



## Convention to Combat Desertification

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

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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 3 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 3 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 3 of The Strategy: Science, technology and knowledge. It provides updates on the five 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 3 (OO 3) of The Strategy: Science, technology and knowledge.

2. For four out of the five performance indicators pertaining to this operational objective (see chapters II, III, IV and V below), the section on global analysis discusses the state of affairs relating to that performance indicator from a global perspective, based on information provided by the relevant reporting entities. 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), the Global Mechanism (GM) and the secretariat, where appropriate. For one performance indicator (see chapter VI below), only the secretariat is requested to provide information. Where appropriate, additional analysis was performed taking into account the data submitted for 2008–2009 and for 2010–2011 in order to capture the development towards reaching the targets set for these indicators.

3. Since the answers given by the countries under indicator CONS-O-9 significantly differed from information provided under strategic objectives 1, 2 and 3, which is supposed to be measured by this performance indicator, the statistics for CONS-O-9 were compiled based on the answers given under strategic objectives 1, 2 and 3.<sup>1</sup>

4. General conclusions on the status of activities relating to OO 3 are presented at the end of the 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 and 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 and Convention institutions 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-8 for outcomes 3.1 and 3.2

Number of affected country Parties, subregional and regional entities to have established and supported a national/subregional/regional monitoring system for desertification, land degradation and drought (DLDD).

### A. Global analysis

#### 1. Number of affected country Parties that established and supported a national monitoring system for desertification, land degradation and drought (DLDD) (see annex, table 1 and figure 1)

5. Of the 71 reporting affected country Parties, 66 answered this question. Twenty-seven countries (or 41 per cent of the total) have a national monitoring system specifically

<sup>1</sup> For detailed analysis and statistics relating to SO 1, SO 2 and SO 3, see document ICCD/CRIC(11)/8-ICCD/CST(S-3)/6.

dedicated to desertification, land degradation and drought (DLDD). In 23 countries, this system is functional and in 21 countries it is regularly updated. Of the remaining 39 countries (or 59 per cent of the total) that do not have a DLDD-specific monitoring system, 27 countries (or 41 per cent of the total) have an environmental monitoring system that partially covers DLDD, while 8 countries (or 12 per cent of the total) stated that no environmental system covering DLDD has been established. Four countries (or six per cent of the total) stated that they do not have a DLDD-specific monitoring system, but did not specify whether they have an environmental monitoring system that partially covers DLDD or no system at all.

6. Africa is the region with the highest proportion of countries that do not have a national monitoring system, and consequently, the region is the most supported by developed country Parties (21 African countries received support from developed country Parties, as well as three subregions and the region as a whole). It is particularly interesting to note that Western African countries received the highest level of support from developed countries (10 countries were reported by developed countries as having been supported), while at the same time that subregion had the highest number of countries that reported not having any national monitoring system.

7. Altogether 35 affected countries, four subregions and four regions received support from developed countries for the establishment of environmental monitoring systems. While this figure cannot be directly compared with the number of monitoring systems of affected country Parties because of different statistical sets, it nevertheless reflects a relatively high level of commitment by developed country Parties to national monitoring systems in affected country Parties. This is further supported by the fact that all developed country Parties that answered this question reported that they provided support in the reporting period 2010–2011.

## 2. National contribution to the target

By 2018, at least 60 per cent of affected country Parties, subregional and regional reporting entities have established and supported national monitoring systems for DLDD.

8. If the answers from the periods 2008–2009 and 2010–2011 are considered together,<sup>2</sup> in order to assess the current state of the achievement of the target, it is shown that, out of 115 countries that answered this question at least once for the last two bienniums, 34 countries (or 30 per cent) have a national monitoring system dedicated to DLDD. Sixty-three countries (or 55 per cent) do not have a DLDD-specific monitoring system, and 18 countries (or 16 per cent) provided different answers in 2008–2009 and 2010–2011. Out of these 18 differing answers, in 9 cases the countries reported no monitoring system in 2008–2009 but its existence in 2010–2011, which means that a monitoring system was established in the last reporting period. However, 9 countries reported the existence of a DLDD-specific monitoring system in 2008–2009 but its absence in 2010–2011. Two of these countries reported problems with the updating and/or the functioning of the system in 2008–2009, which may have led to its discontinuation. However, although 7 countries did

<sup>2</sup> One hundred and eleven affected countries submitted their national report for 2008–2009, 71 affected countries submitted their national report for 2010–2011 and 117 affected countries submitted their national report at least once for both periods. Out of all these countries, 109 answered this question for 2008–2009, 66 answered this question for 2010–2011 and 115 answered this question at least once for the two bienniums.

not report any problems, it would be interesting to understand why these seven monitoring systems ceased to exist.

9. If those 9 countries that had a new monitoring system are counted in, 43 countries (or 37 per cent) can be counted towards the achievement of target, if measured at the end of 2011. This of course assumes that all those 16 countries that reported the existence of a DLDD-specific monitoring system in 2008–2009, but did not report for 2010–2011, still have their monitoring systems operational and further assumes that all those 33 countries that reported no existence of a DLDD-specific monitoring system in 2008–2009, but did not report for 2010–2011, still do not have their monitoring systems. Given the discontinuation and creation figures for other countries, as reported above (16 per cent), and given that the countries that provided a response for 2008–2009, but did not report for 2010–2011, represent 43 per cent of the entire sample, from the statistical probability point of view, it can be expected that 7 per cent (or 8 countries) may have had their system discontinued or created. This is the margin of possible error in the accuracy of the trend analysis owing to the fact that a smaller number of countries reported in 2010–2011 than in 2008–2009.<sup>3</sup>

10. Out of 72 countries that reported not having a DLDD-specific monitoring system or that their DLDD-specific monitoring system no longer existed, 38 had a monitoring system not specifically dedicated to DLDD. Expansion or redesign of such systems would undoubtedly contribute to the achievement of the 60 per cent target by 2018.

## **B. Affected country Parties (subregional and regional analysis)**

### **1. Number of affected country Parties that established and supported a national monitoring system for desertification, land degradation and drought**

#### *a. Africa (see annex, table 2 and figure 2)*

11. Nine out of the 27 African countries (or 33 per cent of the total) that responded to this question have a monitoring system dedicated specifically to DLDD. Of those 18 countries (or 66 per cent of the total) that do not have a DLDD-specific monitoring system, 12 countries (44 per cent of the total) have an environmental monitoring system in place that partially covers DLDD, and 6 countries (or 22 per cent of the total) have no system in place.

12. It is worth noting that out of nine DLDD-specific monitoring systems, three are neither functional nor updated.

#### *b. Asia (see annex, table 3 and figure 3)*

13. Nine out of the 21 affected Asian country Parties (or 43 per cent) that have responded to this question have a DLDD-specific monitoring system and 12 countries (or 57 per cent) do not. Eight countries (or 38 per cent) have an environmental monitoring system that can be used for DLDD monitoring. Only one country (or 5 per cent) does not have any monitoring system. Three countries responded that they do not have a DLDD-specific system, but did not specify whether they have an environmental monitoring system in place that partially covers DLDD or no system at all.

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<sup>3</sup> The same rationale is valid for the analysis at regional level.

c. *Latin America and the Caribbean (see annex, table 4 and figure 4)*

14. Out of the 10 countries of Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) that responded to this question, four countries have a DLDD-specific monitoring system (or 40 per cent), and out of the six remaining countries, four (or 40 per cent) have an environmental monitoring system in place that partially covers DLDD and one country (or 10 per cent) has no monitoring system. One country responded that it does not have a DLDD-specific system, but did not specify whether it has an environmental monitoring system in place that partially covers DLDD or no system at all.

d. *Northern Mediterranean (see annex, Table 5, Figure 5)*

15. All reporting Northern Mediterranean countries have at least one type of monitoring system in place. All three DLDD-specific monitoring systems are both functional and updated. There is one environmental monitoring system in place that partially covers DLDD.

e. *Central and Eastern Europe (see annex, table 6 and figure 6)*

16. Two out of four (or 50 per cent) Central and Eastern European (CEE) countries that have responded to this question have a DLDD-specific monitoring system. These two systems are both functional and updated. The remaining two countries (or 50 per cent) have an environmental monitoring system partially covering DLDD.

**2. National contribution to the target**

By 2018, at least 60 per cent of affected country Parties, subregional and regional reporting entities have established and supported national monitoring systems for DLDD.

a. *Africa*

17. Out of 41 African countries (or 31 per cent) that reported on the existence of their DLDD-specific monitoring system at least once for 2008–2009 or 2010–2011, 13 stated that they have such a system, and 22 (or 54 per cent) that they do not. Three countries reported the existence of such a system in 2008–2009 but that it no longer existed in 2010–2011. Three countries reported that they introduced such a system in 2010–2011. Africa is therefore at approximately half of the 60 per cent threshold.

b. *Asia*

18. Out of 32 countries that provided an answer to this question at least once, 9 countries (or 28 per cent) stated that they have a DLDD-specific monitoring system, 16 countries (or 50 per cent) stated that they do not, 5 countries introduced it in 2010–2011 and in 2 countries the system ceased existing. That means that, at the end of 2011, 14 (or 43 per cent) of Asian countries had a DLDD-specific monitoring system.

c. *Latin America and the Caribbean*

19. Out of 25 LAC countries that provided an answer to this question at least once, only 3 (or 12 per cent) reported that they had a DLDD-specific monitoring system. Two more countries reported the existence of such a monitoring system in 2010–2011 as compared with 2008–2009. Two countries reported that their monitoring system, which existed in 2008–2009, ceased to exist in 2010–2011. Altogether, 5 countries (or 20 per cent) can be counted as having a DLDD-specific monitoring system at the end of 2011.

*d. Northern Mediterranean*

20. The Northern Mediterranean region has effectively already reached the 60 per cent threshold. Four out of six countries (or 66 per cent) of the countries that answered this question at least once already have a DLDD-specific national monitoring system.

*e. Central and Eastern Europe*

21. Out of 11 CEE countries that answered this question at least once, 5 (or 45 per cent) have a DLDD-specific national monitoring system. Five countries (or 45 per cent) do not have such a system and one country (or 10 per cent) reported that its system had ceased to exist.

**C. Developed country Parties****1. Number of monitoring systems in affected country Parties and/or UNCCD subregions/regions supported technically and/or financially by developed country Parties (see annex, tables 7 to 9 and figure 7)**

22. Eight out of nine reporting developed countries answered this question. All eight reported that they provided support to monitoring systems of affected country Parties/subregions/regions. The data show that monitoring systems not specific to DLDD but useful for UNCCD reporting enjoyed much more support than DLDD-specific systems. The examples of such systems not specific to DLDD were provided: they include systems monitoring geological risks, forestry monitoring systems or agro-meteorological and hydrological systems. The number of systems supported remained stable from 2010 to 2011.

23. In the reporting period, 35 affected countries were supported. Three African subregions and one Asian subregion were also supported as subregions, and four regions were supported as a whole. Western Africa as a subregion was supported by two countries, while one Central African country and Central Africa as a subregion were supported by three countries.

24. Given that developed country Parties provided much more support to monitoring systems that are not DLDD-specific than to those that are, it is worth noting that the majority of that assistance was provided within the framework of UNCCD-related initiatives. The support was provided under other frameworks as well: through Official Development Assistance (ODA), and in the framework of initiatives by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), the European Space Agency (ESA) and the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN).

25. In six cases out of seven, the support was both technical and financial. In one case it was only financial, and in one case only technical.

**2. National contribution to the target**

By 2018, at least 60 per cent of affected country Parties, subregional and regional reporting entities have established and supported national monitoring systems for DLDD.

26. Developed country Parties were asked whether they planned to provide support to monitoring systems dedicated to DLDD in one or more affected country Parties and/or subregions/regions.

27. Eight countries provided answers to this question and one did not. Seven countries out of these eight expressed their intention to provide support to DLDD monitoring systems of affected country Parties and one stated that it was not planning such support. For six countries, this support is planned for 2012–2013 and for one country, for 2014–2015. The support is planned to be provided to one Central African, two Eastern African, one Northern African, two Western African and two East Asian countries; Central, Eastern, Southern and Western Africa as well as East Asia as subregions; and Northern Mediterranean and Central and Eastern Europe as regions. Two countries stated they would provide their support globally.

#### **D. Global Environment Facility**

28. The Global Environment Facility (GEF) reported that it did not support any monitoring system in affected country Parties in 2010 and that it supported one such system, partially covering DLDD, in 2011. This support was mainly financial, and it was offered within a framework of an initiative that was related to the UNCCD, the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The support was provided at the global level, and the system is still in use. The GEF reported that it does not have plans for providing support to one or more affected country Party(ies) and/or UNCCD regions/subregions for monitoring systems relating to DLDD in the coming years.

### **III. Performance indicator CONS-O-9 for outcomes 3.1 and 3.2**

Number of affected country Parties, subregional and regional entities reporting to the Convention along revised reporting guidelines on the basis of agreed indicators.

#### **A. Global analysis**

##### **1. Number of affected country Parties, subregional and regional entities reporting to the Convention along revised reporting guidelines on the basis of agreed indicators (see annex, table 10)**

29. This indicator measures the use of biophysical and socioeconomic information in defining a commonly agreed core set of impact indicators for the UNCCD and in monitoring progress against these indicators using harmonized methodologies. The indicator will inform to what extent it is possible to compile a comparable and global assessment of UNCCD impact. The countries were asked whether they reported on the two impact indicators considered by decision 13/COP.9 to be the minimum reporting requirement and to provide the number of impact indicators they reported on. Besides two indicators considered as minimum, nine impact indicators were provisionally accepted by the COP (decision 17/COP.9) but considered optional for inclusion in reports by affected country Parties. Alternative indicators considered more suitable than the provisionally accepted indicators could also be reported, under the condition that these fit into the underlying logic of measuring progress against strategic objectives 1, 2 and 3 of The Strategy. Additionally, Parties were also asked whether they referred to the reporting guidelines, that is, using the common baselines and methodologies defined by the CST while reporting on impact indicators.

30. Out of 71 reporting countries, 68 countries provided a response on the indicator relating to SO 1 (Proportion of the population living below the poverty line). That includes 57 countries that provided the data, 8 countries that provided a response but did not provide the data and 3 countries that provided a response but considered the indicator not relevant in their national context. Sixty-four out of 71 countries provided a response on one metric relating to the land cover status indicator under SO 2 (land cover) and 50 countries on the other metric (land productivity). Out of 64 countries that provided a response on the land cover, 49 countries provided data, 14 countries provided a response without providing data and one country provided a response but considered the metric not relevant in its national context. Out of 50 countries that provided a response on land productivity, 12 countries provided data, 34 countries provided a response without providing data and 4 countries provided a response but considered the metric not relevant in their national context.<sup>4</sup>

31. When these figures are combined, it is shown that, out of 71 reporting countries, 63 countries provided a response on two impact indicators considered by decision 13/COP.9 to be the minimum reporting requirement, 7 countries provided a response only on one of the two, and one country did not provide a response at all on impact indicators.

32. Ten countries decided to also use optional and additional indicators. The number of such indicators ranged from 1 to 10.

33. Out of 70 countries that provided a response on at least one impact indicator, 43 countries used common baselines and methodologies (i.e. provided data on both mandatory impact indicators using the template developed according to the guidance of the Committee on Science and Technology)<sup>5</sup> and 27 did not.

## 2. National contribution to the target

By 2018, at least 90 per cent of affected country Parties, subregional and regional reporting entities report to the Convention in compliance with the new reporting guidelines.

34. In the current reporting and review exercise, which is the first reporting cycle where affected country Parties were requested to provide quantitative information on strategic objectives 1, 2 and 3, 43 (or 61 per cent) of the countries reported in compliance with the new reporting guidelines. This is below the 90 per cent mark set for the target by 2018. However, one can nevertheless be relatively optimistic regarding the achievement of this target because only 7 countries did not provide a response on both impact indicators, only one country did not provide a response at all, and out of these 8 countries, 6 stated that they plan to provide a response on both indicators in 2016; and two did not answer this question. However, the number of countries that reported data should be regarded jointly with the fact that the data were of limited comparability. Given the limited number of countries that provided quality-proof and complete information, it was not possible to carry out a complete and detailed analysis of impacts.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>4</sup> For discussion of quality and comparability of data provided by affected country Parties, see document ICCD/CRIC(11)/8-ICCD/CST(S-3)/6.

<sup>5</sup> For the purpose of calculation, whether the country provided data on the land cover status, the provision of data on the land cover metric was considered relevant, since for the land productivity metric, the response rate was low and countries used different methodologies, which made the data very heterogeneous and not comparable. See document ICCD/CRIC(11)/8-ICCD/CST(S-3)/6.

<sup>6</sup> See document ICCD/CRIC(11)/8-ICCD/CST(S-3)/6.

35. Out of 28 countries that did not use the common baselines and methodology (27 countries that provided a response but did not use the common baselines and methodology and one country that did not provide a response to any indicator), 21 stated that they plan to use the common baselines and methodologies in 2016; and seven did not answer this question.

## **B. Affected country Parties (subregional and regional analysis)**

### **1. Number of affected country Parties, subregional and regional entities reporting to the Convention along revised reporting guidelines on the basis of agreed indicators**

#### *a. Africa (see annex, table 11)*

36. All 28 reporting African countries provided a response on the indicator relating to SO 1 (Proportion of the population living below the poverty line). That includes 25 countries that provided the data and 3 countries that provided a response but did not provide the data. Out of the 28 countries, 26 provided a response on one metric relating to the land cover status indicator under SO 2 (land cover) and 19 countries on the other metric (land productivity). Out of 26 countries that provided a response on the land cover, 18 countries provided data and 8 countries provided a response without providing data. Out of 19 countries that provided a response on the land productivity, 6 countries provided data, 12 countries provided a response without providing data and one country provided a response but considered the metric not relevant in its national context.

37. When these figures are combined, it is shown that, out of 28 African countries that provided a response, 26 countries provided a response on two impact indicators considered by decision 13/COP.9 to be the minimum reporting requirement, and two countries provided a response only on one of the two.

38. Two African countries decided to also use optional and additional indicators. The number of such indicators ranged from one to nine.

39. Out of 28 African countries that provided a response on at least one impact indicator, 17 countries used common baselines and methodologies and 11 did not.

#### *b. Asia (see annex, table 12)*

40. Out of 21 reporting Asian countries, 20 provided a response on the indicator relating to SO 1 (Proportion of the population living below the poverty line). That includes 16 countries that provided the data, 3 countries that provided a response but did not provide the data and one country that provided a response but did not consider the indicator relevant in its national context. Nineteen out of 21 countries provided a response on one metric relating to the land cover status indicator under SO 2 (land cover) and 15 countries on the other metric (land productivity). Out of 19 countries that provided a response on the land cover, 13 countries provided data, 5 countries provided a response without providing data and one country that provided a response but did not consider the indicator relevant in its national context. Out of 15 countries that provided a response on the land productivity, 4 countries provided data, 10 countries provided a response without providing data and one country provided a response but considered the metric not relevant in its national context.

41. If the figures are combined, it is shown that, out of 21 reporting Asian countries, 19 countries provided a response on two impact indicators considered by decision 13/COP.9 to be the minimum reporting requirement, one country provided a response only on one of the two and one country did not provide a response at all on impact indicators.

42. Two Asian countries decided to also use optional and additional indicators. Both of them used one such indicator.

43. Out of 20 Asian countries that provided a response on at least one impact indicator, 12 countries used common baselines and methodologies and 8 did not.

c. *Latin America and the Caribbean (see annex, table 13)*

44. All 11 reporting LAC countries provided a response on the indicator relating to SO 1 (Proportion of the population living below the poverty line). That includes nine countries that provided the data, one country that provided a response but did not provide the data and one country that provided a response but did not consider the indicator relevant in its national context. Nine out of 11 countries provided a response on one metric relating to the land cover status indicator under SO 2 (land cover) and nine countries on the other metric (land productivity). All nine countries that provided a response on the land cover also provided data. Out of nine countries that provided a response on the land productivity, one country provided data, seven countries provided a response without providing data and one country provides a response but considered the metric not relevant in its national context.

45. Altogether, out of 11 LAC countries that provided a response, 10 countries provided a response on two impact indicators considered by decision 13/COP.9 to be the minimum reporting requirement and one country provided a response only on one of the two indicators.

46. Two LAC countries decided to also use optional and additional indicators. Their number ranged from one to seven.

47. Out of 11 LAC countries that provided a response on at least one impact indicator, 8 countries used common baselines and methodologies and 3 did not.

d. *Northern Mediterranean (see annex, table 14)*

48. All four reporting Northern Mediterranean countries provided a response on the indicator relating to SO 1 (Proportion of the population living below the poverty line). That includes three countries that provided the data and one country that provided a response but did not consider the indicator relevant in its national context. All four countries also provided a response on one metric relating to the land cover status indicator under SO 2 (land cover) and on the other metric (land productivity). All four countries provided data on land cover. One country provided data on land productivity, two countries provided a response without providing data and one country provided a response but considered the metric not relevant in its national context.

49. Three Northern Mediterranean countries decided to also use optional and additional indicators. The number of indicators ranged from 4 to 10.

50. Out of four responding Northern Mediterranean countries, three countries used common baselines and methodologies, and one did not.

e. *Central and Eastern Europe (see annex, table 15)*

51. Out of seven reporting CEE countries, five provided a response on the indicator relating to SO 1 (Proportion of the population living below the poverty line). That includes four countries that provided the data and one country that provided a response but did not provide the data. Six out of seven countries provided a response on one metric relating to the land cover status indicator under SO 2 (land cover) and three countries on the other metric (land productivity). Out of six countries that provided a response on the land cover, five countries provided data and one country provided a response without providing data.

All three countries that provided a response on the land productivity responded without providing data.

52. When these figures are combined, it is shown that, out of seven CEE countries that provided a response, four countries provided a response on two impact indicators considered by decision 13/COP.9 to be the minimum reporting requirement, and three countries provided a response on only one of the two impact indicators.

53. One CEE country decided to also use three optional and additional indicators.

54. Out of seven CEE countries that provided a response on at least one impact indicator, three countries used common baselines and methodologies and four did not.

**2. National contribution to the target**

By 2018, at least 90 per cent of affected country Parties, subregional and regional reporting entities report to the Convention in compliance with the new reporting guidelines.

*a. Africa*

55. In the reporting cycle 2008–2011, 17 (or 61 per cent) African countries reported in compliance with the new guidelines. Both countries that provided a response on one indicator only, stated that they plan to provide a response on both indicators in 2016.

56. Ten countries that did not use the common baselines and methodology stated that they plan to use the common baselines and methodologies in 2016. One country did not answer this question.

*b. Asia*

57. In the reporting cycle 2008–2011, 12 (or 57 per cent) Asian countries reported in compliance with the new guidelines. Both the country that did not provide a response to both indicators and the country that did not provide a response to any indicator stated that they plan to provide a response on both indicators in 2016.

58. Seven countries that did not use the common baselines and methodology and the country that did not provide a response this time stated that they plan to use the common baselines and methodologies in 2016. One country did not answer this question.

*c. Latin America and the Caribbean*

59. In the reporting cycle 2008–2011, eight (or 73 per cent) LAC countries reported in compliance with the new guidelines. The country that did not provide a response to both indicators stated that it plans to provide a response on both indicators in 2016.

60. Two countries that did not use the common baselines and methodology stated that they plan to use the common baselines and methodologies in 2016. One country did not answer this question.

*d. Northern Mediterranean*

61. In the reporting cycle 2008–2011, three (or 75 per cent) Northern Mediterranean countries reported in compliance with the new guidelines. The country that did not use the common baselines and methodology did not answer the question whether it plans to use the common baselines and methodologies in 2016 or not.

e. *Central and Eastern Europe*

62. In the reporting cycle 2008–2011, three (or 43 per cent) CEE countries reported in compliance with the new guidelines. Out of three countries that did not provide a response to both indicators, one stated that it plans to provide a response on both indicators in 2016 and two did not answer this question.

63. Out of four countries that did not use the common baselines and methodology, one stated that it plans to do so in 2016 and three did not answer this question.

#### IV. Performance indicator CONS-O-10 for outcomes 3.3 and 3.4

Number of revised NAPs/SRAPs/RAPs reflecting knowledge of DLDD drivers and their interactions, and of the interaction of DLDD with climate change and biodiversity.

64. Only affected country Parties having their national action programme (NAP) aligned to The Strategy were requested to report on this performance indicator. In the reporting period (2010–2011), 11 affected country Parties had their NAP aligned to The Strategy, while for some, the status of NAP alignment was unclear.<sup>7</sup> The analysis here is therefore limited to the answers provided by these 11 countries.

#### Global analysis

##### 1. Number of revised national action programmes (NAPs)/subregional action programmes (SRAPs)/regional action programmes (RAPs) /reflecting knowledge of DLDD drivers and their interactions, and of the interaction of DLDD with climate change and biodiversity

65. Out of 11 countries that had their NAPs aligned to The Strategy at the end of 2011 (3 of which are in Africa, 3 in Asia, 3 in LAC and 2 in CEE), 10 answered this question. Nine countries stated that in their NAPs, the identification of biophysical and socioeconomic drivers, and of their interaction, is knowledge-based. In 8 out of these 9 countries, scientific literature was used as the basis, while expert and traditional knowledge were used in all 9 countries.

66. Nine countries reported whether, in their NAPs, the analysis of interaction between drought mitigation and restoration of degraded land and climate change mitigation/adaptation and biodiversity conservation is knowledge-based. All nine countries responded positively. In eight out of these nine countries, scientific literature was used as the basis, while expert and traditional knowledge were used in all nine countries.

67. Eight countries provided an answer as to whether the drought policy and drought preparedness, including mitigation, are analysed and/or reflected in some of the actions outlined in the NAP and all eight responded positively.

68. Given that the number of countries analysed is 11, subregional and regional analysis would have been of limited relevance and hence have not been conducted.

<sup>7</sup> See document ICCD/CRIC(11)/3.

## 2. National contribution to the target

By 2018, at least 70 per cent of revised NAPs/SRAPs/RAPs have successfully gone through a quality self-assessment.

69. At the end of 2011, out of 11 countries that had their NAP aligned to The Strategy, 10 (or 91 per cent) had successfully gone through a quality self-assessment. The country that did not fully perform such an assessment stated that it planned to do so in 2014–2015. Nominally, if measured at the end of 2011, the target would have been achieved, but, given the relatively small number of countries, the percentage does not necessarily provide a good gauge, as this indicator needs to be read in conjunction with indicator CONS-O-5, which measures the number of affected country Parties that have a NAP aligned to The Strategy. Given that the current level of achievement of target associated with that indicator (i.e. “by 2014, at least 80 per cent of affected country Parties, subregional and regional entities have formulated/ revised a NAP/SRAP/RAP aligned to The Strategy”) is very low (12 countries have a NAP aligned to The Strategy, which is approximately seven per cent of all affected country Parties), it is very unlikely that by 2018, 70 per cent of all affected country Parties (approximately 95 countries) will have successfully gone through a quality self-assessment. However, it is encouraging that those countries that did align their NAP also successfully performed the quality self-assessment.

## V. Performance indicator CONS-O-11 for outcome 3.5

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

70. The knowledge-sharing system is defined as “a web-based system explicitly designed for the management and sharing of knowledge (such as data, information, tools, skills, expertise, best practices and success stories) among members within an organization or a network”.<sup>8</sup> Parties were asked to list any DLDD-relevant knowledge-sharing systems in their country and to provide an Internet link and estimated number of users per year. It should be noted that some of the data provided does not match the definition of knowledge-sharing systems as described above, and some does not reflect a knowledge-sharing system at country level. However, all the information provided by country Parties is included in the analysis below, except for data relating to the estimated number of users of the systems, as in many cases this was either not provided or was incoherent.

### A. Global analysis

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

71. Altogether, 291 knowledge-sharing systems and 282 web links were reported by the Parties, four knowledge-sharing systems and weblinks by the GM and three knowledge-sharing systems and weblinks by the secretariat.

<sup>8</sup> See <<http://www.unccd.int/en/programmes/Reporting-review-and-assessment/Pages/Glossary.aspx>>.

72. Affected country Parties reported 225 knowledge-sharing systems (73 from Africa, 109 from Asia, 23 from LAC, 8 from the Northern Mediterranean and 12 from CEE) and developed country Parties reported 66 such systems.

73. Affected country Parties provided 216 weblinks (65 from Africa, 108 from Asia, 23 from LAC, 8 from the Northern Mediterranean and 12 from CEE) and developed country Parties provided 66 weblinks.

## 2. Overall target

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

74. As of August 2011, the Convention website includes a database on knowledge-sharing systems as part of the performance review and assessment of implementation system (PRAIS). The secretariat compiled all the links to knowledge-sharing systems submitted by Parties and other reporting entities and made them available on the PRAIS portal sorted by region, subregion and country.<sup>9</sup> The target has thus been achieved, although with some delay; the information required for the compilation of the database was made available by Parties and other reporting entities only in late 2010.

## B. Affected country Parties (subregional and regional analysis)

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

#### a. Africa

75. Altogether 73 systems and 65 weblinks were reported by African country Parties. Central African country Parties reported 12 systems and 11 weblinks, Eastern African Parties did not report any systems and weblinks, Northern African countries 14 systems and 6 weblinks, Southern African countries 24 systems and 23 weblinks, and in the Western African subregion 23 systems and 25 weblinks were mentioned.

#### b. Asia

76. Asian country Parties listed 109 systems and 108 weblinks. Central Asian countries reported 33 systems and 33 weblinks, East Asian countries 3 systems and 3 weblinks, Pacific States 3 systems and 3 weblinks, South Asian countries 26 systems and 26 weblinks, South-East Asian countries 10 systems and 10 weblinks and West Asian countries 34 systems and 33 weblinks.

#### c. Latin America and the Caribbean

77. Twenty-three systems and 23 weblinks were reported by LAC country Parties. Four systems and four weblinks were reported from the Andean subregion, one system and one weblink from the Caribbean, 11 systems and 11 weblinks from Mesoamerica and seven systems and seven weblinks from the South Cone.

<sup>9</sup> The information is accessible at: <<http://www.unccd-prais.com/Home/KnowledgeSharingSystems>>.

*d. Northern Mediterranean*

78. Northern Mediterranean countries provided information about eight systems and eight weblinks.

*e. Central and Eastern Europe*

79. CEE countries listed 12 systems and 12 weblinks.

**C. Developed country Parties**

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

80. Developed country Parties reported 66 systems and 66 weblinks.

**D. Global Environment Facility**

81. The GEF did not provide answers relating to this performance indicator.

**E. Global Mechanism**

82. The GM reported four knowledge-sharing systems put in place and related weblinks: the GM website itself, the Financial Information Engine on Land Degradation (FIELD) that provides information on assistance provided, the SLM Finance, which is a collaborative platform for South-South cooperation to increase investment in sustainable land management, and the OSLO, which is a global partnership of leading research and academic institutions, international organizations and United Nations agencies engaged in the development of innovative solutions for sustainable land use.

**F. Secretariat**

83. The secretariat reported three knowledge-sharing systems and related weblinks: the SNOWMAN Network, which is a transnational group of research funding organizations and administrations in the field of soil and groundwater in Europe, the LAND Portal, which is the global gateway for land-related information, aggregating information on land from multiple sources and building a specialized community of land experts from civil society organizations, governmental and intergovernmental institutions and academia, and the UN-WAIS, which is the United Nations -Water Activity Information System.

## VI. Performance indicator CONS-O-12 for outcome 3.6

Number of science and technology networks, institutions or scientists engaged in research mandated by the COP.

### Secretariat

#### **Number of science and technology networks, institutions or scientists engaged in research mandated by the COP**

84. This indicator is designed to assess to what extent the implementation of the Convention is guided by scientific evidence. It measures the presence of Convention-driven research processes through the quantification of technology networks, institutions and scientists having contributed with their research work to the implementation of the Convention. Only the secretariat reports on this indicator since only the engagement requested by the COP (upon the advice of the Committee on Science and Technology (CST) and/or formalized by the secretariat is to be considered. Only research and other similar work mandated by the COP is considered, such as contributions to white papers, engagement in peer review, preparation of documents and/or papers for UNCCD scientific conferences, preparation of documents and/or working papers by ad hoc working groups and so forth.

85. For 2010, the secretariat reported that two scientific networks, one scientific and research institution and 84 individual scientists were engaged in research mandated by the COP. In 2011, one scientific network, five scientific and research institutions and 146 individual scientists were engaged in such activities.

## VII. Conclusions

86. **The situation regarding the use of science, technology and knowledge by the Parties in their efforts to implement the Convention and The Strategy is relatively positive. The central issue in this respect is the existence of a national monitoring system for DLDD. According to the information provided, affected country Parties had a solid base of information on DLDD upon which to draw for planning and reporting purposes.**

87. **Forty-three out of 115 countries (or 37 per cent) of affected country Parties have a DLDD-specific national monitoring system. While this falls short of the target to be achieved by 2018, it is encouraging that 38 additional countries (or 33 per cent) have a monitoring system that can partially cover DLDD. It is noteworthy that the overwhelming majority of support by developed country Parties was directed to the monitoring systems that are not specifically dedicated to DLDD, although mainly provided within the framework of UNCCD-related initiatives.**

88. **In order to achieve the target, further efforts could also be made to expand these monitoring systems to become fully-fledged DLDD-specific systems.**

89. **Africa has the highest number of countries that do not have any monitoring system on DLDD. Some of the African countries that do have a DLDD-specific system reported that their system was not functional nor regularly updated. Consequently, Africa received the largest share of support from developed country Parties. LAC has**

the lowest percentage of the DLDD-specific monitoring systems and is thus farthest from achieving the target.

90. In 2012, the affected countries for the first time reported using impact indicators for strategic objectives 1, 2 and 3. It is very encouraging that only one reporting Party did not report on these indicators at all, and only seven countries reported on only one out of two indicators considered to be the minimum reporting requirement. Sixty-three countries provided a response to both compulsory indicators, which can be considered a good result bearing in mind that this is the first round of reporting on impact indicators. Forty-three (or approximately 60 per cent) of the countries used common baselines and methodology as defined by the CST, which is lower than the 90 per cent target set to be achieved by 2018, but is nevertheless a good figure for the first reporting round. Virtually all the countries stated that they plan to use such methodologies in 2016, which provides a good basis for achieving the target. However, it should also be noted that the data submitted was of limited comparability.

91. The self-assessment process has been widely utilized by those countries that aligned their NAP with The Strategy or formulated an aligned NAP. Given that a limited number of affected countries had their NAP aligned by the end of 2011 (although many of them have planned to do so in the coming years)<sup>10</sup> it is to be expected that the use of knowledge in the self-assessment process will further gain in importance in the future.

92. Altogether, 298 knowledge-sharing systems and 289 weblinks were reported by the Parties and Convention institutions. Available links to the knowledge-sharing systems are provided on the PRAIS portal.

93. The number of science and technology networks, institutions and scientists having contributed with their research work to the implementation of the Convention is high. It should be noted that their involvement is related to two major initiatives: the scientific peer review for the refinement of the set of impact indicators, mandated by the COP in decision 17/COP.9 and in the publication of the findings of the UNCCD 1st Scientific Conference.

## VIII. Recommendations

94. The following preliminary recommendations may be considered by the 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) Affected country Parties are invited to increase their efforts in establishing DLDD-specific national monitoring systems or further improving, expanding or redesigning their existing monitoring systems to become specifically dedicated to DLDD;

(b) Developed country Parties and relevant technical and financial organizations are invited to provide additional support to affected country Parties for the establishment and maintenance of national monitoring systems, in particular of those monitoring systems that are specifically dedicated to DLDD;

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<sup>10</sup> See document ICCD/CRIC(11)/6.

(c) The Committee on Science and Technology is invited to provide further advice on how to improve comparability of information for reporting on strategic objectives 1, 2 and 3;

(d) The secretariat is requested to continue involving technology networks, institutions and scientists who can contribute with their research work to the implementation of the Convention;

(e) Subsidiary bodies and Convention institutions are requested to include consideration of these recommendations in their respective work programmes and plans that will be put forward for consideration at COP 11, with a view to providing the required assistance to affected country Parties in relation to operational objective 3 of The Strategy.

## Annex

[English only]

### Tables and figures relating to the performance indicators under operational objective 3

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Table 1  
**Number of affected country Parties that established and supported a national monitoring system for desertification, land degradation and drought (Global)**

<i>Region</i>	<i>DLDD monitoring system established</i>	<i>DLDD monitoring system functional</i>	<i>DLDD monitoring system not functional</i>	<i>DLDD monitoring system updated</i>	<i>Monitoring system not updated</i>	<i>No DLDD-specific monitoring system</i>	<i>Environmental monitoring system partially covering DLDD</i>	<i>No environmental monitoring system covering DLDD</i>
Africa	9	6	3	5	3	18	12	6
Asia	9	8	1	7	2	12	8	1
Latin America and the Caribbean	4	4	0	4	0	6	4	1
Northern Mediterranean	3	3	0	3	0	1	1	0
Central and Eastern Europe	2	2	0	2	0	2	2	0
<b>Global (Total)</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>8</b>

Figure 1  
**Number of affected country Parties that established and supported a national monitoring system for desertification, land degradation and drought (Global)**

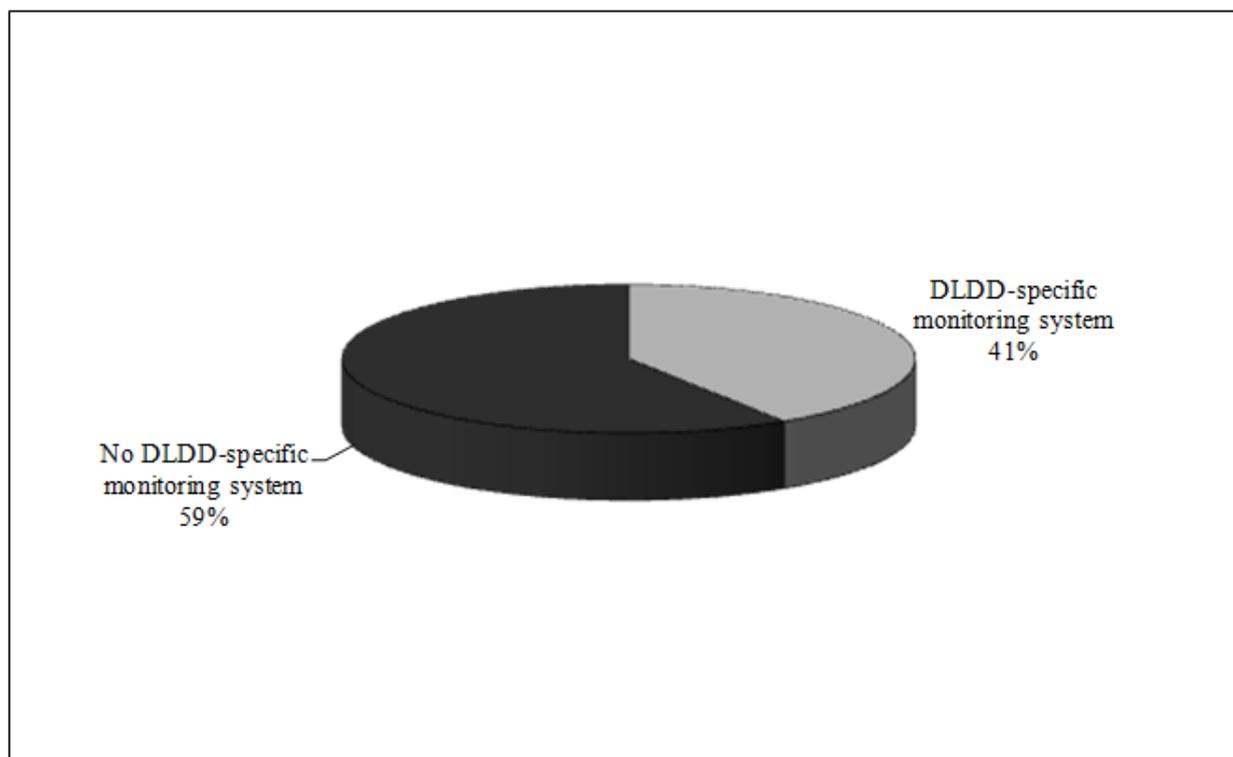


Table 2  
**Number of affected country Parties that established and supported a national monitoring system for desertification, land degradation and drought (Africa)**

<i>Subregion</i>	<i>DLDD monitoring system established</i>	<i>DLDD monitoring system functional</i>	<i>DLDD monitoring system not functional</i>	<i>DLDD monitoring system updated</i>	<i>DLDD monitoring system not updated</i>	<i>No DLDD-specific monitoring system</i>	<i>Environmental monitoring system partially covering DLDD</i>	<i>No environmental monitoring system covering DLDD</i>
Central Africa	1	0	1	0	1	5	4	1
Eastern Africa	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0
Northern Africa	2	2	0	1	1	2	2	0
Southern Africa	1	1	0	1	0	5	4	1
Western Africa	4	2	2	2	1	5	1	4
<b>Africa (Total)</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>6</b>

Figure 2  
**Number of affected country Parties that established and supported a national monitoring system for desertification, land degradation and drought (Africa)**

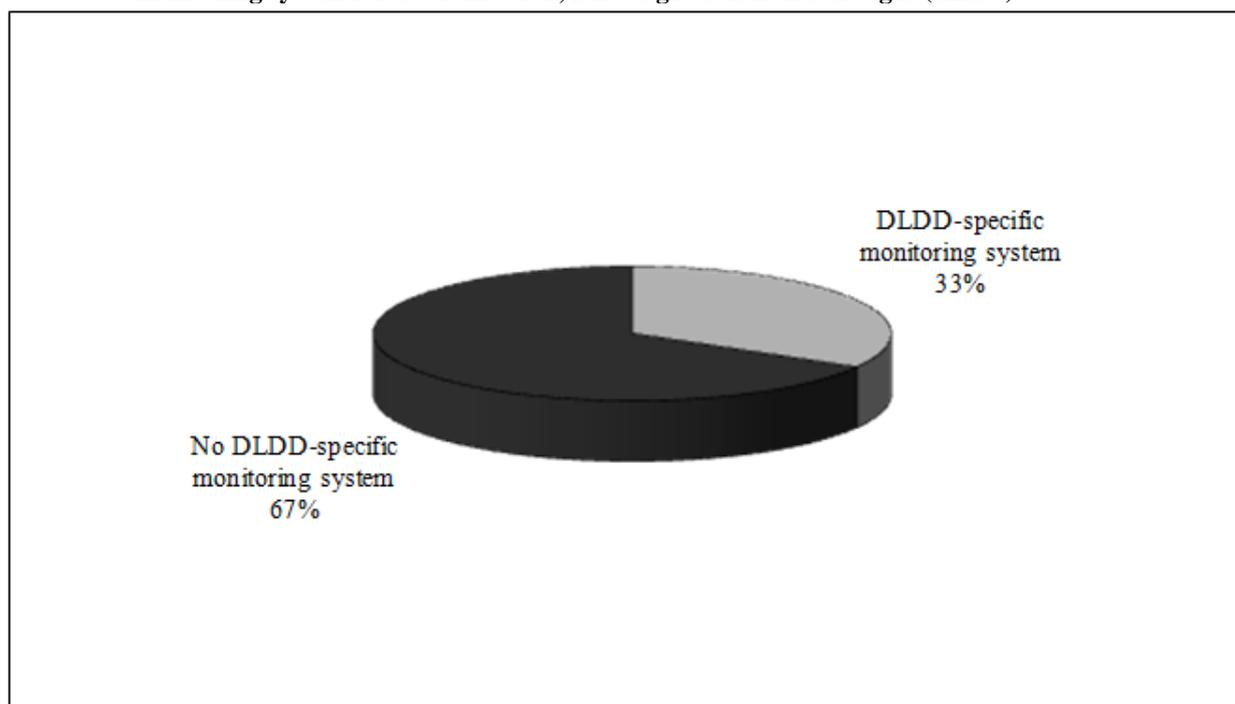


Table 3  
**Number of affected country Parties that established and supported a national monitoring system for desertification, land degradation and drought (Asia)**

<i>Subregion</i>	<i>DLDD monitoring system established</i>	<i>DLDD monitoring system functional</i>	<i>DLDD monitoring system not functional</i>	<i>DLDD monitoring system updated</i>	<i>DLDD monitoring system not updated</i>	<i>No DLDD-specific monitoring system</i>	<i>Environmental monitoring system partially covering DLDD</i>	<i>No environmental monitoring system covering DLDD</i>
Central Asia	1	0	1	0	1	3	2	0
East Asia	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0
Pacific	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1
South Asia	2	2	0	2	0	3	3	0
South-East Asia	3	3	0	2	1	0	0	0
West Asia	2	2	0	2	0	3	1	0
<b>Asia (Total)</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>

Figure 3  
**Number of affected country Parties that established and supported a national monitoring system for desertification, land degradation and drought (Asia)**

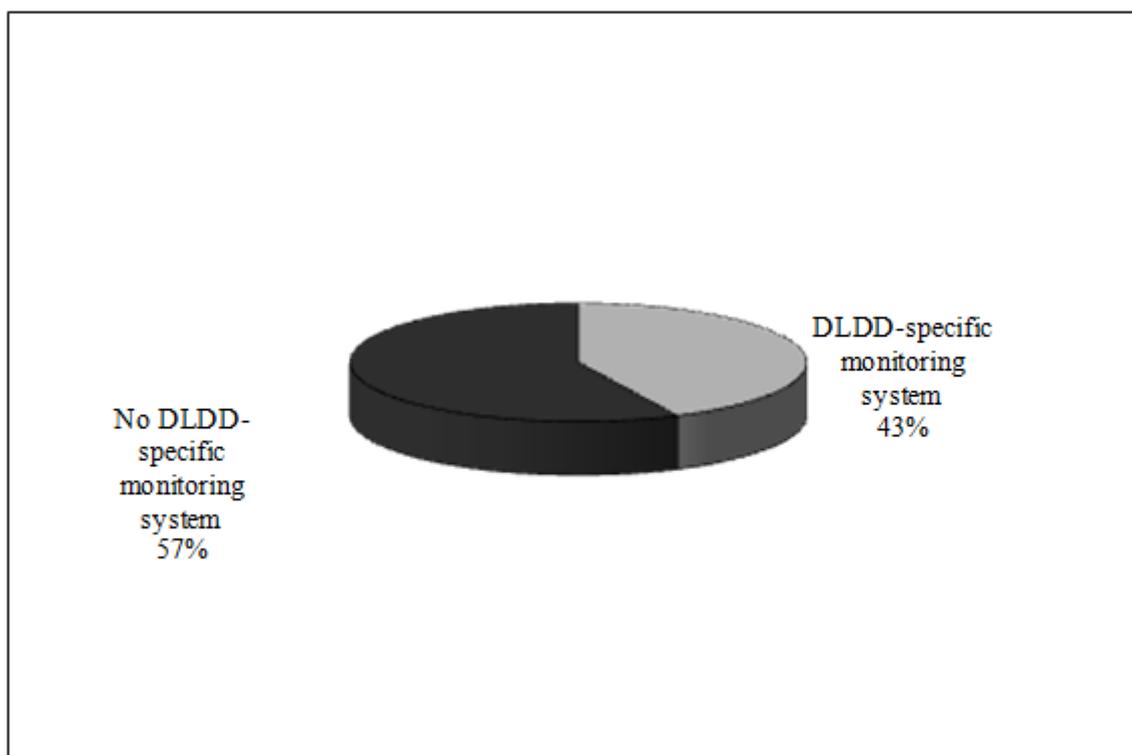


Table 4  
**Number of affected country Parties that established and supported a national monitoring system for desertification, land degradation and drought (Latin America and the Caribbean)**

Subregion	DLDD monitoring system established	DLDD monitoring system functional	DLDD monitoring system not functional	DLDD monitoring system updated	DLDD monitoring system not updated	No DLDD-specific monitoring system	Environmental monitoring system partially covering DLDD	No environmental monitoring system covering DLDD
	Andean	1	1	0	1	0	2	1
Caribbean	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0
Mesoamerica	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0
South Cone	2	2	0	2	0	1	1	0
<b>Latin America and the Caribbean (Total)</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>

Figure 4  
**Number of affected country Parties that established and supported a national monitoring system for desertification, land degradation and drought (Latin America and the Caribbean)**

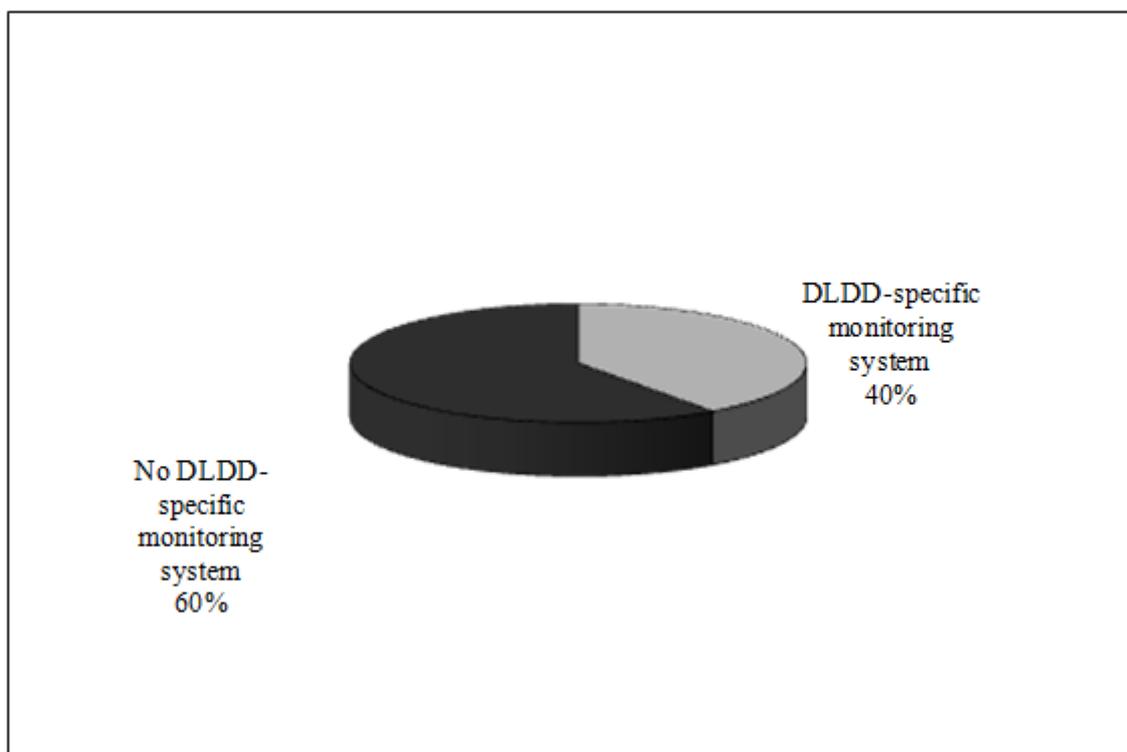


Table 5  
**Number of affected country Parties that established and supported a national monitoring system for desertification, land degradation and drought (Northern Mediterranean)**

<i>Region</i>	<i>DLDD monitoring system established</i>	<i>DLDD monitoring system functional</i>	<i>DLDD monitoring system not functional</i>	<i>DLDD monitoring system updated</i>	<i>DLDD monitoring system not updated</i>	<i>No DLDD-specific monitoring system</i>	<i>Environmental monitoring system partially covering DLDD</i>	<i>No environmental monitoring system covering DLDD</i>
<b>Northern Mediterranean (Total)</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>

Figure 5  
**Number of affected country Parties that established and supported a national monitoring system for desertification, land degradation and drought (Northern Mediterranean)**

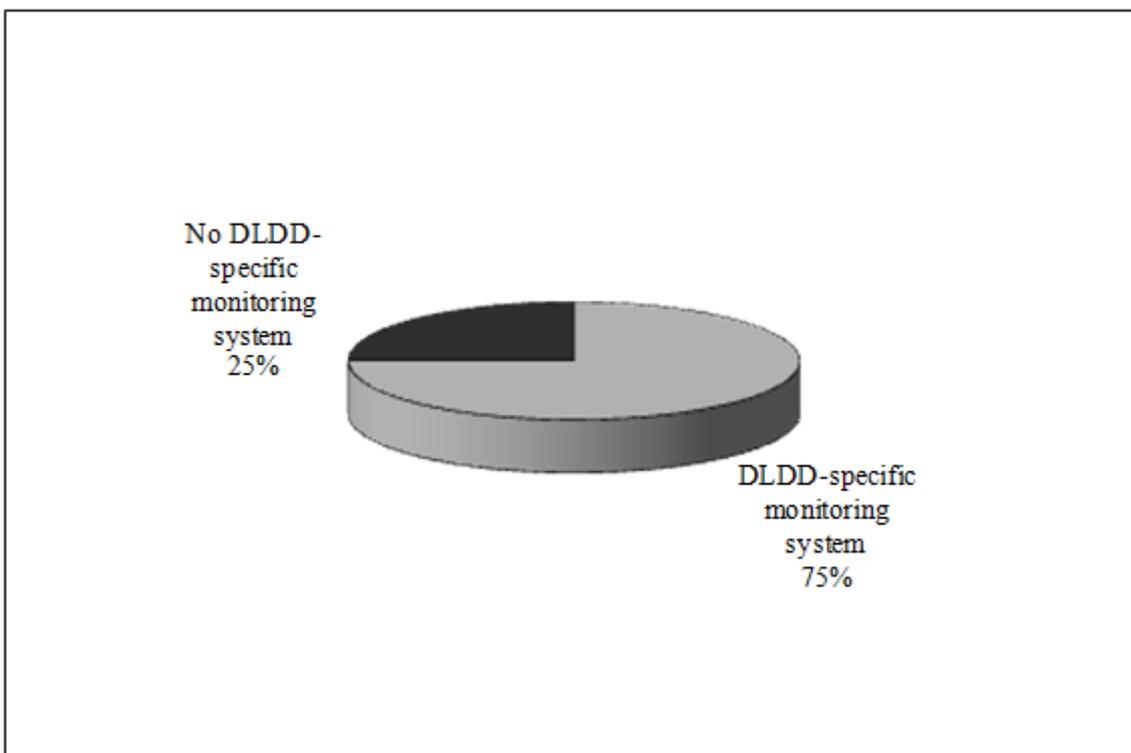


Table 6  
**Number of affected country Parties that established and supported a national monitoring system for desertification, land degradation and drought (Central and Eastern Europe)**

<i>Region</i>	<i>DLDD monitoring system established</i>	<i>DLDD monitoring system functional</i>	<i>DLDD monitoring system not functional</i>	<i>DLDD monitoring system updated</i>	<i>DLDD monitoring system not updated</i>	<i>No DLDD-specific monitoring system</i>	<i>Environmental monitoring system partially covering DLDD</i>	<i>No environmental monitoring system covering DLDD</i>
<b>Central and Eastern Europe (Total)</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>

Figure 6  
**Number of affected country Parties that established and supported a national monitoring system for desertification, land degradation and drought (Central and Eastern Europe)**

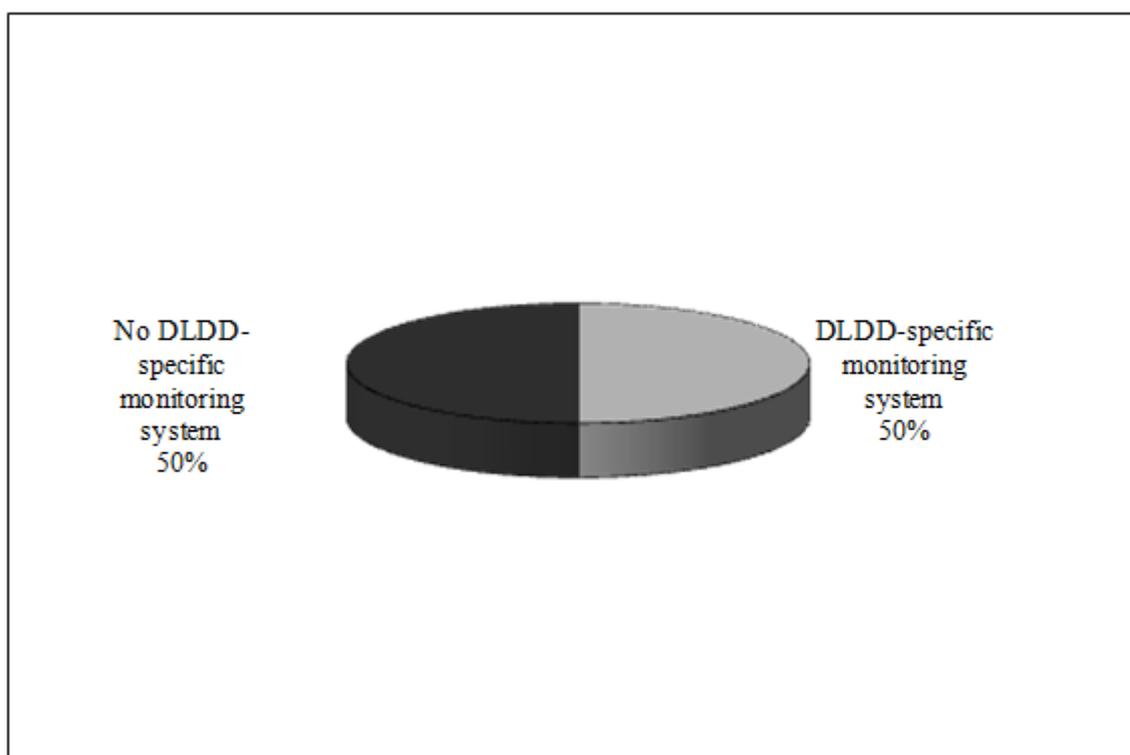


Table 7  
**Number of monitoring systems in affected country Parties and/or UNCCD subregions/regions technically and/or financially supported by developed country Parties**

	<i>Monitoring systems for DLDD supported in 2010</i>	<i>Monitoring systems for DLDD supported in 2011</i>	<i>Environmental monitoring systems not specific to DLDD but that may contribute to UNCCD reporting supported in 2010</i>	<i>Environmental monitoring systems not specific to DLDD but that may contribute to UNCCD reporting supported in 2011</i>
<b>Developed country Parties (Total)</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>18</b>

Figure 7  
**Number of monitoring systems in affected country Parties and/or UNCCD subregions/regions technically and/or financially supported by developed country Parties**

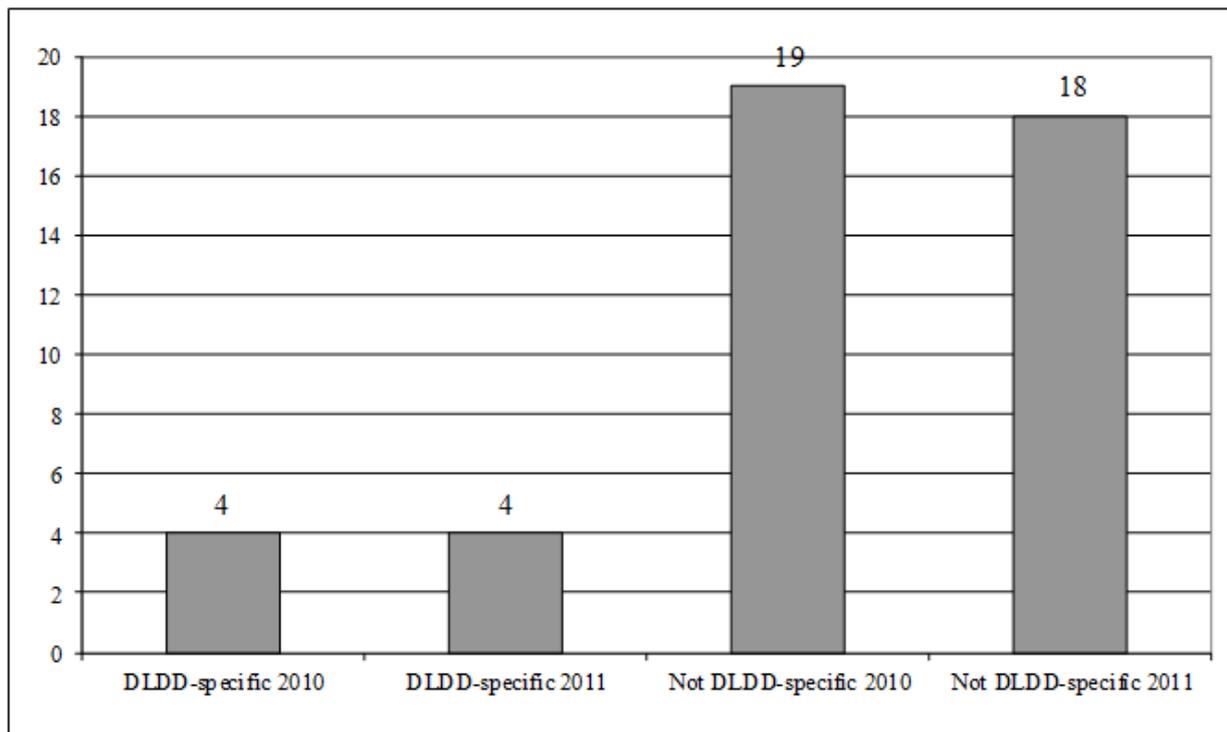


Table 8  
**Geographic distribution of assistance provided by developed country Parties to monitoring systems of affected country Parties**

<i>Entity</i>	<i>Number of entities supported</i>
<b>Africa</b>	<b>21 countries, 3 subregions and region</b>
Central Africa	4
Eastern Africa	1
Northern Africa	5
Southern Africa	1
Western Africa	10
<b>Asia</b>	<b>11 countries, 1 subregion and region</b>
Central Asia	5
East Asia	0
Pacific	0
South Asia	0
South-East Asia	3
West Asia	3
<b>Latin America and the Caribbean</b>	<b>1 country</b>
Andean	0
Caribbean	0
Mesoamerica	0
South Cone	1
<b>Northern Mediterranean</b>	<b>1 country and region</b>
<b>Central and Eastern Europe</b>	<b>1 country and region</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>35 countries, 4 subregions and 4 regions</b>

Table 9  
**Framework and type of support provided to monitoring systems of affected country Parties by developed country Parties**

	<i>Framework of support</i>				<i>Type of support</i>		
	<i>UNCCD-related initiative</i>	<i>CBD-related initiative</i>	<i>UNFCCC-related initiative</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Mainly technical</i>	<i>Mainly financial</i>	<i>Both</i>
<b>Developed country Parties (Total)</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>

Table 10  
**Number of affected country Parties reporting to the Convention along revised reporting guidelines on the basis of agreed indicators (global)**

<i>Region</i>	<i>Reported on SO 1 (Poverty rate)</i>	<i>Reported on SO 2 (Land cover)</i>	<i>Reported on SO 2 (Land productivity)</i>	<i>Reported on two minimum impact indicators</i>	<i>Reported only on one minimum impact indicator</i>	<i>Did not report on impact indicators</i>	<i>Reported on additional impact indicators</i>	<i>Used the common baselines and methodologies</i>	<i>Did not use the common baselines and methodologies</i>
Africa	28	26	19	26	2	0	2	17	11
Asia	20	19	15	19	1	1	2	12	8
Latin America and the Caribbean	11	9	9	10	1	0	2	8	3
Northern Mediterranean	4	4	4	4	0	0	3	3	1
Central and Eastern Europe	5	6	3	4	3	0	1	3	4
<b>Global (Total)</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>27</b>

Table 11  
**Number of affected country Parties reporting to the Convention along revised reporting guidelines on the basis of agreed indicators (Africa)**

<i>Region</i>	<i>Reported on SO 1 (Poverty rate)</i>	<i>Reported on SO 2 (Land cover)</i>	<i>Reported on SO 2 (Land productivity)</i>	<i>Reported on two minimum impact indicators</i>	<i>Reported only on one minimum impact indicator</i>	<i>Did not report on impact indicators</i>	<i>Reported on additional impact indicators</i>	<i>Used the common baselines and methodologies</i>	<i>Did not use the common baselines and methodologies</i>
Central Africa	6	5	3	5	1	0	1	3	3
Eastern Africa	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1
Northern Africa	4	4	4	4	0	0	0	2	2
Southern Africa	6	6	4	6	0	0	0	5	1
Western Africa	10	10	7	10	0	0	1	6	4
<b>Africa (Total)</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>11</b>

Table 12  
**Number of affected country Parties reporting to the Convention along revised reporting guidelines on the basis of agreed indicators (Asia)**

<i>Region</i>	<i>Reported on SO 1 (Poverty rate)</i>	<i>Reported on SO 2 (Land cover)</i>	<i>Reported on SO 2 (Land productivity)</i>	<i>Reported on two minimum impact indicators</i>	<i>Reported only on one minimum impact indicator</i>	<i>Did not report on impact indicators</i>	<i>Reported on additional impact indicators</i>	<i>Used the common baselines and methodologies</i>	<i>Did not use the common baselines and methodologies</i>
Central Asia	4	4	3	4	0	0	0	2	2
East Asia	2	2	2	2	0	0	1	2	0
Pacific	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
South Asia	5	5	4	5	0	0	0	3	2
South-East Asia	3	3	2	3	0	0	0	2	1
West Asia	5	5	4	5	0	0	1	3	2
<b>Asia (Total)</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>8</b>

Table 13  
**Number of affected country Parties reporting to the Convention along revised reporting guidelines on the basis of agreed indicators (Latin America and the Caribbean)**

<i>Region</i>	<i>Reported on SO 1 (Poverty rate)</i>	<i>Reported on SO 2 (Land cover)</i>	<i>Reported on SO 2 (Land productivity)</i>	<i>Reported on two minimum impact indicators</i>	<i>Reported only on one minimum impact indicator</i>	<i>Did not report on impact indicators</i>	<i>Reported on additional impact indicators</i>	<i>Used the common baselines and methodologies</i>	<i>Did not use the common baselines and methodologies</i>
Andean	3	3	3	3	0	0	1	3	0
Caribbean	2	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	2
Mesoamerica	3	2	2	2	1	0	1	2	1
South Cone	3	3	2	3	0	0	0	3	0
<b>Latin America and the Caribbean (Total)</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>

Table 14  
**Number of affected country Parties reporting to the Convention along revised reporting guidelines on the basis of agreed indicators (Northern Mediterranean)**

<i>Region</i>	<i>Reported on SO 1 (Poverty rate)</i>	<i>Reported on SO 2 (Land cover)</i>	<i>Reported on SO 2 (Land productivity)</i>	<i>Reported on two minimum impact indicators</i>	<i>Reported only on one minimum impact indicator</i>	<i>Did not report on impact indicators</i>	<i>Reported on additional impact indicators</i>	<i>Used the common baselines and methodologies</i>	<i>Did not use the common baselines and methodologies</i>
<b>Northern Mediterranean (Total)</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>

Table 15  
**Number of affected country Parties reporting to the Convention along revised reporting guidelines on the basis of agreed indicators (Central and Eastern Europe)**

<i>Region</i>	<i>Reported on SO 1 (Poverty rate)</i>	<i>Reported on SO 2 (Land cover)</i>	<i>Reported on SO 2 (Land productivity)</i>	<i>Reported on two minimum impact indicators</i>	<i>Reported only on one minimum impact indicator</i>	<i>Did not report on impact indicators</i>	<i>Reported on additional impact indicators</i>	<i>Used the common baselines and methodologies</i>	<i>Did not use the common baselines and methodologies</i>
<b>Central and Eastern Europe (Total)</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>