



Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention

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Assessment of implementation of the Convention against performance indicators

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 1 of The Strategy

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Strategy**

Note by the secretariat

Summary

This document contains the synthesis and preliminary analysis of information submitted by affected and developed country Parties, the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the Global Mechanism (GM) on operational objective 1 of The Strategy: advocacy, awareness-raising and education. It analyses three consolidated performance indicators from a global perspective and provides additional, more detailed, analysis from subregional and regional perspectives.

The document offers some conclusions on the status of activities relating to operational objective 1 (baseline perspective) and some recommendations for consideration by the Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention (CRIC) on the need to adjust, streamline and strengthen related activities in view of the achievement of this objective (target perspective).

Due to the fact that Parties and other reporting entities submitted their first reports following an indicator-based approach, some considerations regarding the implementation of and reporting against indicators are also included in document ICCD/CRIC(9)/10 feeding the iterative process.

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I. Introduction

1. The present document is a synthesis and preliminary analysis of information submitted by Parties and observers on operational objective 1 of The Strategy: advocacy, awareness-raising and education.¹
2. For each performance indicator pertaining to this operational objective (see chapters II, III and IV below), a section on global analysis discusses the state of affairs relating to that performance indicator from a global perspective, based on information provided by both affected and developed country Parties. More detailed information is provided in the adjacent sections on subregional and regional analysis for affected country Parties, as well as for developed country Parties², the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the Global Mechanism (GM), where appropriate.
3. General conclusions on the status of activities relating to operational objective 1 (OO 1) are presented at the end of the report and capture important issues relating to baseline information for the performance indicators (baseline perspective). Some recommendations for consideration by the Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention (CRIC) have been drawn up on the need to adjust/streamline/strengthen activities in view of the achievement of the objectives of The Strategy (target perspective). Following a results-based framework, the CRIC may wish to provide actionable guidance to Parties and institutions of the Convention in order to allow follow-up on targeted recommendations to be put forward to the Conference of the Parties (COP) for its consideration.

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

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

(See CONS-O-1 in decision 13/COP.9, annex III.)

A. Global analysis

1. Number of information events and estimated number of participants

4. Information provided by both affected and developed country Parties shows that an impressive number of information events were organized in both reporting years. More than 100,000 events were organized in the year 2008 and nearly twice as many in the year 2009.

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

² Including regional economic integration organizations constituted by developed countries (with reference to the European Union in the present reporting and review process).

On average, therefore, there were 275 events per day in more than 100 countries in the world in 2008, and 520 in 2009.³

Table 1

Estimated number of information events and participants (Global)

<i>Region</i>	<i>Number of information events 2008</i>	<i>Number of information events 2009</i>	<i>Estimated number of participants in information events 2008</i>	<i>Estimated number of participants in information events 2009</i>
Africa	70 853	65 849	21 543 770	38 957 995
Asia	25 618	120 501	210 976 607	213 267 085
Latin America and the Caribbean	1 260	2 235	3 537 180	6 065 847
Northern Mediterranean	71	105	3 507 718	9 535
Central and Eastern Europe	2 034	1 768	62 455	91 400
Developed country Parties	499	504	164 160	163 779
Global (total)	100 335	190 962	239 791 890	258 555 641

5. Africa was the most active region in 2008 and Asia in 2009. This is in line with the analysis below which shows that both of these regions are very advanced with respect to the proportion of their population being informed about DLDD and/or synergies with climate change and biodiversity. A sharp increase in the number of participants in Africa in 2008 as compared to 2009 was achieved in spite of a smaller number of events, which may point to increased effectiveness of such events and therefore to good results in raising awareness of DLDD and related issues among the population in general.

6. Although Central and Eastern European countries organized a large number of information events in relation to their population figures, the estimated number of participants in such events alone does not account for the very high proportion of the population being informed about DLDD and related issues, as reported below. A possible explanation could be that the population was already informed before the reporting period 2008–2009 or, more likely, that methods like printed media, television and/or information and communication technology (ICT) methods were used to disseminate information about DLDD. The achievements obtained in Annex V countries are remarkable when considering that these country Parties are mainly concerned about land degradation issues and have entered the Convention as a fully fledged annex relatively recently.

7. Although the figures for Latin America and the Caribbean countries show a small number of events, it seems that such events enjoy relatively high numbers of participants. Nevertheless, compared to other regions, the percentage of population informed about DLDD (7 per cent in the reporting period) is still quite low.

8. The figures for Northern Mediterranean countries show that the number of information events and their participants are consistent with figures on the percentage of

³ Obviously, the figures provided in table 1 need to be considered with caution, in particular as they refer to the estimated number of participants in information events, and since countries may have used different methodologies to calculate the number of participants in such events; the data should therefore not be compared without reservation. Nevertheless, the figures may be used as a useful reference in understanding how countries perceive the need to inform their population about DLDD and may also serve as the baseline for assessing the trends in the future.

population reached. A major exception is Spain in 2008, which reported a high number of participants in information events in 2008. This may well be related to the fact that COP 8 took place in Madrid in late 2007, thus providing an impetus to the Spanish Government to organize events on DLDD with high participation rates.

2. National contribution to the target

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

(See decision 13/COP.9, annex III, performance indicator CONS-O-1, target.)

9. Currently, 25.4 per cent of the population of the countries that reported on this parameter is informed about DLDD and/or DLDD synergies with climate change and biodiversity. This can be considered a very good result. Even though the 30 per cent target is set at the global level, and not at regional, subregional or national levels, this figure may be used as an indicative parameter or threshold for regional, subregional and national efforts.

10. Two regions affected by DLDD (Africa and Central and Eastern Europe) have already reached this threshold, and Asia is very close to achieving it. This is important as Asia is the most populated region in the world and Africa is the region to which the UNCCD gives priority (see article 7 of the Convention).

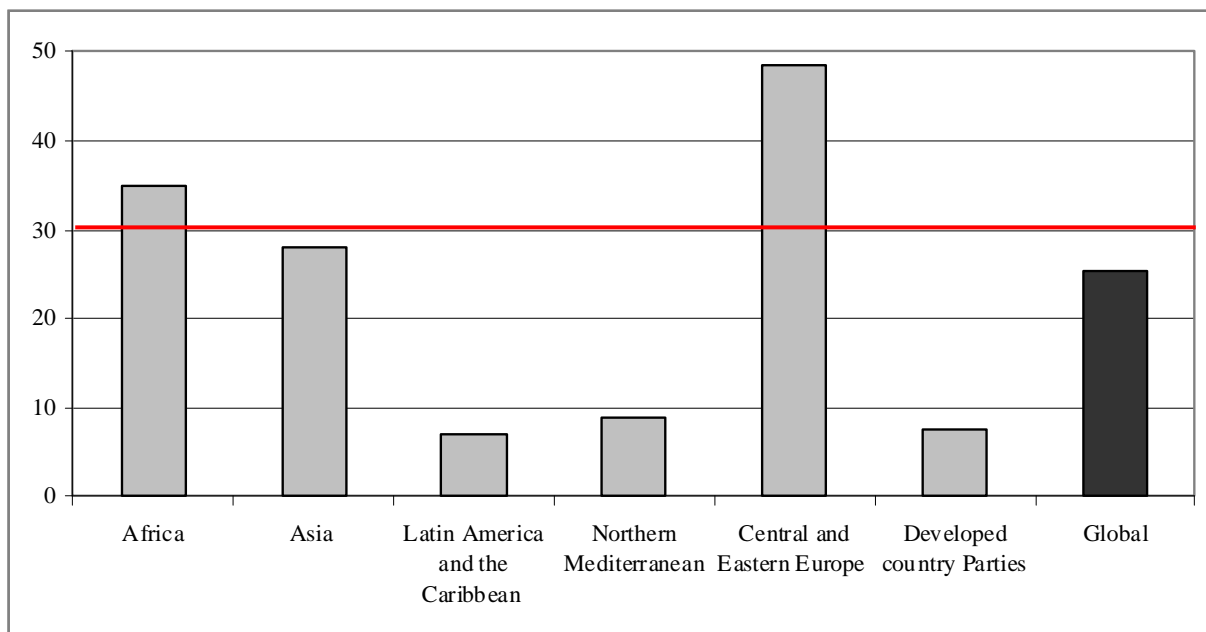
11. When considering the number of events and the reported percentages of population informed about DLDD and its synergies in the country Parties of annexes III, and IV as well as in developed country Parties, and taking into consideration the importance of the international community to be informed, aware and supportive to the necessary efforts to implement the UNCCD, further efforts are needed in the field of global awareness-raising and education on DLDD and its synergies to enable those constituencies to reach the threshold.

Table 2

Percentage of population informed about DLDD and/or synergies with climate change and biodiversity (Global)

<i>Region</i>	<i>Percentage of population informed about DLDD and/or DLDD synergies with climate change and biodiversity</i>
Africa	35
Asia	28
Latin America and the Caribbean	7
Northern Mediterranean	8.9
Central and Eastern Europe	48.4
Developed country Parties	7.5
Global (total)	25.4

Figure 1
Percentage of population informed about DLDD and/or synergies with climate change and biodiversity (Global, by region)



3. Qualitative assessment

“Is the information you have provided on communication processes part of a national communication strategy addressing environmental issues?”
 (See ICCD/CRIC(9)/INF.2, section II.C.1, template for CONS-O-1.)

12. Out of the 101 countries that submitted reports, 88 answered this question. A total of 52 countries replied in the affirmative; for 36 countries the reply was negative. It is interesting that the level of awareness of DLDD is globally quite high despite more than a third of countries apparently not making an effort to raise such awareness through a specific national communication strategy on environmental issues.

13. It seems clear that – with the exception of Central and Eastern Europe – the existence of a national communication strategy helps to achieve better results in making the population aware of DLDD. A large majority of African and Asian countries – where awareness of DLDD is high – have such a strategy.

Table 3
Existence of a national communication strategy addressing environmental issues (Global)

<i>Region</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
Africa	19	7
Asia	20	8
Latin America and the Caribbean	6	10
Northern Mediterranean	1	4

<i>Region</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
Central and Eastern Europe	4	5
Developed country Parties	2	2
Global	52	36

B. Affected country Parties (subregional and regional analysis)

1. Number of information events and estimated number of participants

a. Africa

14. In Africa, the number of information events between 2008 and 2009 decreased by 7 per cent from 70,853 to 65,849. Western Africa is championing the efforts in organizing information events on DLDD and/or DLDD synergies with climate change and biodiversity in Africa: it contributed to 91 per cent of the total number of information events in Africa in 2008 and 98 per cent in 2009.

15. It is worth noting that, while the number of information events in Africa decreased slightly in the period 2008 to 2009, the number of participants in the same time period increased by approximately 17.5 million, or by 80 per cent. Eastern Africa, for example, tripled the number of participants in 2009 as compared to 2008. In Southern Africa, the number of information activities remained basically unchanged between 2008 and 2009, but the number of participants increased by 25.4 per cent. Similarly, Western Africa recorded an increase of 33.6 per cent in the number of participants between 2008 and 2009, although the number of information activities remained almost constant.

Table 4

Number of information events and estimated number of participants (Africa)

<i>Subregion</i>	<i>Number of information events 2008</i>	<i>Number of information events 2009</i>	<i>Estimated number of participants in information events 2008</i>	<i>Estimated number of participants in information events 2009</i>
Central Africa	5 332	355	72 265	104 150
Eastern Africa	341	360	5 507 367	17 898 820
Northern Africa	98	120	39 075	30 480
Southern Africa	565	549	4 275 844	5 360 831
Western Africa	64 517	64 465	11 649 219	15 563 714
Africa (total)	70 853	65 849	21 543 770	38 957 995

b. Asia

16. In Asia, the number of information events relating to DLDD and/or DLDD synergies with climate change and biodiversity jumped by 370 per cent from 25,618 in 2008 to 120,501 in 2009. Although there was a generally positive trend for all countries, a 10-fold increase was reported by India (the increase excluding the data from India would be 19 per cent). The numbers ranged from 2 to 102,786 events, with four countries sharing 96 per cent of the events held in 2009 in Asia (1,809 in Myanmar, 5,633 in Indonesia, 5,286 in the Islamic Republic of Iran, and 102,786 in India).

17. There was only a marginal increase of 1 per cent in the number of participants in those events in 2009 over 2008. However, these figures do not include the country with the highest number of events (India), as it did not report on this parameter, and the figures therefore need to be taken with caution. Generally, this means that average numbers of participants per event decreased by 15 per cent in 2009 over 2008. The average number of participants per event ranged between a few hundred and several thousands.

Table 5

Number of information events and estimated number of participants (Asia)

<i>Subregion</i>	<i>Number of information events 2008</i>	<i>Number of information events 2009</i>	<i>Estimated number of participants in information events 2008</i>	<i>Estimated number of participants in information events 2009</i>
Central Asia	519	596	18 164	21 415
East Asia	51	71	518 636	617 038
Pacific	41	51	5 632	11 242
South Asia	13 405	106 667	301 359	335 086
South East Asia	7 200	7 554	204 067 657	205 389 294
West Asia	4 402	5 562	6 065 159	6 893 010
Asia (total)	25 618	120 501	210 976 607	213 267 085

c. *Latin America and the Caribbean*

18. An analysis of the number of information events in the Latin America and Caribbean (LAC) region shows an increase of nearly 50 per cent in the number of events at the regional level between 2008 and 2009. The audience of these information events increased from 3.5 million participants in 2008 to approximately 6 million in 2009. Data show an increase in the number of information events in all the LAC subregions in 2009 as compared to 2008, most notably in the Andean subregion (an increase of 140 per cent). This information should however be seen in the context of the relatively low results of these subregions regarding the percentage of population being aware of DLDD and DLDD synergies with climate change and biodiversity (see below).

19. The increase in audience in information events is consistent with the increase in the number of information events in the subregions, except for the Mesoamerican subregion, where an increase in the number of information events corresponded with a decrease in the number of participants.

Table 6
Number of information events and estimated number of participants (LAC)

<i>Subregion</i>	<i>Number of information events 2008</i>	<i>Number of information events 2009</i>	<i>Estimated number of participants in information events 2008</i>	<i>Estimated number of participants in information events 2009</i>
Andean	342	942	1 008 824	2 006 799
Caribbean	320	344	722 674	868 305
Mesoamerica	96	125	455 199	291 093
South Cone	452	824	1 350 483	2 899 650
Latin America and the Caribbean (total)	1 260	2 235	3 537 180	6 065 847

d. *Northern Mediterranean*

20. The number of information events relating to DLDD and DLDD synergies with climate change and biodiversity in the Northern Mediterranean increased from 71 in 2008 to 105 in 2009 (68 per cent). The trend is however very different across countries of the region: in Portugal and Albania the trend was very positive; in Italy and, most significantly, Spain, it was negative. One country (Spain) reported a very high number of participants in 2008 (more than 3.5 million) and therefore the decrease in total number of participants from 2008 to 2009 in the region looks drastic.

Table 7
Number of information events and estimated number of participants (NMED)

	<i>Number of information events 2008</i>	<i>Number of information events 2009</i>	<i>Estimated number of participants in information events 2008</i>	<i>Estimated number of participants in information events 2009</i>
Northern Mediterranean (total)	71	105	3 507 718	9 535

e. *Central and Eastern Europe*

21. In Central and Eastern Europe, there were fewer events in 2009 than in 2008 (a decrease of 13 per cent). Serbia stands out in the region, taking more than three quarters of all information events in the region. The number of participants however increased by 46 per cent.

Table 8
Number of information events and estimated number of participants (CEE)

	<i>Number of information events 2008</i>	<i>Number of information events 2009</i>	<i>Estimated number of participants in information events 2008</i>	<i>Estimated number of participants in information events 2009</i>
Central and Eastern Europe (total)	2 034	1 768	62 455	91 400

2. National contribution to the target

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

(See decision 13/COP.9, annex III, performance indicator CONS-O-1, target.)

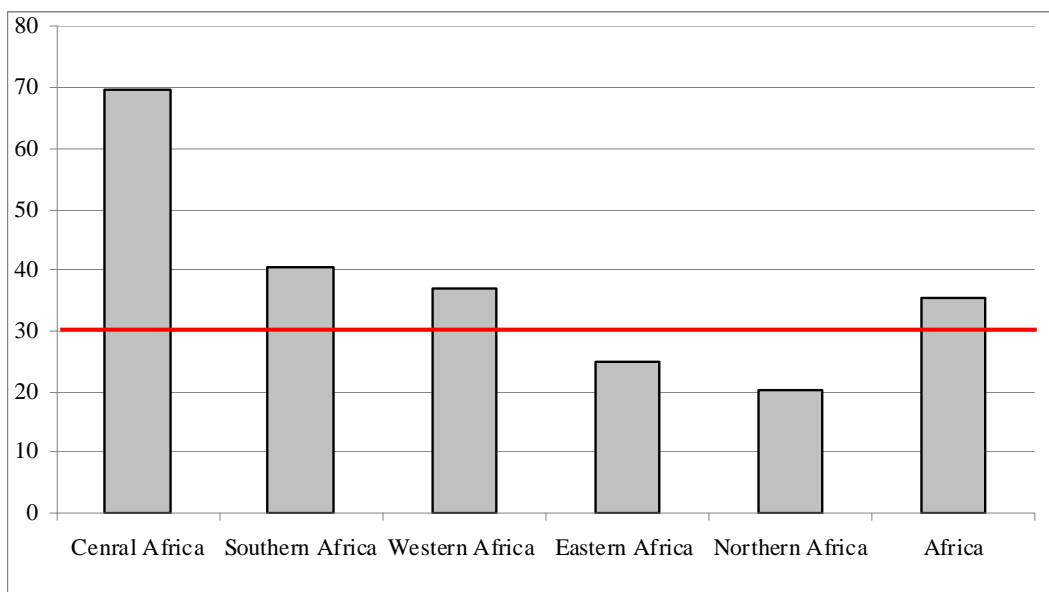
a. Africa

22. In Africa, the proportion of the population informed about DLDD and/or synergies with climate change and biodiversity is 35 per cent, corresponding to 154.5 million people. In Central Africa, this proportion is 70 per cent (15.4 million people), followed by Southern Africa with 41 per cent (31.3 million people). Western Africa has a proportion of 37 per cent (80.7 million people). The proportion for Eastern Africa is 25 per cent (17.7 million people), and 20 per cent (9.4 million people) for Northern Africa.

23. It is interesting that the range of these percentages is very broad in Africa: from 1 per cent in two countries to 93 per cent in one country. Varieties within subregions are also impressive: in Central Africa they range from 1 per cent to 93 per cent, in Southern Africa from 1 per cent to 60 per cent, in Western Africa from 5 per cent to 80 per cent. In total, 11 countries have already reached the threshold of 30 per cent of population informed while 15 have not and 4 did not provide this information.

Figure 2

Percentage of population informed about DLDD and/or synergies with climate change and biodiversity (Africa, by subregion)

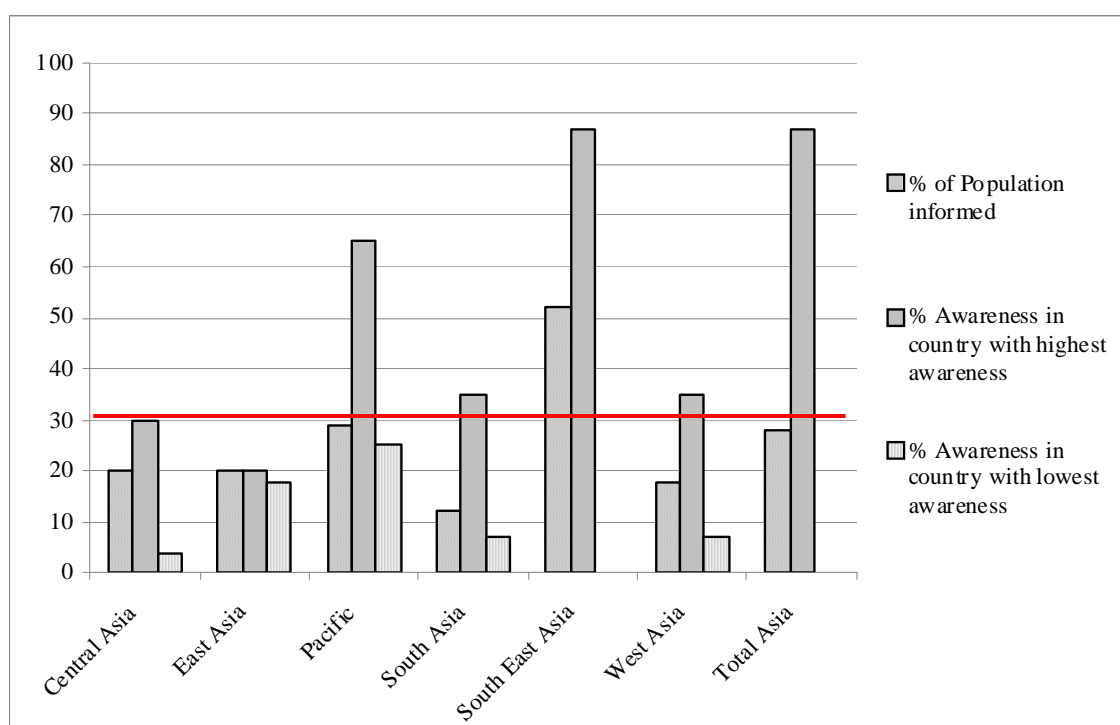


b. Asia

24. Twenty-eight per cent of the population in Asia is already informed about DLDD and/or synergies with climate change and biodiversity. South-East Asia has the highest score (52 per cent), while in the other subregions the percentage ranges from 12 per cent in South Asia to 29 per cent in the Pacific.

25. As with the Africa region, there are large variations among the country Parties in the region: from zero and one per cent in two South East Asia countries to 80 per cent and 87 per cent in two other South-East Asia countries, for instance. Out of 26 Asian countries that reported on this parameter, 9 had already reached the threshold of 30 per cent, while 17 had not.

Figure 3
Percentage of population informed about DLDD and/or synergies with climate change and biodiversity (Asia, by subregion)



c. *Latin America and the Caribbean*

26. The national reports submitted by LAC countries show that the region reached 7 per cent of the total population being informed about DLDD and/or synergies with climate change and biodiversity. Two Caribbean countries have already reached the 30 per cent threshold. No subregion has yet reached that threshold: in the Andean subregion it is 8 per cent, in the Caribbean it is 11 per cent, in Mesoamerica it is 16 per cent and in the South Cone 3 per cent.

Figure 4
Percentage of population informed about DLDD and/or synergies with climate change and biodiversity (LAC)

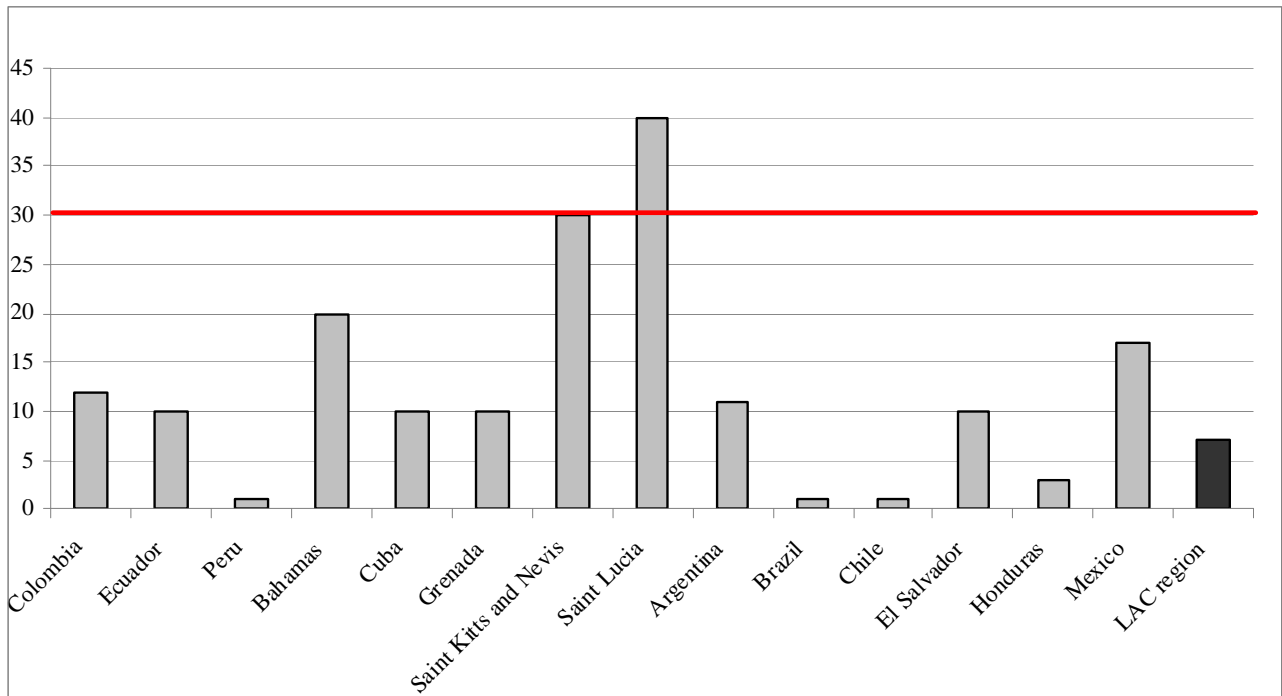
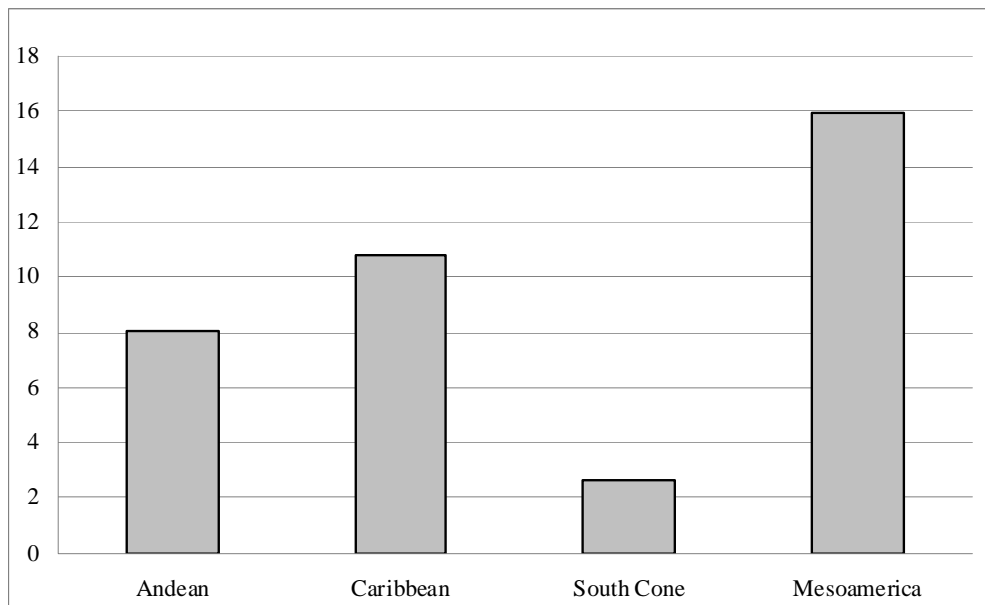


Figure 5
Percentage of population informed about DLDD and/or synergies with climate change and biodiversity (LAC, by subregion)

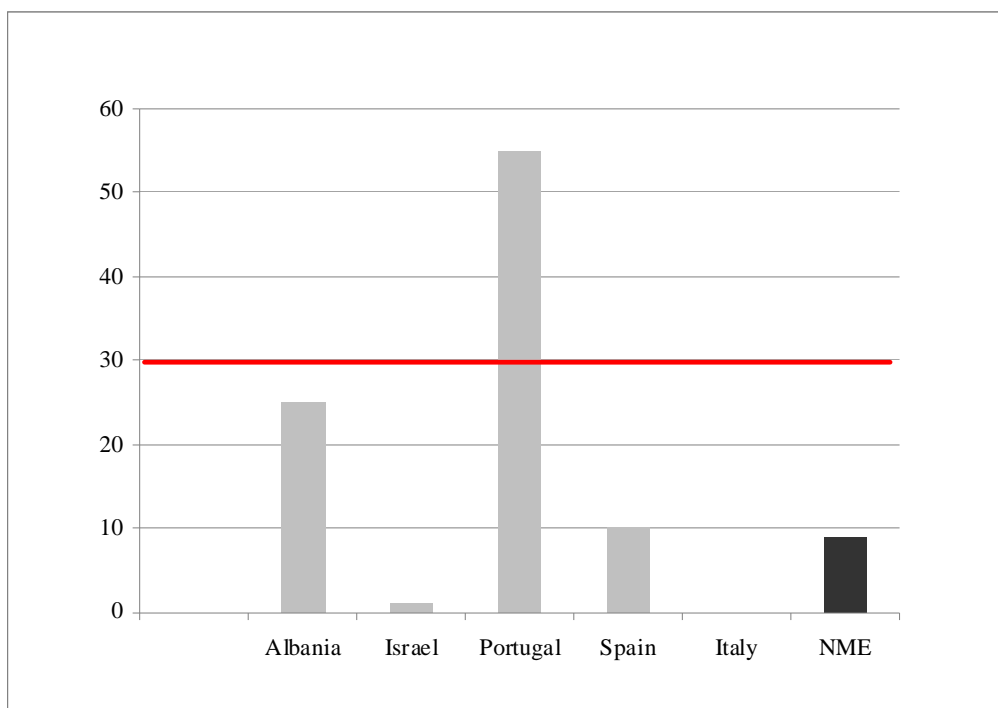


d. *Northern Mediterranean*

27. The Northern Mediterranean region reported that 8.9 per cent of the population is informed about DLDD and/or synergies with climate change and biodiversity. There is a clear heterogeneity within the region in relation to this parameter. Portugal significantly crosses the threshold, with 55 per cent of the population informed, followed by Albania with 25 per cent.

Figure 6

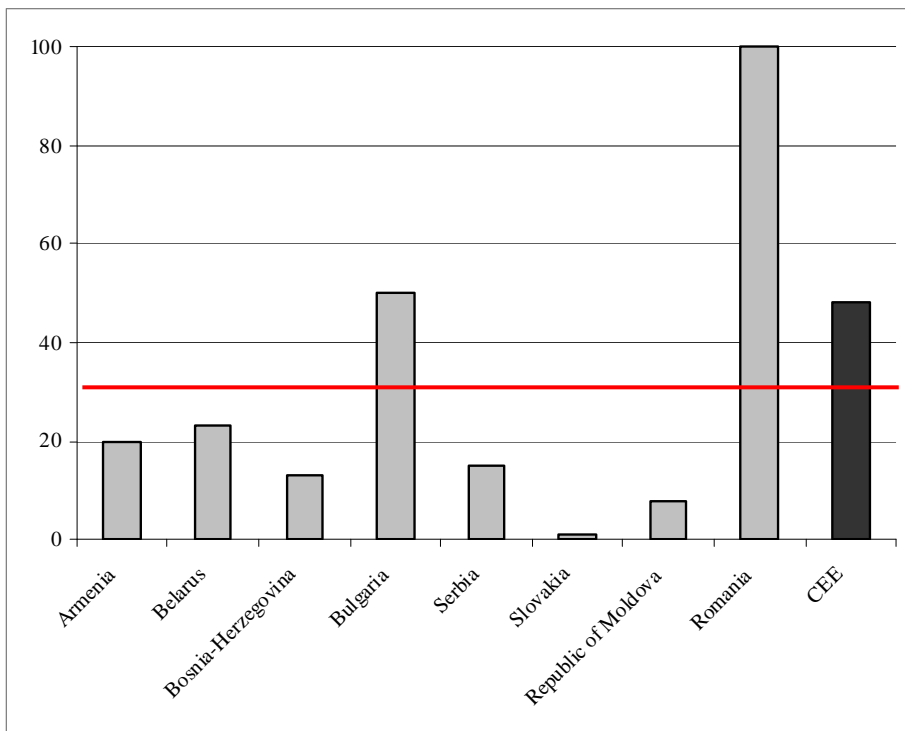
Percentage of population informed about DLDD and/or synergies with climate change and biodiversity (NMED)



e. *Central and Eastern Europe*

28. In Central and Eastern Europe, 48.4 per cent of the population is reported as being informed about DLDD and/or synergies with biodiversity and climate change. The threshold was significantly exceeded by Bulgaria and Romania which reported 50 per cent and 100 per cent of population informed, respectively. However, these are the only two countries of the region that are above the threshold.

Figure 7
Percentage of population informed about DLDD and/or synergies with climate change and biodiversity (CEE)



3. Qualitative assessment

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

(See ICCD/CRIC(9)/INF.2, section II.C.1, template for CONS-O-1.)

29. In Africa, 19 countries out of the 26 that answered this question had a national communication strategy addressing environmental issues: 4 in Central Africa 2 in Eastern Africa, 5 in Southern Africa, 5 in Western Africa and 3 in Northern Africa.

30. In Asia, out of 28 countries, 20 stated that the information was part of a national communication strategy. It is interesting that all South-East Asia countries stated that there was a communication strategy, and all South Asia countries that there was none.

31. In the LAC region, out of 16 countries that answered only 6 had a strategy. No South Cone country had established a communication strategy.

32. In Northern Mediterranean, out of all the countries that reported, only Spain had a strategy.

33. In Central and Eastern Europe, almost half of the countries have a communication strategy.

C. Developed country Parties

1. Number of information events and estimated number of participants

34. Approximately two thirds of developed country Parties that submitted their reports provided answers to these questions. It is clear that both the number of information events and the number of participants remained basically constant over the reporting period 2008 to 2009. It is interesting that there is a large variation across countries: from no events in one country to 325 in another (2009), and from 100 participants in one country to 110,000 in another (2008). The average number of participants ranges from 30 to 700 (2009). In all four categories, Czech Republic is the most active developed country Party.

Table 9

Number of information events and estimated number of participants (DCP)

	<i>Number of information events 2008</i>	<i>Number of information events 2009</i>	<i>Estimated number of participants in information events 2008</i>	<i>Estimated number of participants in information events 2009</i>
Developed country Parties (total)	499	504	164 160	163 779

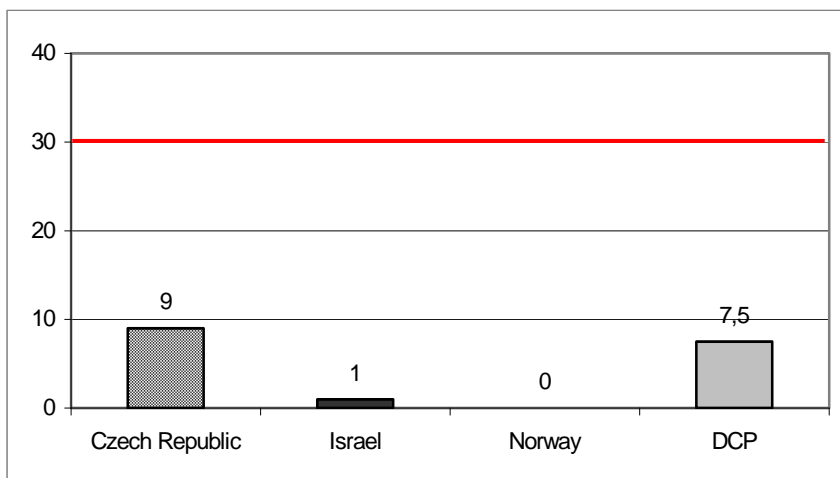
2. National contribution to the target

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

(See decision 13/COP.9, annex III, performance indicator CONS-O-1, target.)

35. It is difficult to provide meaningful analysis for this parameter because only 3 out of 12 developed country Parties answered this question, with the answers ranging from zero to nine per cent. Mathematically, this makes 7.5 per cent of the joint population of these countries, which is statistically not significant for the analysis. Interestingly, while having provided responses to the other questions relating to CONS-O-1, developed country Parties seldom reported on the level of awareness of DLDD and its synergies in their own country.

Figure 8
Percentage of population informed about DLDD and/or synergies with climate change and biodiversity (DCP)



36. However, and since information events in developed country Parties are likely to raise awareness of the global threat of desertification, it could be argued that it is necessary to exert extra efforts in these countries in order to assure that the assistance given is understood and supported by their respective populations.

3. Qualitative assessment

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

(See ICCD/CRIC(9)/INF.2, section II.C.1, template for CONS-O-1.)

37. Only 4 out of 12 developed country Parties answered this question: 2 positively, and 2 negatively.

D. Global Environment Facility

38. Following an exchange between the Secretariat of the GEF and the UNCCD secretariat, the GEF announced that due to issues relating to internal data collection and data availability, it would not be in a position to report against all performance indicators. Feedback on constraints to data availability by the GEF will be integrated into the iterative process in order to enable it to provide relevant information to the CRIC during the next reporting cycles. While this is to be noted, the GEF nevertheless reported that, in line with CONS-O-1,⁴ an overall 100,000 persons were reached in 2008, with the figure increasing in 2009 to 161,366 persons.

⁴ Decision 13/COP.9, annex III.

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

Number of CSOs and science and technology institutions participating in the Convention process.

(See CONS-O-3 in decision 13/COP.9, annex III.)

A. Global analysis

1. Number of CSOs and STIs participating in Convention processes

39. A very large number of CSOs are taking part in the DLDD-related programmes and projects and a considerably smaller, but nevertheless quite remarkable, number of STIs are involved as well. This is encouraging, given both the importance of the participatory approach anchored in the Convention and the work these organizations are doing at all levels to combat desertification, drought and land degradation.

40. Globally, there are currently more than 10,000 CSOs and more than 1,600 STIs involved in DLDD-related activities. At the global level, there was an increase of 12.7 per cent in the number of CSOs in 2009 over 2008, which pointed to an encouraging start towards achieving the target of steady growth in numbers during the implementation period of The Strategy. Although the number of STIs was slightly smaller in 2009 than in 2008 (a decrease of 3 per cent), this should nevertheless not be interpreted as a discouraging result.

41. With the exception of STIs in Central and Eastern Europe, the number of CSOs and STIs in all regions either grew or remained constant over the reporting period.

42. Understandably, the highest number of active CSOs and STIs is reported by Africa and Asia. These two regions also saw an increase in the number of both CSOs and STIs thus indicating a promising start towards achieving the target relating to this indicator.

43. Interestingly, there are more STIs than CSOs in the Northern Mediterranean. Moreover, the relatively high number of CSOs in developed country Parties involved in DLDD-related projects and programmes is encouraging.

Table 10

Number of CSOs and STIs involved in DLDD-related programmes and projects (Global)

<i>Region</i>	<i>Number of CSOs involved in DLDD-related programmes and projects 2008</i>	<i>Number of CSOs involved in DLDD-related programmes and projects 2009</i>	<i>Number of STIs involved in DLDD-related programmes and projects 2008</i>	<i>Number of STIs involved in DLDD-related programmes and projects 2009</i>
Africa	3 451	3 870	320	346
Asia	3 164	3 746	649	668
Latin America and the Caribbean	1 784	1 856	337	409
Northern Mediterranean	50	56	67	75
Central and Eastern Europe	168	168	263	81

<i>Region</i>	<i>Number of CSOs involved in DLDD-related programmes and projects 2008</i>	<i>Number of CSOs involved in DLDD-related programmes and projects 2009</i>	<i>Number of STIs involved in DLDD-related programmes and projects 2008</i>	<i>Number of STIs involved in DLDD-related programmes and projects 2009</i>
Developed country Parties	266	315	71	72
Global (total)	8 883	10 011	1 707	1 651

2. National contribution to the target

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

(See decision 13/COP.9, annex III, performance indicator CONS-O-3, target.)

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

45. Ninety per cent of the countries that submitted their report answered this question, with a large majority of them (70 per cent) answering in the affirmative. The relatively low number of negative answers shows that governments are very much aware of the important role CSOs and STIs are playing in the Convention processes. The fact that governments are making such efforts to increase the participation of CSOs and STIs shows that there is a good chance of achieving the target set for this indicator.

Table 11

Initiatives to increase the participation of CSOs and STIs in DLDD-related programmes and projects (Global)

<i>Region</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
Africa	27	2
Asia	25	1
Latin America and the Caribbean	13	2
Northern Mediterranean	3	2
Central and Eastern Europe	7	2
Developed country Parties	4	3
Global	79	12

B. Affected country Parties (subregional and regional analysis)

1. Number of CSOs and STIs participating in Convention processes

a. Africa

46. In Africa, more than 3,450 CSOs and 320 STIs were involved in the programmes and projects relating to DLDD in 2008. The numbers show an increase of 12 per cent and 8 per cent respectively between 2008 and 2009.

47. While the number of STIs remained mainly constant in all other subregions between 2008 and 2009, it almost doubled in Southern Africa due to a high increase in Zambia. The number of CSOs involved in Convention processes showed only slight increases in Eastern, Northern and Western Africa but considerable increases in Central Africa (81 per cent) and Southern Africa (27 per cent). It is interesting that the variation in number of CSOs at subregional level is relatively small, except in Western Africa, where Burkina Faso carries 80 per cent of all subregional CSOs.

Table 12

Number of CSOs and STIs involved in DLDD-related programmes and projects (Africa)

<i>Subregion</i>	<i>Number of CSOs involved in DLDD-related programmes and projects 2008</i>	<i>Number of CSOs involved in DLDD-related programmes and projects 2009</i>	<i>Number of STIs involved in DLDD-related programmes and projects 2008</i>	<i>Number of STIs involved in DLDD-related programmes and projects 2009</i>
Central Africa	179	325	49	49
Eastern Africa	93	110	69	72
Northern Africa	126	135	41	42
Southern Africa	238	302	22	37
Western Africa	2 815	2 998	139	146
Africa (total)	3 451	3 870	320	346

b. Asia

48. There was a general trend in increases in the number of CSOs and STIs involved in DLDD-related programmes and projects in Asia: 18 per cent for CSOs and 3 per cent for STIs.

49. The number of CSOs is high in countries such as Nepal and Mongolia where both poverty and incidence of land degradation have historically been high and grassroots mobilization for community-based natural resource management involving CSOs has been in place for some time. The reason for this growing trend may also be the increased availability of networking and collaboration opportunities coupled with a greater willingness of the Government to work with the CSOs. In Indonesia, for example, the number of CSOs involved in DLDD increased significantly in 2009 by 40 per cent over 2008.

50. There are only two countries in which the number of CSOs involved in DLDD decreased in 2009 over 2008. In seven countries, more STIs are involved in DLDD than CSOs.

51. Yemen had the highest number of CSOs involved in DLDD amongst all reporting country Parties in Asia (59 per cent of the total number of CSOs involved in DLDD in Asia in 2008 and 55 per cent in 2009). Yemen also had the second highest number of STIs

involved in DLDD amongst country Parties in Asia (18 per cent and 17 per cent of the total number of STIs in Asia in 2008 and 2009, respectively). China reported the highest number of STIs having DLDD initiatives in Asia (120 in both 2008 and 2009).

Table 13

Number of DLDD-related initiatives undertaken by CSOs and STIs (Asia)

<i>Subregion</i>	<i>Number of CSOs involved in DLDD-related programmes and projects 2008</i>	<i>Number of CSOs involved in DLDD-related programmes and projects 2009</i>	<i>Number of STIs involved in DLDD-related programmes and projects 2008</i>	<i>Number of STIs involved in DLDD-related programmes and projects 2009</i>
Central Asia	160	167	101	108
East Asia	154	227	129	129
Pacific	42	45	15	20
South Asia	563	825	43	43
South East Asia	121	122	122	120
West Asia	2 124	2 360	239	248
Asia (total)	3 164	3 746	649	668

c. *Latin America and the Caribbean*

52. At the LAC regional level, data show a slight increase in CSO involvement from 2008 to 2009, with an increase in numbers of 4 per cent from one year to the other. The number of STIs involved increased by 21 per cent in the same period. Observing the data at national level, Colombia stands out regarding the involvement of CSOs (nearly half of all LAC CSOs are in Colombia), while Cuba has the highest number of STIs (approximately a quarter of all LAC STIs).

53. At subregional level, the Andean subregion has by far the highest number of CSOs involved in DLDD-related programmes and projects; the number, however, decreased slightly from 2008 to 2009. All other subregions show a slight increase in the number of CSOs. The number of STIs involved in DLDD-related programmes increased in all the subregions from 2008 to 2009 except for the South Cone where it remained constant. The subregion with the highest number of STIs is the Caribbean, followed very closely by Mesoamerica, which showed an increase of 68 per cent in involvement of STIs from 2008 to 2009.

Table 14

Number of CSOs and STIs involved in DLDD-related programmes and projects (LAC)

<i>Subregion</i>	<i>Number of CSOs involved in DLDD-related programmes and projects 2008</i>	<i>Number of CSOs involved in DLDD-related programmes and projects 2009</i>	<i>Number of STIs involved in DLDD-related programmes and projects 2008</i>	<i>Number of STIs involved in DLDD-related programmes and projects 2009</i>
Andean	1 037	1 026	86	91
Caribbean	91	136	114	129
Mesoamerica	398	424	76	128
South Cone	258	270	61	61
LAC (total)	1 784	1 856	337	409

d. *Northern Mediterranean*

54. Only three Northern Mediterranean countries reported on the number of CSOs involved in DLDD-related programmes and projects and four on STIs. Except for Portugal, which had an increase in the number of both CSOs and STIs, in all other reporting countries the number remained basically constant. This explains the fact that the numbers at the regional level increased only slightly in 2009 as compared to 2008.

Table 15

Number of CSOs and STIs involved in DLDD-related programmes and projects (NMED)

<i>Subregion</i>	<i>Number of CSOs involved in DLDD-related programmes and projects 2008</i>	<i>Number of CSOs involved in DLDD-related programmes and projects 2009</i>	<i>Number of STIs involved in DLDD-related programmes and projects 2008</i>	<i>Number of STIs involved in DLDD-related programmes and projects 2009</i>
NMED (total)	50	56	67	75

e. *Central and Eastern Europe*

55. The figures for the number of CSOs and STIs involved in DLDD-related programmes and projects in Central and Eastern Europe need to be taken with caution because the country with the highest number of CSOs in 2008 did not provide a figure for 2009. The same applies to STIs, albeit that a different country did not provide information for both years. For CSOs this is compensated in the aggregate figure by an increase in another country, all others remaining basically constant. For STIs, the non-reporting by one country was not compensated for by the figures from other countries that reported steady numbers. This explains why the aggregate figure for STIs varies so much between 2008 and 2009.

56. Variations within the region are very high: from zero to 115 CSOs, and from 5 to 180 STIs.

Table 16

Number of CSOs and STIs involved in DLDD-related programmes and projects (CEE)

<i>Subregion</i>	<i>Number of CSOs involved in DLDD-related programmes and projects 2008</i>	<i>Number of CSOs involved in DLDD-related programmes and projects 2009</i>	<i>Number of STIs involved in DLDD-related programmes and projects 2008</i>	<i>Number of STIs involved in DLDD-related programmes and projects 2009</i>
CEE (total)	168	168	263	81

2. **National contribution to the target**

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

(See decision 13/COP.9, annex III, performance indicator CONS-O-3, target.)

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

58. All but one African reporting country provided information on this parameter; 27 reported that they were taking steps to increase the participation of CSOs and STIs, and 2 that they were not. All Eastern, Northern and Western African countries were taking such steps.

59. In Asia, 2 Central Asian countries did not report on this parameter. A total of 25 country Parties out of the remaining 26 reported that they had some initiatives, while 1 Central Asian country reported no such initiative in its country.

60. All but two LAC countries answered this question. Out of 15 countries, 1 Andean country and 1 Caribbean country reported that they had made no such initiatives; all others answered positively.

61. In Northern Mediterranean, three countries answered positively and two negatively.

62. In Central and Eastern Europe, seven countries had such initiatives and two did not.

C. Developed country Parties

1. Number of CSOs and STIs participating in Convention processes

63. The number of CSOs involved in DLDD-related programmes and projects increased by 18 per cent from 2008 to 2009, largely due to an increase reported by France. The number of STIs involved remained constant in all countries. The variations are large across countries: from 1 to 154 CSOs (2009) and from zero to 28 STIs (2008). The largest numbers of active CSOs and STIs are in France. Two thirds of reporting developed Parties answered these questions.

Table 17

Number of CSOs and STIs involved in DLDD-related programmes and projects (DCP)

<i>Subregion</i>	<i>Number of CSOs involved in DLDD-related programmes and projects 2008</i>	<i>Number of CSOs involved in DLDD-related programmes and projects 2009</i>	<i>Number of STIs involved in DLDD-related programmes and projects 2008</i>	<i>Number of STIs involved in DLDD-related programmes and projects 2009</i>
DCP (total)	266	315	71	72

2. National contribution to the target

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

(See decision 13/COP.9, annex III, performance indicator CONS-O-3, target.)

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

65. A total of 7 out of 12 developed country Parties answered this question: four positively and three negatively.

D. Global Environment Facility

66. The GEF stated that it supported 10 globally active STIs in both 2008 and 2009. Again, issues relating to data availability at the level of its Secretariat made it difficult for the GEF to provide more detailed information.

E. Global Mechanism

67. Additional information on the involvement of CSOs and STIs in integrated investment frameworks supported by the GM highlights that 63 CSOs were participating in such frameworks in 2008, while the number increased to 89 in 2009. For STIs the increase tripled from 6 in 2008 to 18 in 2009. This trend confirms the statement made by the GM on the national contribution to the target in which it states that it is putting in place concrete measures to increase the involvement of CSOs and STIs in investment frameworks.

68. Regarding involvement of CSOs and STIs in official UNCCD meetings, the GM reported that it supported one CSO representative for COP in 2009 as well as one CSO representative for a subregional meeting. The information provided by the GM will be complemented by information from the secretariat in its report to CRIC 10.

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

Number and type of DLDD-related initiatives of CSOs and science and technology institutions in the field of education.

(See CONS-O-4 in decision 13/COP.9, annex III.)

A. Global analysis

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

69. Globally, there were more than 33,000 DLDD-related education initiatives by CSOs in both 2008 and 2009, and around 75,000 initiatives by STIs in 2008 and 65,000 in 2009.

70. Nominally, the countries did not make a very good first step towards achieving the target since the number of CSO initiatives remained almost the same in 2009 as in 2008 (33,274 in 2009 vs. 33,118 in 2008) and decreased by nearly 10,000 with regard to STI initiatives (65,737 in 2009 vs. 74,248 in 2008). However, these high figures should be considered with caution due to possible differences in methodologies used to count such initiatives. Instead, they should rather be used to gain insight into some probable trends.

71. It should be underlined, for instance, that, globally, CSOs are more involved in formal education and STIs in non-formal education. Instinctively, one would have expected the opposite situation. Also, it was clear from the data on CONS-O-3 that there are many more CSOs than STIs in developed country Parties. Education initiatives, however, are carried out predominantly by STIs.

72. Another interesting aspect is the emphasis on different types of education initiatives in different regions. In Africa, for example, there is an overwhelming dominance of non-formal education initiatives, while in Latin America and the Caribbean region there is a dominance of formal education initiatives.

Table 18
Number and type of DLDD-related education initiatives of CSOs and STIs (Global)

<i>Region</i>	<i>Number of DLDD-related initiatives undertaken by CSOs formal education 2008</i>	<i>Number of DLDD-related initiatives undertaken by CSOs formal education 2009</i>	<i>Number of DLDD-related initiatives undertaken by CSOs non-formal education 2008</i>	<i>Number of DLDD-related initiatives undertaken by CSOs non-formal education 2009</i>	<i>Number of DLDD-related initiatives undertaken by STIs formal education 2008</i>	<i>Number of DLDD-related initiatives undertaken by STIs formal education 2009</i>	<i>Number of DLDD-related initiatives undertaken by STIs non-formal education 2008</i>	<i>Number of DLDD-related initiatives undertaken by STIs non-formal education 2009</i>
Africa	5 334	5 337	4 453	4 499	294	427	56 500	47 708
Asia	256	335	6 265	6 209	2 169	1 874	2 034	2 401
Latin America and the Caribbean	14 902	14 550	668	2 092	12 249	12 363	241	240
Northern Mediterranean	2	2	9	15	59	57	51	24
Central and Eastern Europe	92	100	32	27	325	331	19	13
Developed country Parties	28	22	77	86	264	255	43	44
Global (total)	20 614	20 346	11 504	12 928	15 360	15 307	58 888	50 430

2. National contribution to the target

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

(See decision 13/COP.9, annex III, performance indicator CONS-O-4, target.)

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

74. A large majority of countries that submitted their report answered this question: 69 countries answered positively and 22 negatively. Understandably, those regions with the largest number of initiatives have the highest proportion of positive answers. An apparent contradiction may be noted: in those regions which give high priority to formal education, governments do not appear to be taking strong measures to increase delivery of DLDD-related initiatives in the education sector. This can possibly be explained by the fact that they already consider such initiatives as sufficient. However, this may turn out to be counterproductive in the long run in the context of achieving a target that places emphasis on growth in numbers.

Table 19

Initiatives to increase the delivery of DLDD-related initiatives in the education sector by CSOs and STIs (Global)

<i>Region</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
Africa	24	5
Asia	25	1
Latin America and the Caribbean	11	5
Northern Mediterranean	3	2
Central and Eastern Europe	5	3
Developed country Parties	1	6
Global	69	22

B. Affected country Parties (subregional and regional analysis)**1. Number and type of DLDD-related initiatives of CSOs and STIs in the field of education***a. Africa*

75. In Africa, the number of CSO initiatives in both formal and non-formal education did not change between 2008 and 2009. However, the number of initiatives from STIs increased by 45 per cent for formal education and decreased by 16 per cent for non-formal education.

76. In Central Africa, a significant increase of 136 per cent of CSO initiatives in non-formal education is found between 2008 and 2009 and of 100 per cent for those of STIs in both formal and non-formal education. In Eastern Africa, Eritrea alone recorded nearly 5,000 CSOs in formal education and around 55,000 in non-formal education in 2008 and almost 10,000 fewer a year after. A similarly large number of CSO initiatives were recorded in Burkina Faso (Western Africa), in particular in non-formal education. This explains such a high variation across subregions.

Table 20

Number and type of DLDD-related education initiatives of CSOs and STIs (Africa)

<i>Subregion</i>	<i>Number of DLDD-related initiatives undertaken by CSOs formal education 2008</i>	<i>Number of DLDD-related initiatives undertaken by CSOs formal education 2009</i>	<i>Number of DLDD-related initiatives undertaken by CSOs non-formal education 2008</i>	<i>Number of DLDD-related initiatives undertaken by CSOs non-formal education 2009</i>	<i>Number of DLDD-related initiatives undertaken by STIs formal education 2008</i>	<i>Number of DLDD-related initiatives undertaken by STIs formal education 2009</i>	<i>Number of DLDD-related initiatives undertaken by STIs non-formal education 2008</i>	<i>Number of DLDD-related initiatives undertaken by STIs non-formal education 2009</i>
Central Africa	2	5	70	165	11	22	31	61
Eastern Africa	4 960	4 972	47	60	57	65	55 810	46 855
Northern Africa	19	21	4	4	60	153	80	139
Southern Africa	9	14	89	101	49	54	182	191
Western Africa	344	325	4 243	4 169	117	133	397	462

<i>Subregion</i>	<i>Number of DLDD-related initiatives undertaken by CSOs formal education 2008</i>	<i>Number of DLDD-related initiatives undertaken by CSOs formal education 2009</i>	<i>Number of DLDD-related initiatives undertaken by CSOs non-formal education 2008</i>	<i>Number of DLDD-related initiatives undertaken by CSOs non-formal education 2009</i>	<i>Number of DLDD-related initiatives undertaken by STIs formal education 2008</i>	<i>Number of DLDD-related initiatives undertaken by STIs formal education 2009</i>	<i>Number of DLDD-related initiatives undertaken by STIs non-formal education 2008</i>	<i>Number of DLDD-related initiatives undertaken by STIs non-formal education 2009</i>
Africa (total)	5 334	5 337	4 453	4 499	294	427	56 500	47 708

b. Asia

77. In Asia, the number of DLDD-related initiatives undertaken by CSOs and STIs together in non-formal education has been far higher compared to initiatives in formal education (80 per cent vs. 20 per cent in 2009), signifying the effectiveness of non-formal modes of education in the region.

78. The data shows an increasing trend of initiatives in non-formal education by STIs, which were traditionally oriented to formal education, and a decreasing trend of their involvement in formal education. On the other hand, CSOs, which were traditionally more involved in non-formal education, show an increasing trend in formal education, with largely constant involvement in non-formal education. This highlights nicely the country Parties' willingness to engage both STIs and CSOs in raising awareness of DLDD and utilize all available channels in formal and non-formal education systems. Thus, the traditional division of responsibility – public sector (STIs) for formal education and CSOs for non-formal education – seems to be increasingly disappearing.

79. At the country level, while STIs in Myanmar engaged in the highest number of initiatives in non-formal education in Asia (84 per cent of the total non-formal education initiatives by STIs in Asia in 2008 and 75 per cent in 2009), in Saudi Arabia their share in formal education initiatives in Asia was 64 per cent, reducing to 51 per cent in 2009. Nepal's CSOs took the highest number of non-formal education initiatives in Asia (93 per cent of total such initiatives in Asia in 2008 and 90 per cent in 2009). They also took the highest number of formal education initiatives in Asia (46 per cent of such initiatives in Asia in 2008 and 51 per cent in 2009).

Table 21

Number and type of DLDD-related education initiatives of CSOs and STIs (Asia)

<i>Subregion</i>	<i>Number of DLDD-related initiatives undertaken by CSOs formal education 2008</i>	<i>Number of DLDD-related initiatives undertaken by CSOs formal education 2009</i>	<i>Number of DLDD-related initiatives undertaken by CSOs non-formal education 2008</i>	<i>Number of DLDD-related initiatives undertaken by CSOs non-formal education 2009</i>	<i>Number of DLDD-related initiatives undertaken by STIs formal education 2008</i>	<i>Number of DLDD-related initiatives undertaken by STIs formal education 2009</i>	<i>Number of DLDD-related initiatives undertaken by STIs non-formal education 2008</i>	<i>Number of DLDD-related initiatives undertaken by STIs non-formal education 2009</i>
Central Asia	38	44	58	71	91	97	11	13
East Asia	18	32	45	48	88	95	45	58
Pacific	5	5	7	8	7	7	6	5
South Asia	118	170	5 817	5 619	43	38	13	13
South East Asia	19	19	61	80	62	69	1 772	1 980
West Asia	58	65	277	383	1 878	1 568	187	332

<i>Subregion</i>	<i>Number of DLDD-related initiatives undertaken by CSOs formal education 2008</i>	<i>Number of DLDD-related initiatives undertaken by CSOs formal education 2009</i>	<i>Number of DLDD-related initiatives undertaken by CSOs non-formal education 2008</i>	<i>Number of DLDD-related initiatives undertaken by CSOs non-formal education 2009</i>	<i>Number of DLDD-related initiatives undertaken by STIs formal education 2008</i>	<i>Number of DLDD-related initiatives undertaken by STIs formal education 2009</i>	<i>Number of DLDD-related initiatives undertaken by STIs non-formal education 2008</i>	<i>Number of DLDD-related initiatives undertaken by STIs non-formal education 2009</i>
Asia (total)	256	335	6 265	6 209	2 169	1 874	2 034	2 401

c. *Latin America and the Caribbean*

80. The national reports from the LAC region show a very high growth of initiatives undertaken by CSOs in non-formal education (23 per cent) and a slight growth of initiatives undertaken by STIs in formal education (1 per cent), while there is a slight decreasing tendency in the number of initiatives undertaken by CSOs in formal education (-2 per cent) and the number of initiatives undertaken by STIs in non-formal education (-0,5 per cent) over the period reported.

81. At subregional level, the Mesoamerican subregion has by far the greatest number of initiatives undertaken by both CSOs and STIs in formal education thanks to the activities in Honduras. The Mesoamerican subregion also leads the number of initiatives undertaken by CSOs in non-formal education, here due to activities in Mexico. The largest number of initiatives undertaken by STIs in non-formal education is in the Caribbean subregion, due to activities in Cuba.

Table 22

Number and type of DLDD-related education initiatives of CSOs and STIs (LAC)

<i>Subregion</i>	<i>Number of DLDD-related initiatives undertaken by CSOs formal education 2008</i>	<i>Number of DLDD-related initiatives undertaken by CSOs formal education 2009</i>	<i>Number of DLDD-related initiatives undertaken by CSOs non-formal education 2008</i>	<i>Number of DLDD-related initiatives undertaken by CSOs non-formal education 2009</i>	<i>Number of DLDD-related initiatives undertaken by STIs formal education 2008</i>	<i>Number of DLDD-related initiatives undertaken by STIs formal education 2009</i>	<i>Number of DLDD-related initiatives undertaken by STIs non-formal education 2008</i>	<i>Number of DLDD-related initiatives undertaken by STIs non-formal education 2009</i>
Andean	2 732	2 403	15	17	1	1	10	10
Caribbean	0	1	44	42	224	338	169	188
Mesoamerica	12 109	12 069	540	1 934	12 015	12 015	60	40
South Cone	61	77	69	99	9	9	2	2
LAC (total)	14 902	14 550	668	2 092	12 249	12 363	241	240

d. *Northern Mediterranean*

82. In the Northern Mediterranean, the data needs to be taken with caution, as two countries out of five reported for this indicator only for STIs involved, and not for CSOs. It should be noted that most activities are carried out by STIs and not by CSOs, both in formal and non-formal education. In two countries, there were no initiatives undertaken by CSOs in formal education at all: it is, however, in these countries that the number of initiatives undertaken by STIs both in formal and non-formal education is high. The number of DLDD-related initiatives in formal education undertaken by STIs in Spain is the highest for the whole region for both reporting years and reaches 50 initiatives in both years. Only one country (Albania) shows a balanced proportion for numbers of DLDD-related initiatives

undertaken by CSOs and STIs in both formal and non-formal education for both reporting years.

Table 23

Number and type of DLDD-related education initiatives of CSOs and STIs (NMED)

<i>Subregion</i>	<i>Number of DLDD-related initiatives undertaken by CSOs formal education 2008</i>	<i>Number of DLDD-related initiatives undertaken by CSOs formal education 2009</i>	<i>Number of DLDD-related initiatives undertaken by CSOs non-formal education 2008</i>	<i>Number of DLDD-related initiatives undertaken by CSOs non-formal education 2009</i>	<i>Number of DLDD-related initiatives undertaken by STIs formal education 2008</i>	<i>Number of DLDD-related initiatives undertaken by STIs formal education 2009</i>	<i>Number of DLDD-related initiatives undertaken by STIs non-formal education 2008</i>	<i>Number of DLDD-related initiatives undertaken by STIs non-formal education 2009</i>
NMED (total)	2	2	9	15	59	57	51	24

e. Central and Eastern Europe

83. The information received from Central and Eastern European countries shows that there is an increasing trend in the number of formal education activities and a decreasing trend in the number of non-formal education activities. The information is highly heterogeneous: while Serbia has a large number of CSOs involved, in other countries this type of initiative is either relatively small or missing (two countries reported no initiatives by CSOs). Serbia is the most active country also regarding the number of initiatives undertaken by STIs (300 for both years in formal type of education and 10 in non-formal education). On the other hand, one country had no initiative by STIs in formal education, and four had no initiatives by STIs in non-formal education.

Table 24

Number and type of DLDD-related education initiatives of CSOs and STIs (CEE)

<i>Subregion</i>	<i>Number of DLDD-related initiatives undertaken by CSOs formal education 2008</i>	<i>Number of DLDD-related initiatives undertaken by CSOs formal education 2009</i>	<i>Number of DLDD-related initiatives undertaken by CSOs non-formal education 2008</i>	<i>Number of DLDD-related initiatives undertaken by CSOs non-formal education 2009</i>	<i>Number of DLDD-related initiatives undertaken by STIs formal education 2008</i>	<i>Number of DLDD-related initiatives undertaken by STIs formal education 2009</i>	<i>Number of DLDD-related initiatives undertaken by STIs non-formal education 2008</i>	<i>Number of DLDD-related initiatives undertaken by STIs non-formal education 2009</i>
CEE (total)	92	100	32	27	325	331	19	13

2. National contribution to the target

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

(See decision 13/COP.9, annex III, performance indicator CONS-O-4, target.)

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

85. In Africa, out of 29 responding countries, 24 responded that there were such initiatives and 5 that there were none. The subregion with the largest number of countries

without such initiatives was Central Africa. In Northern and Western Africa, all countries reported that they had such initiatives.

86. Two Asian countries did not report on this parameter. Out of the remaining 26 country Parties, 25 replied in the affirmative and only 1 (West Asian) country reported no such initiative.

87. In the LAC Region, out of 16 countries that responded, 11 reported such initiatives and 5 reported none. There was no subregion in which all countries had such initiatives.

88. Three Northern Mediterranean countries reported such initiatives.

89. In Central and Eastern Europe, five countries reported the existence of such initiatives, three reported that there were no such initiatives and one did not answer.

C. Developed country Parties

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

90. Only 4 out of 12 developed country Parties provided full answers to these questions; 4 gave incomplete answers and 4 gave no answers. One country stated that it had no DLDD-related initiatives in the field of education at all, and one country reported only one non-formal activity by CSOs and nothing else.

91. While taking with caution the data provided, it is possible to observe a slight decrease in formal education activities by CSOs and STIs and a slight increase in non-formal education activities by CSOs. Czech Republic, together with Germany, stand out as the most active developed country Parties in this respect, especially in regard to STI activities.

Table 25

Number and type of DLDD-related education initiatives of CSOs and STIs (DCP)

<i>Subregion</i>	<i>Number of DLDD-related initiatives undertaken by CSOs formal education 2008</i>	<i>Number of DLDD-related initiatives undertaken by CSOs formal education 2009</i>	<i>Number of DLDD-related initiatives undertaken by CSOs non-formal education 2008</i>	<i>Number of DLDD-related initiatives undertaken by CSOs non-formal education 2009</i>	<i>Number of DLDD-related initiatives undertaken by STIs formal education 2008</i>	<i>Number of DLDD-related initiatives undertaken by STIs formal education 2009</i>	<i>Number of DLDD-related initiatives undertaken by STIs non-formal education 2008</i>	<i>Number of DLDD-related initiatives undertaken by STIs non-formal education 2009</i>
DCP (total)	28	22	77	86	264	255	43	44

2. National contribution to the target

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

(See decision 13/COP.9, annex III, performance indicator CONS-O-4, target.)

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

93. A total of 7 out of 12 developed country Parties answered this question: only one responded positively and six negatively.

D. Global Environment Facility

94. For this performance indicator, the GEF did not provide information on the number of DLDD-initiatives undertaken by CSOs and financially supported by the GEF although it stated that it supported three globally active STIs in both 2008 and 2009 in the field of formal education and seven globally active STIs in both 2008 and 2009 in the field of non-formal education. Again, issues relating to data availability at the level of its Secretariat made it difficult for the GEF to provide more detailed information.

V. Conclusions

95. **The fourth reporting and review process under the Convention (2010–2011) is the first one since the adoption of The Strategy and the first to be based on quantitative indicators and comparable data. Notwithstanding the probable variation in accuracy of data and their comparativeness, which can be explained by various methodologies employed by countries in collecting information, it is possible to draw a reasonably optimistic picture of the state of affairs concerning the achievements of the outcomes of operational objective 1 (Advocacy, awareness-raising and education).**

96. **Globally, more than 25 per cent of the population is already aware of DLDD and/or synergies with climate change and biodiversity, which is very close to the set target of 30 per cent by 2018. This information is even more remarkable if one takes into account that more than a third of responding countries stated that the information provided was not a part of national communication strategy on environmental issues.**

97. **The variation among regions is however large – between 7 per cent and 48 per cent. It is partly understandable that in regions such as Latin America and the Caribbean, Northern Mediterranean or for developed country Parties, DLDD issues may not be at the top of environmental agendas. The Strategy has, however, opened a very useful window in this respect by not limiting the definition of awareness strictly to DLDD but extending it also to its synergies with climate change and biodiversity. This leaves those countries/regions where awareness is still relatively low with a possibility to act strategically and place emphasis on raising awareness of synergies between DLDD and those issues which are high on the agendas, in particular climate change.**

98. **An impressive number of information events were organized in both reporting years, and they gathered large audiences. There are more than 10,000 CSOs and 1,600 STIs involved in DLDD-related projects and programmes. This is remarkable given that currently approximately 900 CSOs and STIs are accredited by the COP to participate in Convention processes. This means that articles 3 (a), 5 (d) and 10.2 (f) of the Convention, which emphasize the importance of a participatory approach in implementing the Convention, are considered as crucial for the success in its implementation. This is also reflected in the fact that the vast majority of governments are undertaking concrete initiatives to increase the number of CSOs and STIs involved in DLDD-related activities, including those relating to integrated investment frameworks.**

99. **There is also a considerable number of education initiatives by both CSOs and STIs in relation to DLDD. It would probably be useful, however, to invest effort in**

rethinking their effectiveness, particularly in relation to their type. The data from the regions show that non-formal education initiatives result in higher awareness of DLDD issues than formal initiatives. This is where the emphasis of the work of CSOs could lie in the future, as the data currently show that they are more active in formal education. Their experience and know-how at grassroots level could be utilized to intensify non-formal educational activities. This could be complemented and supported by the governments, which overwhelmingly indicated their efforts in raising the involvement of CSOs and STIs in DLDD-related education activities.

100. Finally, it appears that advocacy, awareness-raising and education about DLDD are providing a solid basis for other activities under the Convention. Concerted efforts by governments, civil society and science and technology institutions could lead to the achievement of all targets set for this objective.

VI. Recommendations

101. The following are preliminary recommendations that may be considered by Parties at CRIC 9 taking into consideration the analysis provided in this document, with a view to initiate early consultations on draft decisions to be forwarded to COP 10 for consideration:

(a) Those countries that reported a percentage of national awareness on DLDD and its synergies lower than 5 per cent, are urged to undertake steps to increase efforts on communication and educational issues in order to meet the global target set by decision 13/COP.9;

(b) Developed country Parties in particular are invited to step up their efforts to raise awareness on DLDD and its synergies in order to increase the level of understanding, and consequently of support, needed to implement the UNCCD effectively;

(c) Parties are invited to review the means by which awareness is being raised and place the emphasis on the most effective ways of communication in order to reach larger audiences;

(d) The UNCCD secretariat and the GM are requested to take into consideration issues such as data quality and relevant methodologies to collect information in order to feed the iterative process and eventually enhance reporting outputs provided by Parties and other reporting entities;

(e) The secretariat is also requested to pursue consultations with the GEF in order to enable it to provide information on performance indicators as required and as data availability within the GEF allows;

(f) The Committee on Science and Technology is requested to provide advice on how to intensify and streamline actions towards increasing the involvement of science and technology institutions in the Convention process;

(g) Following the results-based approach, subsidiary bodies and Convention institutions are urged to include consideration of these recommendations in their respective 2012–2013 work programmes, with a view to providing the required assistance to affected country Parties in achieving operational objective 1 of The Strategy in accordance with their respective mandates.