



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 on operational objective 4 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 on operational objective 4 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 4 of The Strategy: Capacity-building. It provides updates on the relevant performance indicator from the global, regional and subregional perspectives and identifies possible trends towards reaching the target set for the indicator.

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. This document is a synthesis and preliminary analysis of information submitted by Parties and observers on operational objective 4 (OO 4) of The Strategy: Capacity-building.¹

2. Chapter II, section A, below discusses the state of affairs relating to CONS-O-13, the only performance indicator for this operational objective, 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. Chapter II, sections B, C and D, provide more detailed information on subregional and regional analysis for affected country Parties, and for developed country Parties. The Global Environment Facility (GEF) did not submit information on this operational objective. An additional analysis was performed, taking into account the data submitted for 2008–2009 and 2010–2011, in order to capture progress towards reaching the target set for this indicator, related trends and the likelihood of achieving it.

3. Although 71 affected country Parties reported in the current reporting and review exercise, the significance of some subregional and regional status assessments is limited because of the low number of reports received for some subregions (such as Eastern Africa, East Asia, the Pacific and the Caribbean) and one region (Northern Mediterranean). Similar limitations exist in the reporting of developed country Parties given that only nine reports could be included in this preliminary analysis. Where appropriate, limitations in the status assessments owing to limited coverage and incompleteness of the information received are highlighted in the relevant sections below.

4. As the indicator is not subject to measurement error, quality checks were confined to consistency/reliability and credibility.² The test for consistency and reliability showed that some countries reporting in both rounds reported changes in the number of initiatives that may defy plausibility. Allied to the change in the number of initiatives is also the number reported: some countries reported a very large number of ongoing initiatives, which – from a purely statistical point of view – casts doubt on quality, also in the context of credibility/believability. Seven reports indicated a very high total number of initiatives, suggesting that different methods may have been applied in compiling the information. Such reports were part of the analysis of data for 2010–2011 much as they were also accounted for in the analysis of data for 2008–2009. However, given that the target associated with this indicator looks at the existence of capacity-building initiatives rather than their quantity, the presence of these statistical outliers does not have an impact on the accuracy of the calculations relating to the achievement of the target.

5. General conclusions on the status of activities relating to OO 4 are presented in chapter III. In addition, 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 achieving the targets set for this operational objective. Following 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 for follow-up on targeted recommendations to be put forward to the Conference of the Parties (COP) for its consideration.

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.

II. Performance indicator CONS-O-13 for outcomes 4.1 and 4.2

Number of countries, subregional and regional reporting entities engaged in building capacity to combat DLDD on the basis of national capacity self-assessment (NCSA) or other methodologies and instruments.

A. Global analysis

1. Number of DLDD-related capacity-building initiatives (see annex, tables 1, 2 and 3 and figures 1 and 2)

6. A large number of capacity-building initiatives took place in both 2010 and 2011 worldwide. More than 2,500 initiatives generated by national capacity self-assessment (NCSA) processes were being implemented in 2010 and nearly 2,700 in 2011; and more than 4,500 other initiatives in 2010 and nearly 4,300 in 2011. These figures are even more impressive if one takes into consideration the fact that Parties were requested to report only those programmes and projects that have desertification/land degradation and drought (DLDD)-related capacity-building as their major objective.

7. It is, however, interesting to note that the number of NCSA-generated initiatives increased from one year to another, while the number of other initiatives decreased. Nonetheless, it is clear that initiatives that were not generated by the NCSA were significantly more common than those that were. This is important because the NCSA is by far the most frequently used method in assessing capacity-building needs, as reported by countries (3.5 times more countries reported that they used NCSA than another method). This could partly be because developed countries reported that they supported only two NCSA-generated initiatives and nearly 100 other capacity-building initiatives. Although the information provided is limited (eight developed country Parties answered this question), it seems clear that initiatives not generated through the NCSA enjoy considerably more support.

8. Fifty-six out of 71 reporting affected country Parties answered the question on the number of DLDD-related capacity-building initiatives. There could be differences in the methodology for calculating these initiatives as an overwhelming majority were reported by seven countries (four in Africa and three in Asia). On the other hand, eight countries reported that they had no initiative in this two-year period.

9. The majority of countries stated that they assessed their capacity-building needs (47 out of 62 countries that responded to this question, or 75 per cent). Only nine countries (or 15 per cent) stated that they did not assess their needs. In six (10 per cent), this process was still ongoing at the time of reporting. This largely corresponds with the answers to the question on the number of initiatives and confirms the notion that affected country Parties attribute high importance to DLDD-related capacity-building activities.

10. The NCSA is the method most used for such an assessment: 35 countries reported that they used it, while 10 used other methods. Two countries reported that they performed an assessment but did not specify which method they used.

11. Out of 47 countries that assessed their capacity-building needs, the vast majority (35 countries with 4 not answering) also assessed their related resource requirements. However, more than half of them did not include these requirements in an integrated investment framework (IIF).

2. National contribution to the target (see annex, table 4)

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

12. During the last reporting leg (2008–2009), 75 countries had capacity-building initiatives on DLDD, or 85 per cent of the countries that answered this question. In this reporting leg (2010–2011), 47 countries had capacity-building initiatives on DLDD, or 84 per cent of the countries that answered this question. If the answers from 2008–2009 and 2010–2011 are taken together in order to assess the current state of achievement of the target, 91 countries had at least one capacity-building initiative out of the 102 countries that answered this question at least once for the last two bienniums. This represents 89 per cent, which means that the target would have almost been achieved by the end of 2011. It remains to be seen, however, what the development will be in the biennium 2012–2013, but it is reasonable to assume that achieving this global target by 2014 is very likely.

13. There were only two countries that answered this question for both reporting periods and did not have any capacity-building initiatives between 2008 and 2011: one from West Asia and another from Central and Eastern Europe (CEE). Out of the 42 countries that reported both times, four countries had capacity-building initiatives in 2008–2009 but none in 2010–2011, and four countries did not have capacity-building initiatives in 2008–2009 but introduced them in 2010–2011. As mentioned in paragraph 8 above, only eight countries that answered this question in 2010–2011 did not have any capacity-building initiative in this period.

14. The above indicates that not only a very large number of initiatives is already in place, but also that there is a high degree of sustainability of these initiatives over time, thus signifying that it is very likely that the target will be achieved by 2014. This is the case even though: (i) the two countries with no such initiatives in 2008–2011 stated that they did not have any plans to introduce them; (ii) only one of the other six countries that did not have initiatives in 2010–2011 stated that it planned to introduce them in 2012–2013; and (iii) none of these eight countries were listed among those to which developed country Parties plan to provide support in the biennium 2012–2013.

3. Qualitative assessment (see annex, table 5 and figure 3)

Have you received assistance from one or more of the following institutions to build capacities to combat DLDD?

15. Fifty-one affected country Parties reported that they received assistance in building capacity to combat DLDD in the reporting period. It is worth noting that out of these 51 countries, nine received all five types of support (bilateral, multilateral, GEF, Global Mechanism (GM) and the secretariat), six received four types of support, 14 received three types of support, 12 received two types of support and 10 received one type of support.

16. The GEF, along with other multilateral organizations, was the most active in providing such support. More than half of the countries which submitted their reports in this reporting cycle acknowledged assistance received from the GEF.

17. Out of 51 countries that indicated they were supported, 35 received both technical and financial support, 8 only financial support and 8 only technical support.

18. Although the information provided is limited (only 6 developed country Parties provided answers on countries, subregions and regions they supported), it is interesting to compare the figures provided by affected countries with those from developed country Parties (see annex, table 25). These 6 countries reported that they supported 24 country Parties, four subregions and two regions, while 2 countries reported that they provided support globally. On the other hand, 25 affected countries reported that they received bilateral support. Detailed insight into the data reveals that, despite being incomplete, data sets from affected and developed country Parties to some extent correspond with each other. For example, the countries in the subregion that was reported as receiving the most bilateral support (Central Asia) indeed largely included this type of support in their reports.

B. Affected country Parties (subregional and regional analysis)

1. Number of DLDD-related capacity-building initiatives

a. Africa (see annex, tables 6, 7 and 8 and figures 4 and 5)

19. Out of 28 affected African country Parties that submitted their report, 21 answered this question and reported a very high number of capacity-building initiatives. Four countries answered that they had no initiatives during this period. There were approximately three times fewer initiatives that were generated through the NCSA than other initiatives. In some subregions (Northern and Southern Africa) this difference was remarkable. However, while the number of NCSA-generated initiatives remained steady from 2010 to 2011, the number of other initiatives fell by approximately ten per cent. Western African countries had by far the largest number of initiatives of both types. The data, however, have to be taken with some caution because 2 Western African countries and 1 Northern and 1 Southern African country reported a significantly higher number of initiatives than other countries.

20. Most African countries have already assessed their needs for capacity-building (22 countries or 88 per cent). Four countries (8 per cent) are in the process of doing so and one country (4 per cent) has not yet done so.

21. Out of the 22 countries which have already assessed their capacity-building needs, a clear majority (18 countries) assessed their needs using the NCSA; only four countries used other methods for assessment. One additional country stated that it assessed its needs, but did not state which method it used.

22. It is interesting to note that both Southern and Western Africa, the subregions that almost exclusively used the NCSA as the self-assessment method, are also those subregions with the highest prevalence of capacity-building initiatives not generated by the NCSA.

23. Ninety per cent of countries (19 out of the 21 that answered this question) which assessed their capacity-building needs also assessed the resources necessary for addressing these needs. Twelve of them included the resource requirements in an IIF.

b. Asia (see annex, tables 9, 10 and 11 and figures 6 and 7)

24. Out of 21 reporting affected Asian country Parties, 18 answered this question. Only one country did not have any initiatives in the reporting period. This data, however, has to be taken with some caution because 1 Pacific, 1 West Asian and 1 South Asian country reported a significantly higher number of initiatives than all other countries. There was approximately the same number of NCSA-generated and other initiatives, and while the number of the former increased slightly from 2010 to 2011, it remained unchanged for the latter.

25. A large majority of countries (14 out of the 20 countries that reported on this parameter, or 70 per cent) stated that they assessed DLDD-related capacity-building initiatives. The process is still ongoing in one country, and the in remaining five, Parties have not yet assessed their capacity-building needs.

26. Out of the 14 countries which assessed their capacity-building needs, 9 answered that they used NCSA and 5 answered that they used other methods. One additional country stated that it assessed its needs, but did not state which method it used.

27. Out of the 14 countries which assessed their capacity-building needs, 8 assessed related resource requirements and 6 did not. Only 2 countries included their resource requirements in an IIF. These 2 countries also reported a relatively large number of initiatives, which provides an argument for the usefulness of including resource requirements in an IIF.

c. Latin America and the Caribbean (see annex, tables 12, 13 and 14 and figures 8 and 9)

28. Out of 11 reporting countries from the Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) region, 9 answered this question. One country reported that it had no capacity-building initiatives in the reporting period, and only 2 reported more than five initiatives in a year. This explains the low figures for the LAC region in this period. Also, unlike Africa and Asia, there were five to six times as many NCSA-generated initiatives than other initiatives, with the NCSA-related initiatives increasing from 2010 to 2011 by 35 per cent. Due to the limited number of countries belonging to a subregion that reported their figures, it is not possible to make a meaningful analysis at subregional level.

29. Two thirds (6 out of 9) of the LAC countries that answered this question stated that they assessed their capacity-building needs at national level, while 1 country is still in the process of doing so and 2 had not performed the assessment. The NCSA was used as a framework for the assessment in 5 countries, while 1 country used other frameworks.

30. Out of those 6 LAC countries that performed an assessment of their capacity-building needs, 5 assessed their needs in terms of financial resources for implementation and 1 did not answer the question. All 5 countries included these needs for resources in an IIF. However, it is interesting that 3 of these 5 countries reported only one or two capacity-building initiatives in the reporting period.

d. Northern Mediterranean (see annex, table 15)

31. Three out of four Northern Mediterranean countries that submitted their report responded to this question. One country out of these three reported that it had no capacity-building initiatives.

32. One country stated that it had not yet started assessing its capacity-building needs, and two stated that the process is still ongoing.

e. Central and Eastern Europe (see annex, tables 16, 17 and 18)

33. Out of 7 reporting countries, 3 responded to this question. One country stated that it had no capacity-building initiatives. In the remaining 2 countries, there was an increase in the number of initiatives from 2010 to 2011 (49 compared to 95).

34. All 3 countries that responded to this question assessed their capacity-building needs, all of them using the NCSA.

35. All the 3 countries that assessed their capacity-building needs also assessed the necessary related resources; 2 included them in an IIF investment framework and 1 did not.

2. National contribution to the target (see annex, table 4)

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

a. Africa

36. Out of the 38 African countries that answered the question on the number of capacity-building initiatives at least once for the 2008–2009 and 2010–2011 periods, 36 reported that they had at least one capacity-building initiative between 2008 and 2011. This represents 95 per cent and is thus above the 90 per cent threshold. Therefore, if the current engagement of those countries implementing capacity-building programmes is maintained, the threshold will easily be reached by 2014 in Africa.

b. Asia

37. Out of the 28 Asian countries that answered the question on the number of capacity-building initiatives at least once for the reporting cycles 2009–2009 and 2010–2011, 26 (or 93 per cent) had at least one capacity-building initiative between 2008 and 2011. This indicates that there are very good chances that the 90 per cent mark will be reached in Asia by 2014.

c. Latin America and the Caribbean

38. Twenty LAC countries reported at least one capacity-building initiative between 2008 and 2011 out of 24 countries that reported figures on this at least once. That is equal to 83 per cent, which is very close to the 90 per cent threshold.

d. Northern Mediterranean

39. Four Northern Mediterranean countries reported on capacity-building initiatives for the two reporting periods at least once, and three had at least one such initiative during that period. That amounts to 75 per cent, but given the number of reports received, the percentage is of limited significance here.

e. Central and Eastern Europe

40. Eight CEE countries reported on capacity-building initiatives in either one or the other of the two reporting periods and six out of them stated that they had at least one capacity-building initiative in those four years. Although this represents 75 per cent, here again, percentages need to be used with caution because of the relatively low number of reports received.

3. Qualitative assessment

Have you received assistance from one or more of the following institutions to build capacities to combat DLDD?

a. Africa (see annex, table 19 and figure 10)

41. Twenty African countries reported that they received support for capacity-building. The GEF provided the most support (for 18 out of 20 countries) and other multilateral

institutions were active as well (15 out of 20 countries). The most common type of support (in 14 out of 20 countries) included both technical and financial assistance.

b. Asia (see annex, table 20 and figure 11)

42. Seventeen Asian countries stated that they received support from institutions in their capacity-building activities. The pattern in Asia is very similar to that in Africa; the GEF and other multilateral institutions were the most active in providing support. The proportion of countries receiving this support was also similar to that in Africa. In 11 out of 17 countries, the support was both technical and financial.

c. Latin America and the Caribbean (see annex, table 21 and figure 12)

43. With regard to the assistance provided by different institutions for building capacity in the LAC region, data show that the multilateral institutions and the secretariat were most active in supporting the capacity-building initiatives in this region. Out of 11 reporting countries from the LAC region, 10 answered this question. In 8 of these 10, the support was both technical and financial.

d. Northern Mediterranean (see annex, table 22)

44. One Northern Mediterranean country - which happens to be a developed country - reported that it had obtained support, both technical and financial.

e. Central and Eastern Europe (see annex, table 23)

45. Three Central and Eastern European countries received support, one of which is a developed country which obtained financial support.

C. Developed country Parties

1. Number of DLDD-related capacity-building initiatives supported (see annex, tables 24 and 25)

46. The data provided by 6 developed country Parties show that they supported 24 affected country Parties, four subregions as a whole and two regions as a whole, while 2 developed country Parties stated that they provided support to capacity-building initiatives worldwide.

47. Twenty-one affected country Parties, four subregions and two regions were supported by one developed country Party, and three affected country Parties were supported by two developed country Parties. The support was concentrated on Asia and Africa.

48. The difference between the support provided for NCSA-generated initiatives and other initiatives is striking. There were only two NCSA-generated initiatives and nearly one hundred other initiatives that received support from developed country Parties. Eight out of the nine developed country Parties that reported answered this question.

2. National contribution to the target

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

49. Developed country Parties were asked whether they had plans for providing support to one or more affected country Parties, subregions and/or regions for the implementation of DLDD-specific capacity-building plans, programmes or projects.

50. Eight developed countries answered this question; one did not. Three countries replied that they did not plan to provide support to affected countries in the coming years. Four replied that they would provide such support in 2012–2013 and one in 2014–2015. Two developed countries reported that they would provide support globally, two would support Africa as a region, one would support Asia as a region and one would support the Northern Mediterranean as a region. East Asia and Central, Northern, Southern and Western Africa would be supported as subregions, while nine African countries (one in Central Africa, four in Northern Africa and four in Western Africa) and one East Asian country would be supported individually.

D. Global Environment Facility

51. The GEF did not provide answers to the questions relating to OO 4.

III. Conclusions

52. **It can be stated that in spite of the imperfect data quality, the situation regarding OO 4 is generally positive. A large number of capacity-building initiatives are being implemented globally. In most cases the initiatives are sustainable, capacity-building needs and related resource requirements are being assessed, and – should the trend observed continue – achieving the target by 2014 is very likely.**

53. **It is evident that affected country Parties and the international community (primarily the GEF and other multilateral organizations) attach high importance to building capacity to combat DLDD in affected countries. In this respect, most such countries received support from more than one source. In the majority of cases, this support was not only financial but also technical.**

54. **It is difficult however to assess the level of bilateral assistance as only a limited number of developed countries provided figures on this indicator. It is nevertheless evident that multilateral agencies play a more significant role in this respect.**

55. **A more detailed and more accurate picture of the situation would be obtained if data from the GEF were available for analysis. This data would probably also help in understanding why the initiatives not generated through the NCSA are much more common than NCSA-generated initiatives despite the fact that the GEF, which initiated and supported the NCSA process, has been indicated as the main source of funding in this regard and that most countries used this method for their self-assessment.**

56. **Another interesting aspect of the analysis is the unclear correlation between the integration of capacity-building resource needs into an IIF and the number of capacity-building initiatives. In some cases, this led to a large number of initiatives and in other cases, not. Given that more than half of countries have not yet performed this integration, it would be useful to investigate this further, possibly through more detailed research which would allow additional support to affected country Parties to be adjusted accordingly.**

IV. Recommendations

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

(a) Developed country Parties and technical and financial international organizations, particularly the GEF, are invited to provide further support to those affected country Parties that reported a lack of capacity hindering the effective implementation of the Convention so that the global target set by decision 13/COP.9 can be reached by 2014;

(b) The GEF is invited to report on this performance indicator, providing the information which is available at its level;

(c) The secretariat is requested to continue consultations with the GEF in order to streamline support rendered through NCSAs in order to enhance the effectiveness and utility of these assessments;

(d) The GM is requested to provide additional support to affected countries in assessing their financial needs for capacity-building and integrating them into an investment framework. Countries that require such support are invited to indicate their needs to the GM;

(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 4 of The Strategy.

Annex

[English only]

Tables and figures relating to the performance indicator under operational objective 4

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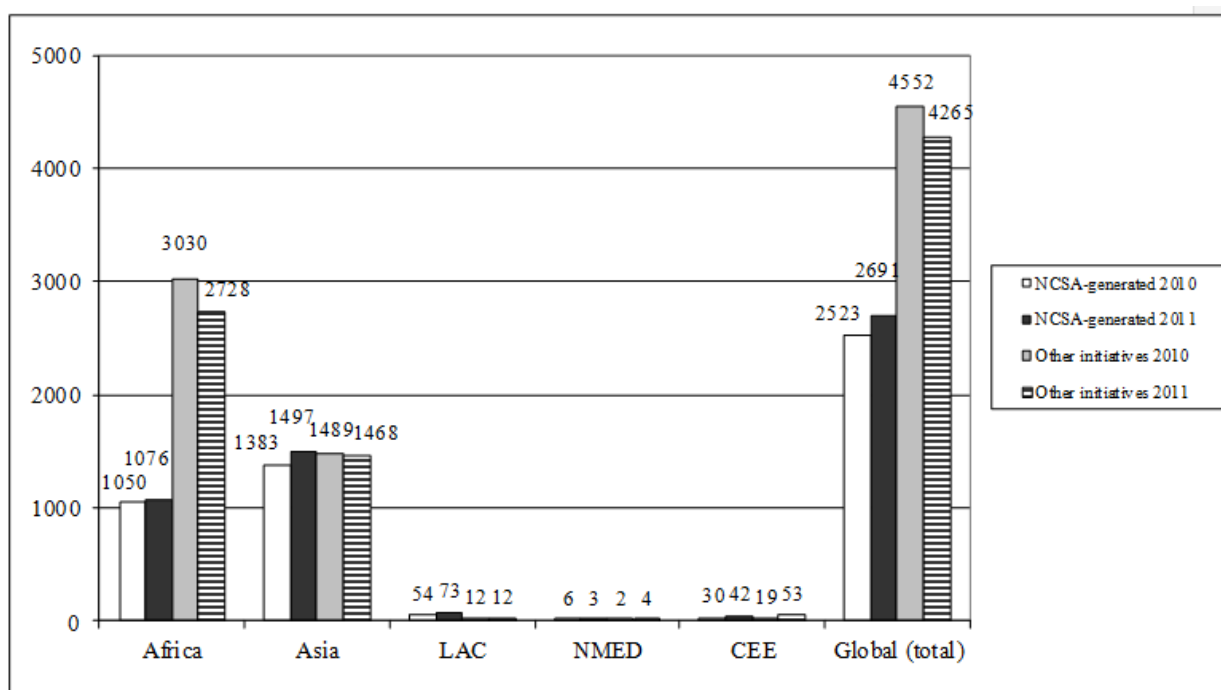
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Table 1
Number of DLDD-related capacity-building initiatives (Global)

<i>Region</i>	<i>Number of NCSA-generated capacity-building initiatives in 2010</i>	<i>Number of NCSA-generated capacity-building initiatives in 2011</i>	<i>Number of other capacity-building initiatives in 2010</i>	<i>Number of other capacity-building initiatives in 2011</i>
Africa	1 050	1 076	2 030	2 728
Asia	1 383	1 497	1 489	1 468
Latin America and the Caribbean	54	73	12	12
Northern Mediterranean.	6	3	2	4
Central and Eastern Europe	30	42	19	53
Global (total)	2 523	2 691	4 552	4 265

NCSA = national capacity self-assessment.

Figure 1
Number of DLDD-related capacity-building initiatives (Global)



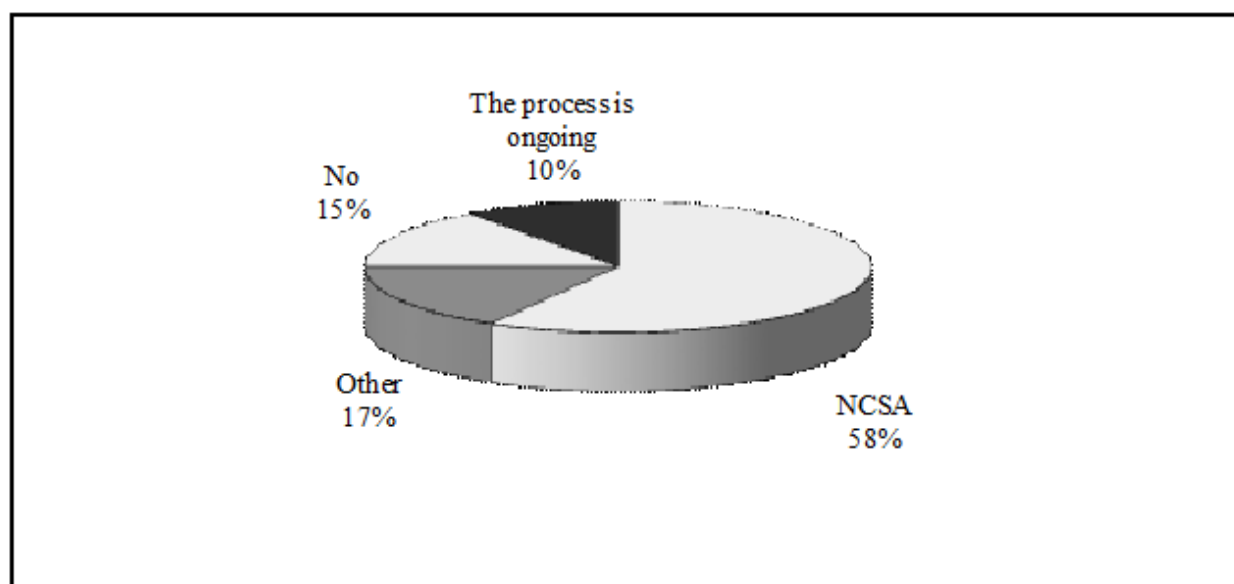
CEE = Central and Eastern Europe, LAC = Latin America and the Caribbean, NCSA = national capacity self-assessment, NMED = Northern Mediterranean.

Table 2
Assessment of DLDD-related capacity-building needs (Global)

<i>Region</i>	<i>NCSA</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Process ongoing</i>
Africa	18	4	1	2
Asia	9	5	5	1
Latin America and the Caribbean	5	1	2	1
Northern Mediterranean	0	0	1	2
Central and Eastern Europe	3	0	0	0
Global	35	10	9	6

NCSA = national capacity self-assessment.

Figure 2
Assessment of DLDD-related capacity-building needs (Global)



NCSA = national capacity self-assessment.

Table 3
Assessment of resource requirements for DLDD-related capacity-building needs (Global)

<i>Region</i>	<i>Resource requirements assessed and included in an investment framework</i>	<i>Resource requirements assessed but not included in an investment framework</i>	<i>Resources necessary for capacity-building needs not assessed</i>
Africa	12	7	2
Asia	2	6	6
Latin America and the Caribbean	5	0	0
Northern Mediterranean	0	0	0
Central and Eastern Europe	2	1	0
Global (total)	21	14	8

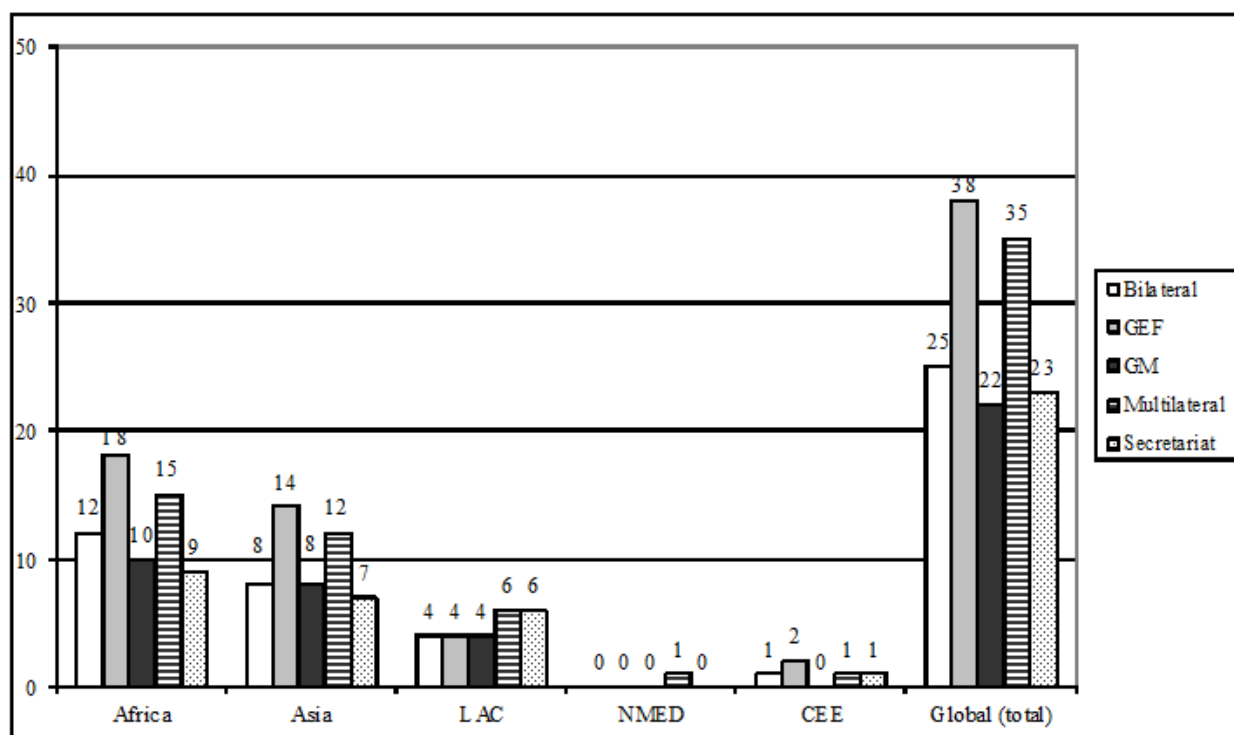
Table 4
Number of countries with DLDD-specific capacity-building initiatives – National contribution to the target (Global)

<i>Region</i>	<i>2008–2009</i>	<i>2010–2011</i>	<i>2008–2011</i>
Africa	31	18	36
Asia	21	17	26
Latin America and the Caribbean	15	8	20
Northern Mediterranean	2	2	3
Central and Eastern Europe	6	2	6
Global (total)	75	47	91

Table 5
Support to capacity-building by institutions (Global)

<i>Region</i>	<i>Bilateral</i>	Global Environment Facility	Global Mechanism	<i>Multilateral</i>	<i>Secretariat</i>
Africa	12	18	10	15	9
Asia	8	14	8	12	7
Latin America and the Caribbean	4	4	4	6	6
Northern Mediterranean	0	0	0	1	0
Central and Eastern Europe	1	2	0	1	1
Global (total)	25	38	22	35	23

Figure 3
Support to capacity-building by institutions (Global)



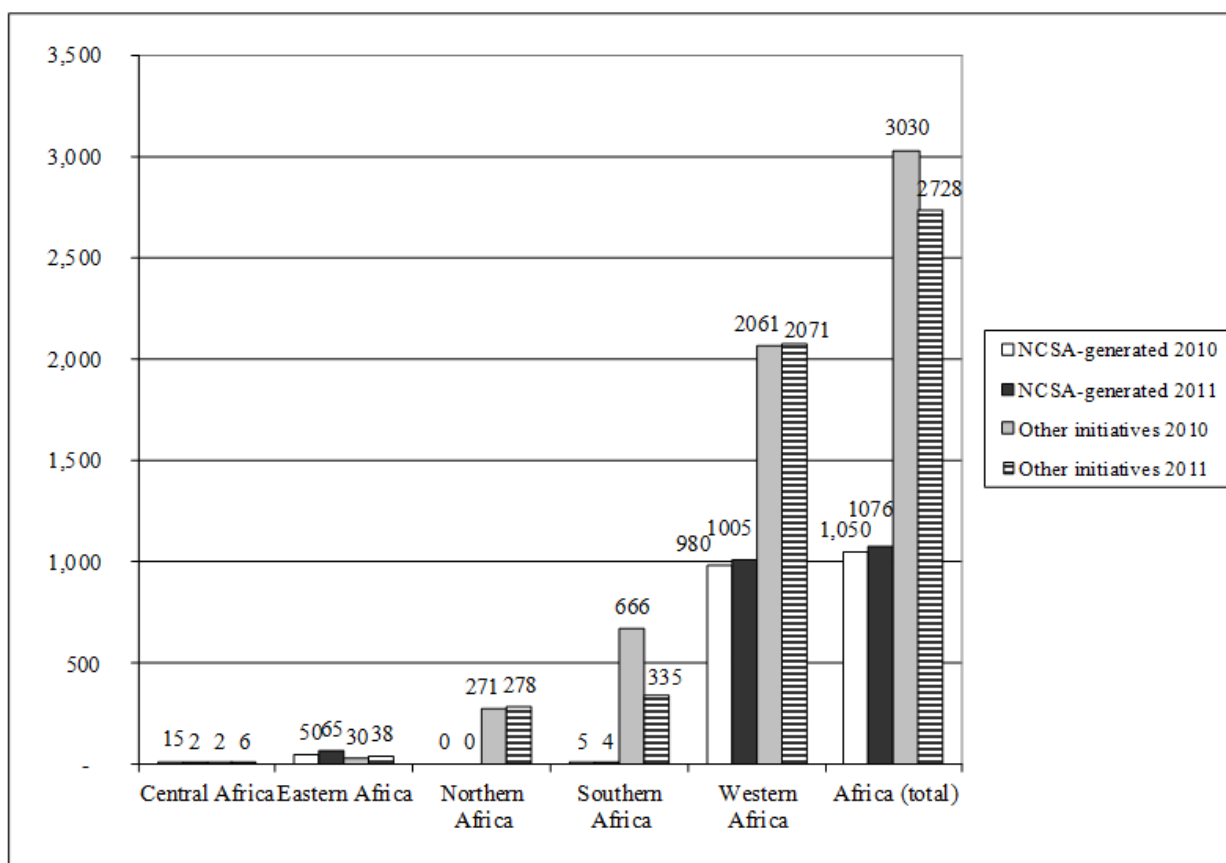
CEE = Central and Eastern Europe, GEF = Global Environment Facility, GM = Global Mechanism, LAC = Latin America and the Caribbean, NMED = Northern Mediterranean.

Table 6
Number of DLDD-related capacity-building initiatives (Africa)

<i>Subregion</i>	<i>Number of NCSA-generated capacity-building initiatives in 2010</i>	<i>Number of NCSA-generated capacity-building initiatives in 2011</i>	<i>Number of other capacity-building initiatives in 2010</i>	<i>Number of other capacity-building initiatives in 2011</i>
Central Africa	15	2	2	6
Eastern Africa	50	65	30	38
Northern Africa	0	0	271	278
Southern Africa	6	4	666	335
Western Africa	980	1 005	2 061	2 071
Africa (total)	1 050	1 076	3 030	2 728

NCSA = national capacity self-assessment.

Figure 4
Number of DLDD-related capacity-building initiatives (Africa)



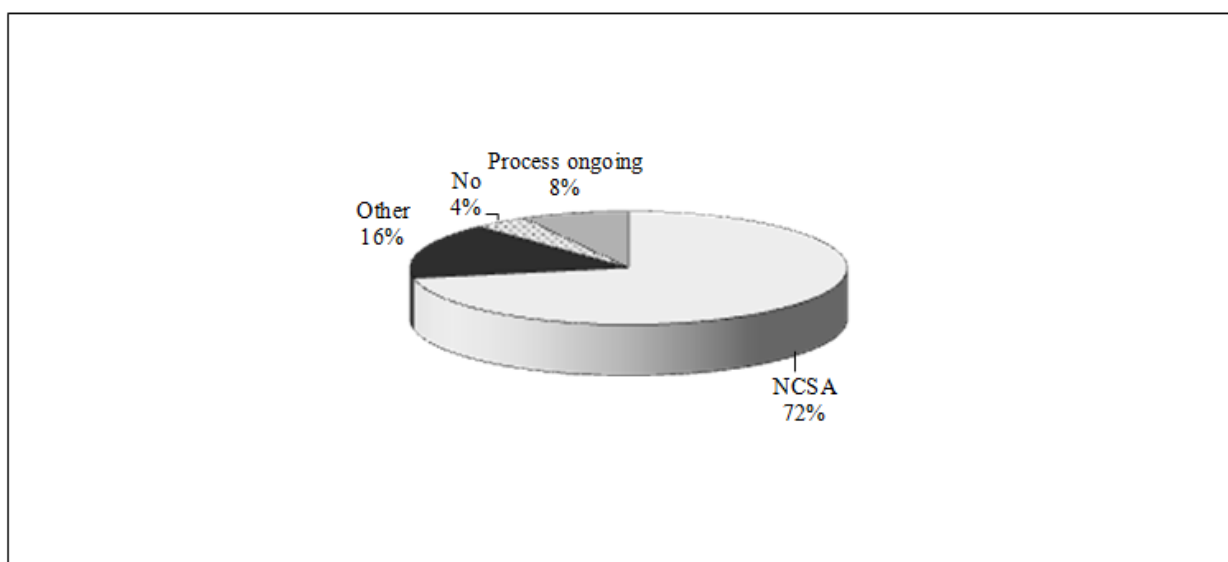
NCSA = national capacity self-assessment.

Table 7
Assessment of DLDD-related capacity-building needs (Africa)

<i>Subregion</i>	<i>NCSA</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Process ongoing</i>
Central Africa	6	0	0	0
Eastern Africa	0	2	0	0
Northern Africa	2	0	0	0
Southern Africa	4	0	1	1
Western Africa	6	2	0	1
Africa (total)	18	4	1	2

NCSA = national capacity self-assessment.

Figure 5
Assessment of DLDD-related capacity-building needs (Africa)



NCSA = national capacity self-assessment.

Table 8
Assessment of resource requirements for DLDD-related capacity-building needs (Africa)

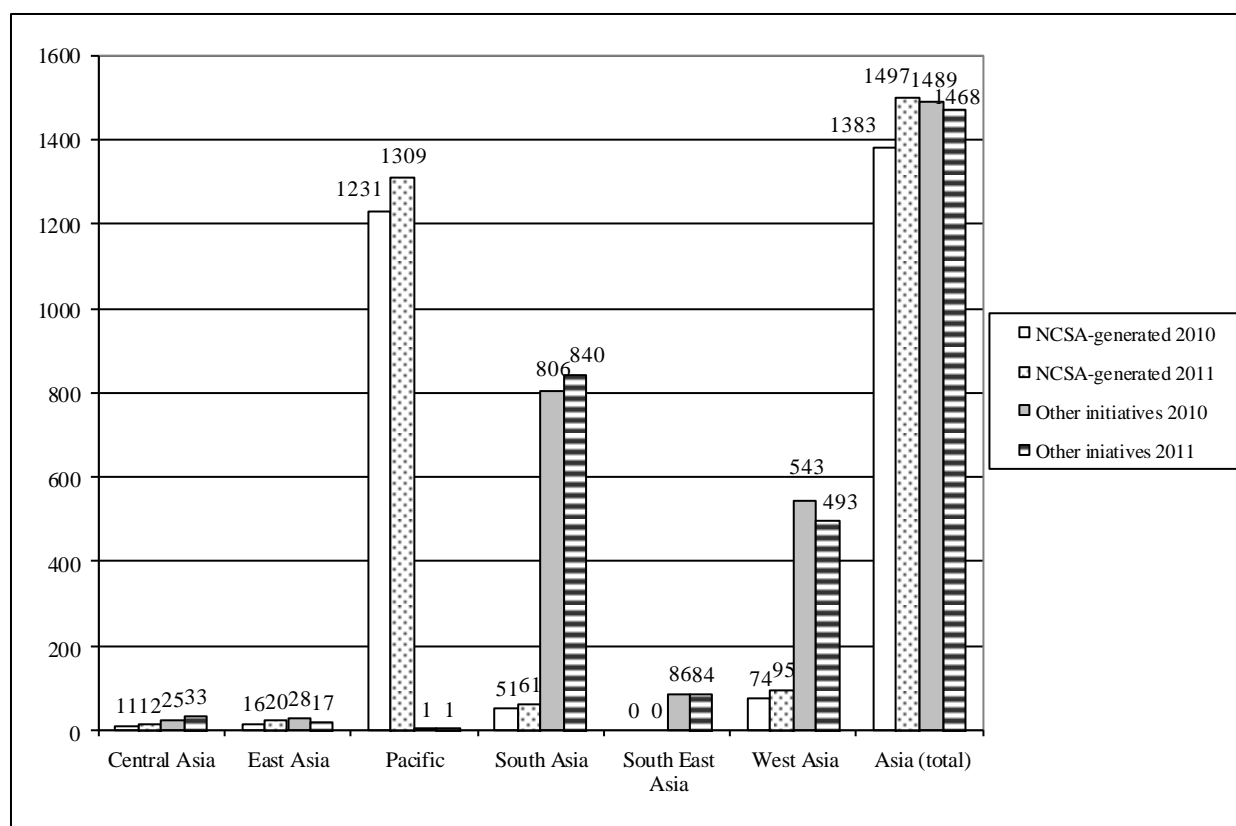
<i>Subregion</i>	<i>Resource requirements assessed and included in an investment framework</i>	<i>Resource requirements assessed but not included in an investment framework</i>	<i>Resources necessary for capacity-building needs not assessed</i>
Central Africa	3	2	1
Eastern Africa	2	0	0
Northern Africa	0	2	0
Southern Africa	3	1	0
Western Africa	4	2	1
Africa (total)	12	7	2

Table 9
Number of DLDD-related capacity-building initiatives (Asia)

<i>Subregion</i>	<i>Number of NCSA-generated capacity-building initiatives in 2010</i>	<i>Number of NCSA-generated capacity-building initiatives in 2011</i>	<i>Number of other capacity-building initiatives in 2010</i>	<i>Number of other capacity-building initiatives in 2011</i>
Central Asia	11	12	25	33
East Asia	16	20	28	17
Pacific	1 231	1 309	1	1
South Asia	51	61	806	840
South-East Asia	0	0	86	84
West Asia	74	95	543	493
Asia (total)	1 383	1 497	1 489	1 468

NCSA = national capacity self-assessment.

Figure 6
Number of DLDD-related capacity-building initiatives (Asia)



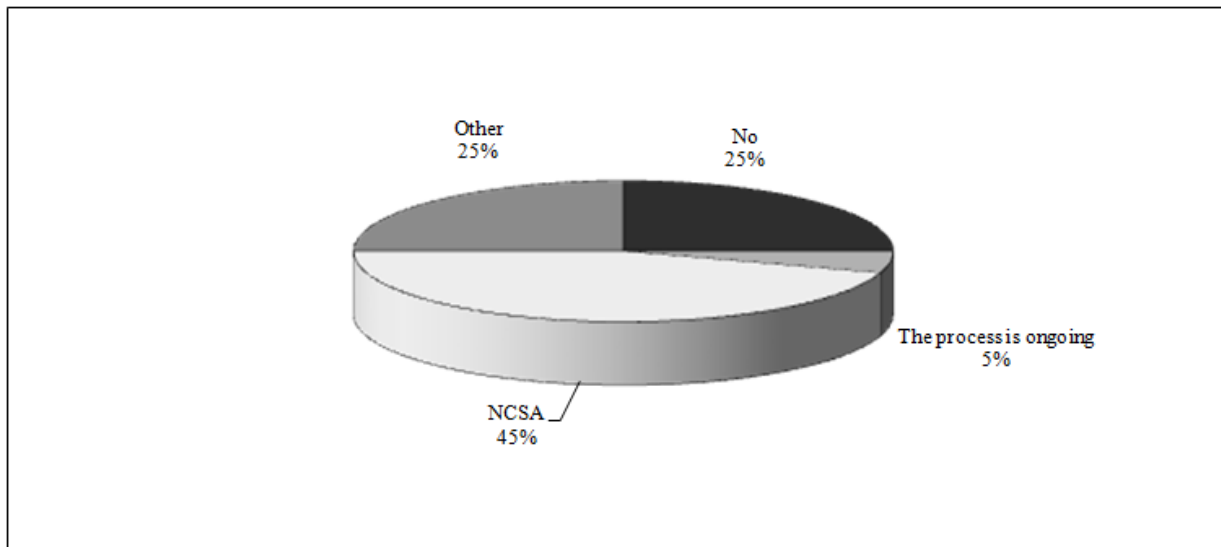
NCSA = national capacity self-assessment.

Table 10
Assessment of DLDD-related capacity-building needs (Asia)

Subregion	NCSA	Other	The process is	
			No	ongoing
Central Asia	1	2	0	0
East Asia	0	1	1	0
Pacific	2	0	0	0
South Asia	2	1	2	0
South-East Asia	1	1	1	0
West Asia	3	0	1	1
Asia (total)	9	5	5	1

NCSA = national capacity self-assessment.

Figure 7
Assessment of DLDD-related capacity-building needs (Asia)



NCSA = national capacity self-assessment.

Table 11
Assessment of resource requirements for DLDD-related capacity-building needs (Asia)

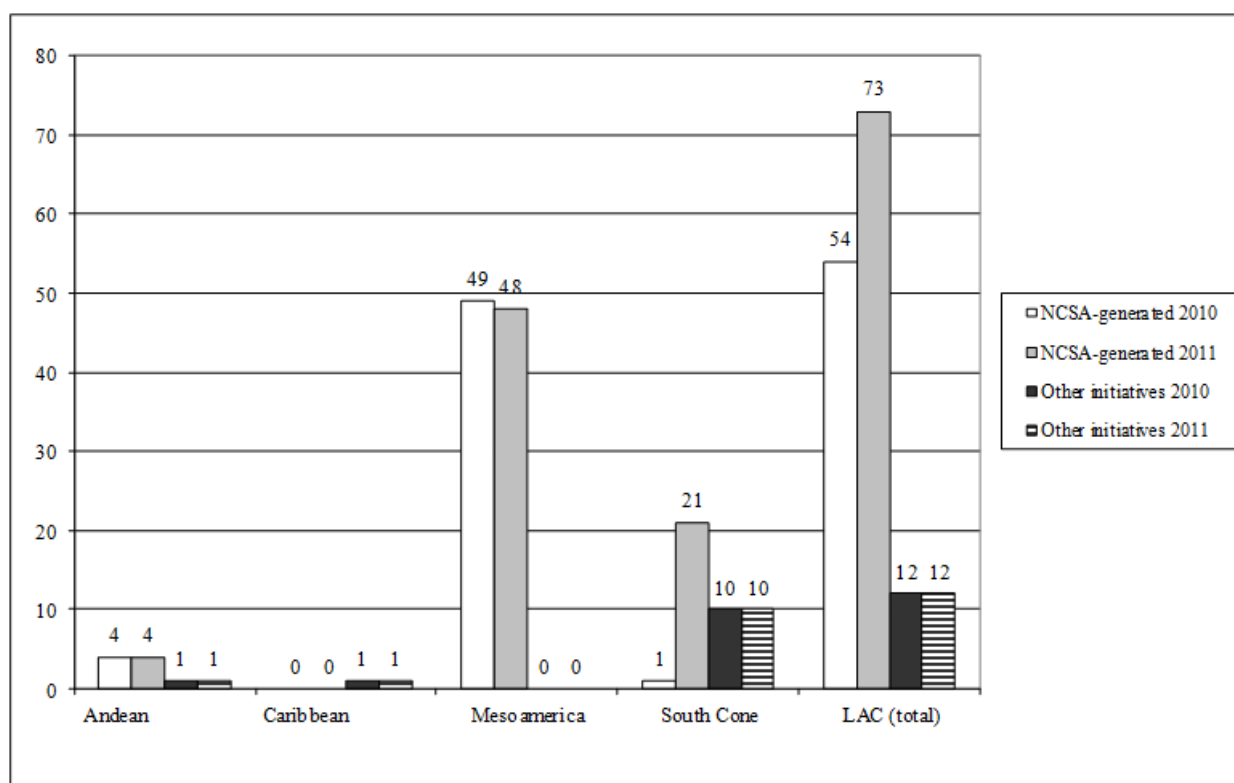
<i>Subregion</i>	<i>Resource requirements assessed and included in an investment framework</i>	<i>Resource requirements assessed but not included in an investment framework</i>	<i>Resources necessary for capacity-building needs not assessed</i>
Central Asia	1	1	1
East Asia	0	0	1
Pacific	0	1	1
South Asia	0	1	2
South-East Asia	1	1	0
West Asia	0	2	1
Asia (total)	2	6	6

Table 12
Number of DLDD-related capacity-building initiatives (Latin America and the Caribbean)

<i>Subregion</i>	<i>Number of NCSA-generated capacity-building initiatives in 2010</i>	<i>Number of NCSA-generated capacity-building initiatives in 2011</i>	<i>Number of other capacity-building initiatives in 2010</i>	<i>Number of other capacity-building initiatives in 2011</i>
Andean	4	4	1	1
Caribbean	0	0	1	1
Mesoamerica	49	48	0	0
South Cone	1	21	10	10
Latin America and the Caribbean (total)	54	73	12	12

NCSA = national capacity self-assessment.

Figure 8
Number of DLDD-related capacity-building initiatives (Latin America and the Caribbean)



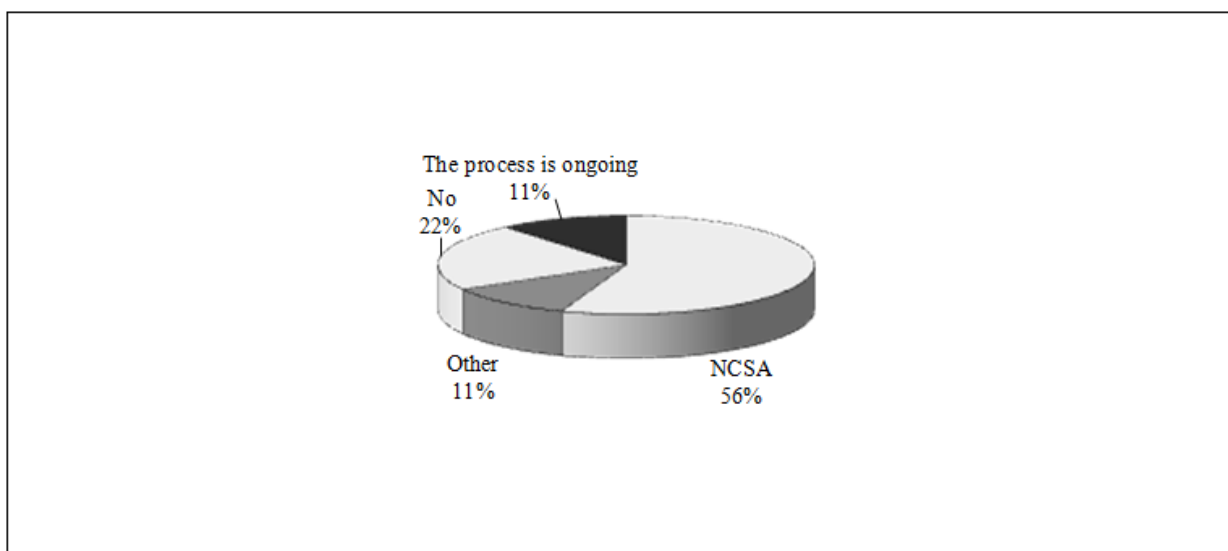
LAC = Latin America and the Caribbean, NCSA = national capacity self-assessment.

Table 13
Assessment of DLDD-related capacity-building needs (Latin America and the Caribbean)

<i>Subregion</i>	<i>NCSA</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Process ongoing</i>
Andean	2	0	1	0
Caribbean	1	0	0	0
Mesoamerica	0	0	1	1
South Cone	2	1	0	0
Latin America and the Caribbean (total)	5	1	2	1

NCSA = national capacity self-assessment.

Figure 9
Assessment of DLDD-related capacity-building needs (Latin America and the Caribbean)



NCSA = national capacity self-assessment.

Table 14
**Assessment of resource requirements for DLDD-related capacity-building needs
(Latin America and the Caribbean)**

<i>Subregion</i>	<i>Resource requirements assessed and included in an investment framework</i>	<i>Resource requirements assessed but not included in an investment framework</i>	<i>Resources for capacity-building needs not assessed</i>
Andean	2	0	0
Caribbean	1	0	0
Mesoamerica	0	0	0
South Cone	2	0	0
Latin America and the Caribbean (total)	5	0	0

Table 15
Number of DLDD-related capacity-building initiatives (Northern Mediterranean)

<i>Region</i>	<i>Number of NCSA- generated capacity- building initiatives in 2010</i>	<i>Number of NCSA- generated capacity- building initiatives in 2011</i>	<i>Number of other capacity-building initiatives in 2010</i>	<i>Number of other capacity-building initiatives in 2011</i>
Northern Mediterranean (total)	6	3	2	4

NCSA = national capacity self-assessment.

Table 16
Number of DLDD-related capacity-building initiatives (Central and Eastern Europe)

<i>Region</i>	<i>Number of NCSA- generated capacity- building initiatives in 2010</i>	<i>Number of NCSA- generated capacity- building initiatives in 2011</i>	<i>Number of other capacity-building initiatives in 2010</i>	<i>Number of other capacity-building initiatives in 2011</i>
Central and Eastern Europe (total)	30	42	19	53

NCSA = national capacity self-assessment.

Table 17
Assessment of DLDD-related capacity-building needs (Central and Eastern Europe)

<i>Region</i>	<i>NCSA</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>The process is ongoing</i>
Central and Eastern Europe (total)	3	0	0	0

NCSA = national capacity self-assessment.

Table 18
Assessment of resource requirements for DLDD-related capacity-building needs (Central and Eastern Europe)

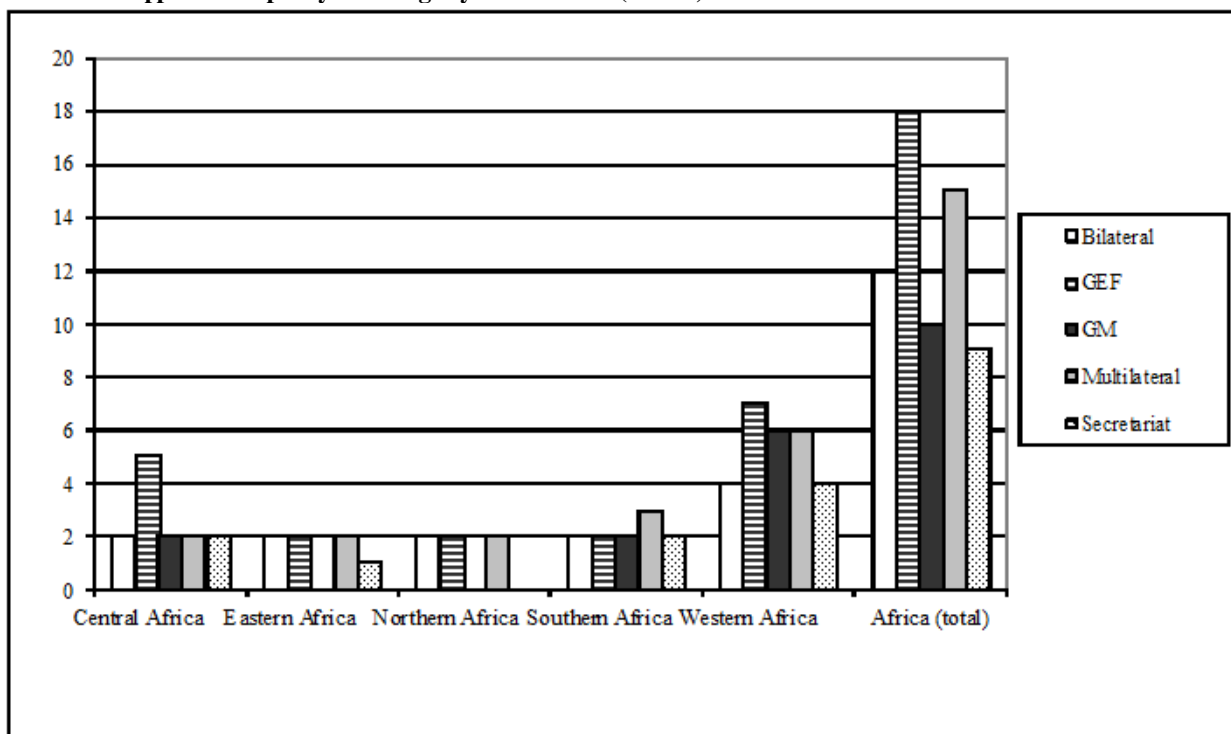
<i>Region</i>	<i>Resource requirements assessed and included in an investment framework</i>	<i>Resource requirements assessed but not included in an investment framework</i>	<i>Resources necessary for capacity-building needs not assessed</i>
Central and Eastern Europe (total)	2	1	0

NCSA = national capacity self-assessment.

Table 19
Support to capacity-building by institutions (Africa)

<i>Subregion</i>	<i>Bilateral</i>	<i>Global Environment Facility</i>	<i>Global Mechanism</i>	<i>Multilateral</i>	<i>Secretariat</i>
Central Africa	2	5	2	2	2
Eastern Africa	2	2	0	2	1
Northern Africa	2	2	0	2	0
Southern Africa	2	2	2	3	2
Western Africa	4	7	6	6	4
Africa (total)	12	18	10	15	9

Figure 10
Support to capacity-building by institutions (Africa)

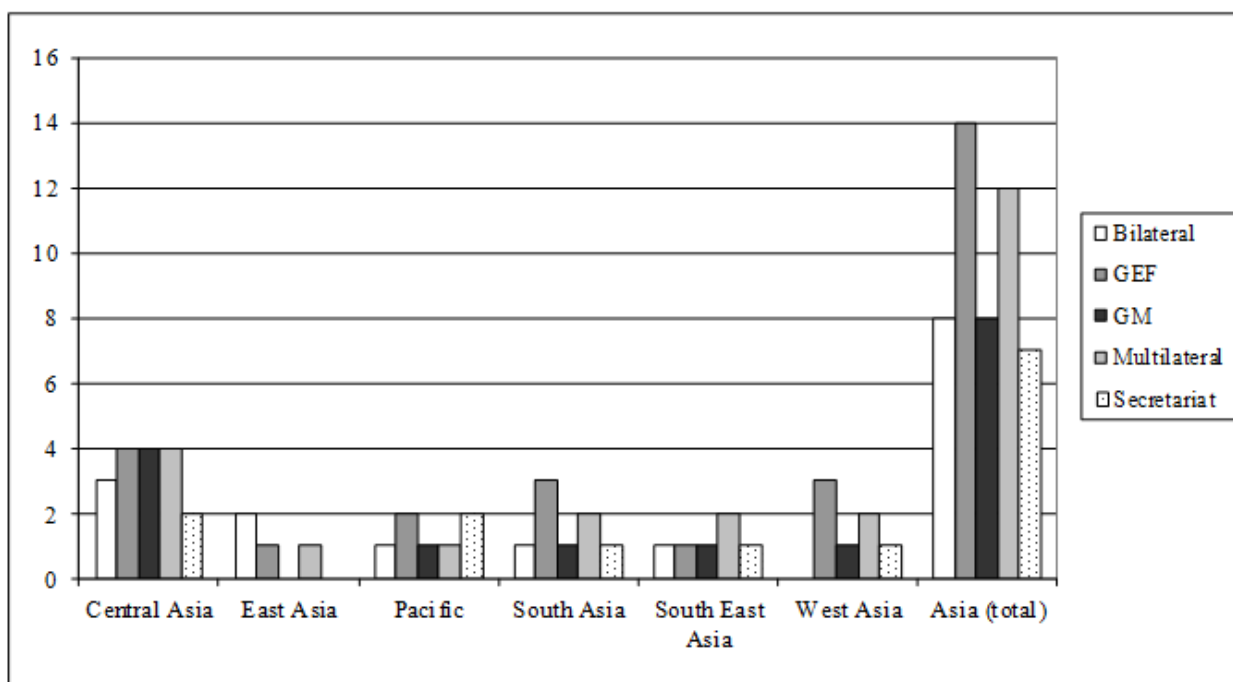


GEF = Global Environment Facility, GM = Global Mechanism.

Table 20
Support to capacity-building by institutions (Asia)

<i>Subregion</i>	<i>Bilateral</i>	Global Environment Facility	Global Mechanism	<i>Multilateral</i>	<i>Secretariat</i>
Central Asia	3	4	4	4	2
East Asia	2	1	0	1	0
Pacific	1	2	1	1	2
South Asia	1	3	1	2	1
South-East Asia	1	1	1	2	1
West Asia	0	3	1	2	1
Asia (total)	8	14	8	12	7

Figure 11
Support to capacity-building by institutions (Asia)

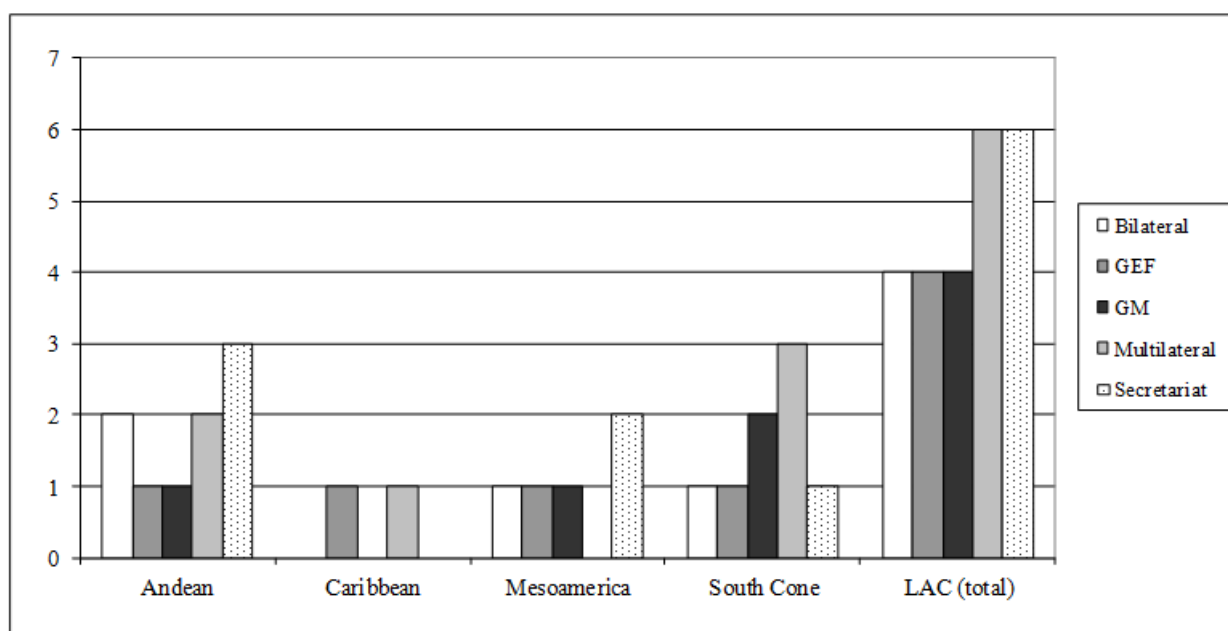


GEF = Global Environment Facility, GM = Global Mechanism.

Table 21
Support to capacity-building by institutions (Latin America and the Caribbean)

<i>Subregion</i>	<i>Bilateral</i>	Global Environment Facility	Global Mechanism	<i>Multilateral</i>	<i>Secretariat</i>
Andean	2	1	1	2	3
Caribbean	0	1	0	1	0
Mesoamerica	1	1	1	0	2
South Cone	1	1	2	3	1
Latin America and the Caribbean (total)	4	4	4	6	6

Figure 12
Support to capacity-building by institutions (Latin America and the Caribbean)



GEF = Global Environment Facility, GM = Global Mechanism, LAC = Latin America and the Caribbean.

Table 22
Support to capacity-building by institutions (Northern Mediterranean)

<i>Region</i>	<i>Bilateral</i>	Global Environment Facility	Global Mechanism	<i>Multilateral</i>	<i>Secretariat</i>
Northern Mediterranean (total)	0	0	0	1	0

Table 23
Support to capacity-building by institutions (Central and Eastern Europe)

<i>Region</i>	<i>Bilateral</i>	<i>Global Environment Facility</i>	<i>Global Mechanism</i>	<i>Multilateral</i>	<i>Secretariat</i>
Central and Eastern Europe (total)	1	2	0	1	1

Table 24
**Number of DLDD-related capacity-building initiatives supported by developed
country Parties**

<i>Country Party</i>	<i>Number of NCSA- generated capacity- building initiatives supported in 2010</i>	<i>Number of NCSA- generated capacity- building initiatives supported in 2011</i>	<i>Number of other capacity-building initiatives supported in 2010</i>	<i>Number of other capacity-building initiatives supported in 2011</i>
Czech Republic	0	0	29	19
France	0	0	31	38
Germany	0	0	2	2
Italy	0	0	14	19
Netherlands	1	1	15	14
Portugal	0	0	1	0
Slovenia	1	1	0	0
Spain	-	-	-	-
Switzerland	0	0	6	6
Total	2	2	98	98

NCSA = national capacity self-assessment.

Table 25
**Geographic distribution of assistance provided by developed country Parties to
 DLDD-related capacity-building initiatives**

<i>Entity</i>	<i>Number of entities supported</i>
Africa	8 countries and 1 subregion and region
Central Africa	1
Eastern Africa	0
Northern Africa	2
Southern Africa	2
Western Africa	3 and subregion
Asia	10 countries and 3 subregions
Central Asia	4 and subregion
East Asia	1 and subregion
Pacific	0
South Asia	1 and subregion
South-East Asia	1
West Asia	3
Latin America and the Caribbean	1 country and region
Andean subregion	0
Caribbean	0
Mesoamerica	0
South Cone	1
Northern Mediterranean	2 countries
Central and Eastern Europe	3 countries
Global	2
Total	24 countries, 4 subregions, 2 regions and 2 worldwide