

90. In 2011, the secretariat facilitated the participation of 41 representatives from 32 CSOs in the meetings of the subsidiary bodies (CST S-2 and CRIC 9) and 173 representatives from 51 CSOs in the session of the COP (COP 10). The participation of 20 per cent (subsidiary bodies) and 6 per cent (COP) of these representatives were funded through the UNCCD Special Fund.

91. Compared to the previous reporting cycle, there was a decrease of 37.5 per cent of CSO representatives funded to attend the COP and 72.4 per cent of those funded to attend the intersessional sessions of the subsidiary bodies.

92. In 2011, the secretariat also facilitated the participation of 96 STIs in the COP (31 per cent of which were funded) and of 74 STIs in the intersessional sessions of the subsidiary bodies (39 per cent of which funded).

93. Unlike the case of CSOs, the trend in supporting the STIs is increasing, by 9.1 per cent for the COP sessions and by 12 per cent for the intersessional sessions of the CRIC and CST.

94. The secretariat continues taking action to strengthen the involvement of the civil society and scientific communities in the Convention processes at the institutional level, mainly by implementing decision 5/COP.10.⁴

⁴ For the full text, see document ICCD/COP(10)/31/Add.1.

V. Performance indicator CONS-O-4 for outcome 1.3

Number and type of DLDD-related initiatives of CSOs and STIs in the field of education.

A. Global analysis

1. Number and type of DLDD-related initiatives of CSOs and STIs in the field of education (see annex, table 23)

95. Globally, more than 4,000 DLDD-related education initiatives were carried out by CSOs and more than 2,500 initiatives by STIs in 2011. Over the reporting years, the number of CSO and STI initiatives increased by 30 and 15 per cent respectively. A growth of almost 39 per cent can be observed since 2008 making a significant contribution to achieving the target.

96. From data reported on CONS-O-3, it is evident that globally there are many more CSOs than STIs involved in Convention processes. However, in Northern Mediterranean, Central and Eastern Europe and developed country Parties education initiatives are predominantly carried out by STIs. While in the case of Asia and the LAC region the difference in the involvement of the two stakeholder groups is not so significant, in Africa the initiatives in the field of education are undertaken by CSOs twice as frequently as by STIs.

2. National contribution to the target (see annex, table 24)

A steady growth in the number of DLDD-related education initiatives undertaken by CSOs and STIs is recorded along the implementation period of The Strategy.

97. Country Parties were asked whether, at the time of reporting, their governments were undertaking concrete initiatives to increase the delivery of DLDD-related initiatives in the education sector by CSOs and STIs.

98. Among the countries that submitted their report, 96 per cent responded to the question: 54 countries answered positively and 14 negatively. In the case of the developed country Parties there were more negative responses than positive ones, despite the fact that the number of DLDD-related education initiatives is relatively high.

99. Compared to the past reporting cycle, there is, at the global level, a positive trend towards taking initiatives to increase the delivery of DLDD-related initiatives in the education sector by CSOs and STIs.

B. Affected country Parties (subregional and regional analysis)

1. Number and type of DLDD-related initiatives of CSOs and STIs in the field of education

a. Africa (see annex, table 25)

100. Africa accounts for 62 per cent of all DLDD-related initiatives undertaken by CSOs in 2010 and for almost 40 per cent of initiatives undertaken by STIs in 2011. The number of

