



Convention to Combat Desertification

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Review of financial flows for the implementation of the Convention

Preliminary analysis of information contained in reports from affected and developed country Parties, United Nations agencies and intergovernmental organizations and the Global Environment Facility on operational objective 5 of The Strategy

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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 and the Global Mechanism on operational objective 5 of The Strategy: financing and technology transfer. It analyses five 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 5 (baseline perspective) and some recommendations for consideration by the Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention 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 report 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 5 of The Strategy: financing and technology transfer.
2. For each performance indicator pertaining to this operational objective (see chapters II, III, IV, V and VI below), the section on global analysis discusses the state of affairs relating to that performance indicator from a global perspective, based on information provided by the Parties. More detailed information is provided in the adjacent sections on subregional and regional analysis for affected country Parties and developed country Parties¹ as well as the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the Global Mechanism (GM), where appropriate.
3. General conclusions on the status of activities relating to operational objective 5 (OO 5) are presented at the end of the document; they capture important matters 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-14 for outcome 5.1

Number of affected country Parties, subregional and regional entities whose investment frameworks, established within the IFS devised by the GM or within other integrated financing strategies, reflect leveraging national, bilateral and multilateral resources for combating desertification and land degradation.

(See CONS-O-14 in decision 13/COP.9, annex III.)

A. Global analysis

1. Number of affected country Parties that have established integrated investment frameworks

4. At the end of the reporting period 2008–2009, 12 countries (or 15 per cent) had an integrated investment framework (IIF); 4 were established before the reporting period and 8 in the reporting period 2008–2009. Nine countries did not answer this question and one country was not classified because it was unclear when its IIF was established. Africa is the clear frontrunner — at the end of the reporting period it had two thirds of all IIFs reported globally. No more than one country in both Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean

¹ Including regional economic integration organizations constituted by developed countries (with reference to the European Union in the present reporting and review process).

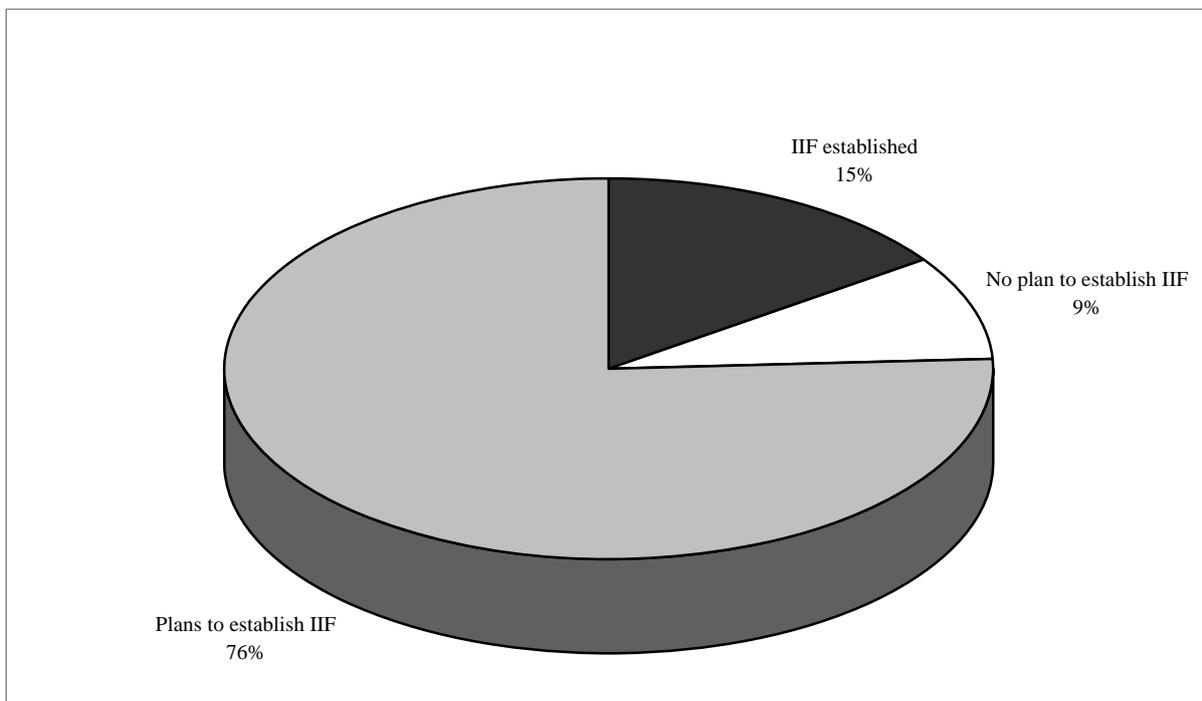
(LAC) had an IIF at the end of reporting period, while there were no IIFs in the Northern Mediterranean.

5. Developed country Parties reported that they supported 23 IIFs in 2008 and 25 in 2009. While Asia was by far the most supported region, this had resulted in only one IIF in Asia at the end of reporting period. Interestingly, the only country that had an IIF reported that it had been established without external assistance. The LAC region has not enjoyed any support in the past and no developed country reported plans to support this region in the coming years. Given the very low number of IIFs established in LAC, this is the region that could face most difficulties in achieving the target.

Table 1
Number of affected country Parties that established integrated investment frameworks (global)

	<i>Africa</i>	<i>Asia</i>	<i>LAC</i>	<i>NMED</i>	<i>CEE</i>	<i>Global (total)</i>
IIF established before the reporting period	3	0	0	0	1	4
IIF established in the reporting period	5	1	1	0	1	8
Plans to establish IIF	21	19	13	3	4	60
No plan to establish IIF	0	4	3	0	0	7

Figure 1
Number of affected country Parties that established integrated investment frameworks (global)



6. Of 12 countries that had an IIF at the end of reporting period, 11 stated that it was based on their National Action Plan (NAP). Nine of the 11 stated that their IIF allows the leverage of national, bilateral and multilateral resources for combating desertification/land degradation and drought (DLDD), and 2 did not answer. Three countries were supported by the GM, six by the GEF, seven by multilateral institutions, four by bilateral institutions and seven by other sources. In seven cases the support was technical, in six cases financial, and in six cases it was related to capacity-building.

2. National contribution to the target

By 2014, at least 50 per cent of affected country Parties, subregional and regional entities have developed integrated investment frameworks.

(See decision 13/COP.9, annex III, performance indicator CONS-O-14, target.)

7. Seven countries reported that they had established an IIF in 2010, and 23 countries reported their intention to do so in 2010–2011. With 12 countries having an IIF at the end of reporting period (2008–2009), if these plans are fulfilled, the global target of 50 per cent of all affected countries having an IIF will be reached in the biennium 2010–2011.

8. Seven developed countries expressed their intention to support the establishment of IIFs in affected country Parties. The assistance plans are however, with the exception of one Central and Eastern European (CEE) country, concentrating exclusively on Africa and Asia.

Table 2

Number of affected country Parties that established an integrated investment framework – national contribution to the target (global)

<i>Region</i>	<i>Before the end of 2009</i>	<i>2010–2011</i>	<i>2012–2013</i>	<i>2014–2015</i>	<i>No plan</i>
Africa	8	12	5	3	0
Asia	1	11	5	3	4
LAC	1	6	6	1	3
NMED	0	1	1	1	0
CEE	2	0	4	0	0
Global (total)	12	30	21	8	7

B. Affected country Parties (subregional and regional analysis)

1. Number of affected country Parties that established integrated investment frameworks

a. Africa

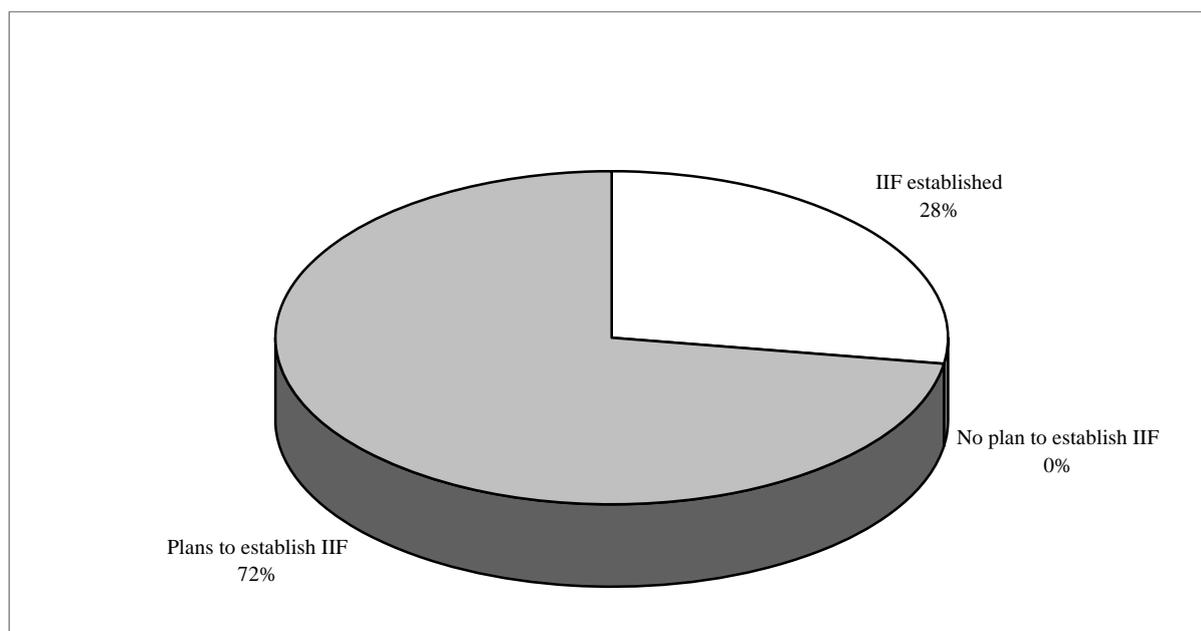
9. In Africa, eight countries (27 per cent) have developed an IIF, five during the reporting period and three beforehand. One country was not classified, since it stated that it had an IIF, but did not specify when it was established. Three countries reported that they

had established an IIF in 2010, that is after the reporting period 2008–2009, so their inputs are considered under the next biennium 2010–2011.

Table 3
Number of affected country Parties that established integrated investment frameworks (Africa)

	<i>Central Africa</i>	<i>Eastern Africa</i>	<i>Northern Africa</i>	<i>Southern Africa</i>	<i>Western Africa</i>	<i>Africa (total)</i>
IIF established before the reporting period	0	0	2	1	0	3
IIF established in the reporting period	1	2	0	0	2	5
Plans to establish IIF	6	2	1	5	7	21
No plan to establish IIF	0	0	0	0	0	0

Figure 2
Number of affected country Parties that established integrated investment frameworks (Africa)



10. All countries that had an IIF reported that it was based on their NAP. Six countries stated that their IIF allows them to leverage resources for combating DLDD. Two countries received assistance from the GM, five from the GEF, and five from multilateral institutions. Four countries received bilateral assistance and four countries were assisted from other sources. Six countries received technical assistance, six received financial assistance and four received assistance related to capacity-building. Of those two countries that received assistance from the GM, one stated that it was based on the Integrated Financing Strategy (IFS) devised by the GM, and the other that it was not.

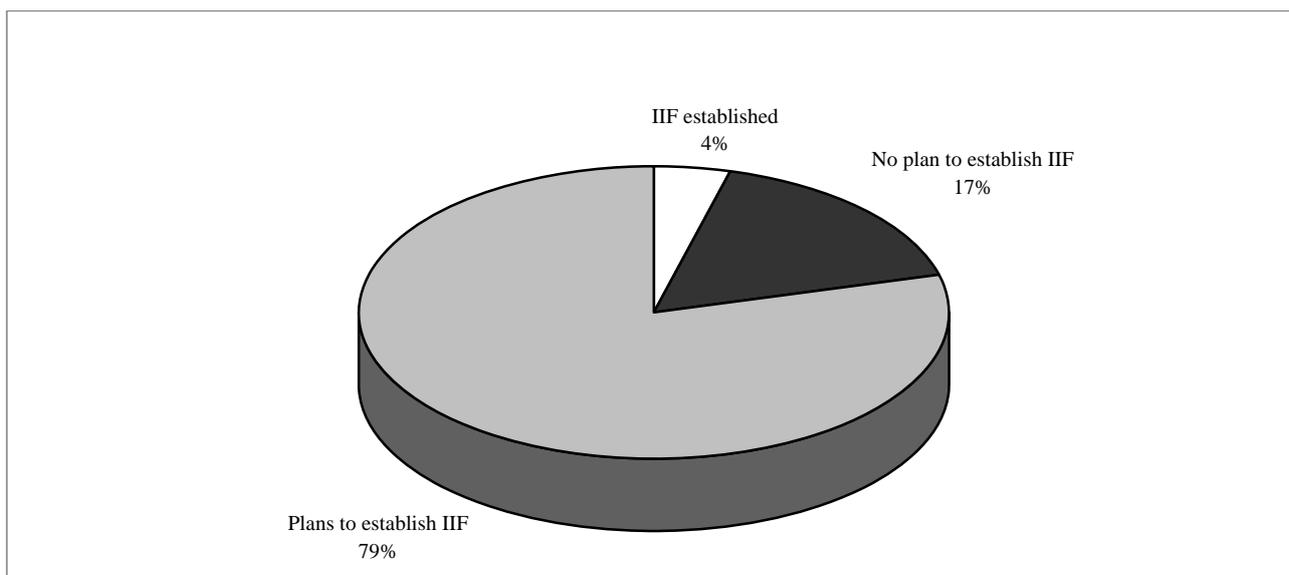
b. *Asia*

11. Twenty-five out of 28 countries in Asia that reported responded to the question as to whether they had developed an IIF. Of those 25, only 1 country (United Arab Emirates) reported that it had developed an IIF during the reporting period 2008–2009. Three countries reported that they had developed an IIF in 2010 and their inputs will be considered under the next reporting period.

Table 4
Number of affected country Parties that established integrated investment frameworks (Asia)

	Central Asia	East Asia	Pacific	South Asia	South East Asia	West Asia	Asia (total)
IIF established	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Plans to establish IIF	3	2	3	3	4	4	19
No plans to establish IIF	1	0	0	1	1	1	4

Figure 3
Number of affected country Parties that established integrated investment frameworks (Asia)



12. The United Arab Emirates reported that its IIF is based on its NAP and that it allows it to leverage resources for combating DLDD. It was developed with local assistance, which was technical in nature.

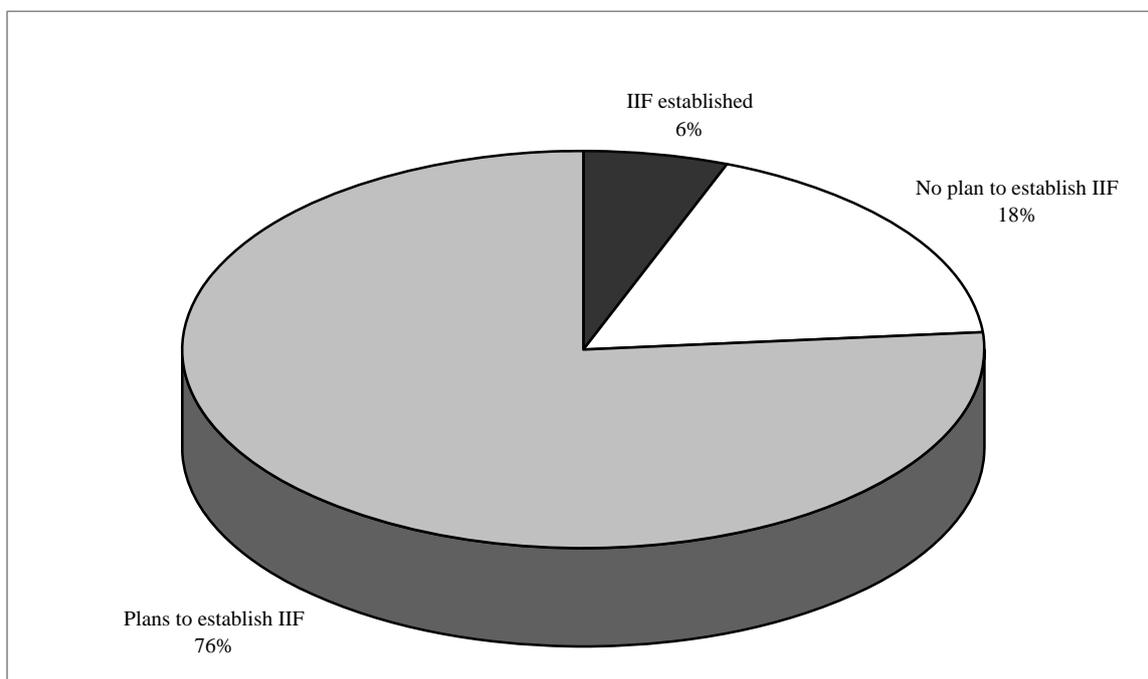
c. *Latin America and the Caribbean*

13. According to the information provided, one country established its IIF in the reporting period 2008–2009 (Cuba). Another country (Ecuador) established one in 2010, to be considered under the next reporting period.

Table 5
Number of affected country Parties that established integrated investment frameworks (LAC)

	<i>Andean</i>	<i>Caribbean</i>	<i>Mesoamerica</i>	<i>South Cone</i>	<i>LAC (total)</i>
IIF established	0	1	0	0	1
Plans to establish IIF	2	4	4	3	13
No plans to establish IIF	1	2	0	0	3

Figure 4
Number of affected country Parties that established integrated investment frameworks (LAC)



14. Cuba reported that it received support from the GM, the GEF, multilateral organizations and also from its Government. In terms of technical and financial support, as well as capacity-building, the IIF was not developed according to the IFS, is based on its NAP and allows it to leverage resources for combating DLDD.

d. Northern Mediterranean

15. Four out of five reporting countries responded to this question. At the time of reporting, none of these countries had developed an IIF.

e. Central and Eastern Europe

16. IIFs have been established in two CEE countries (or 22 per cent). One was established in the reporting period, and one before this period (in 2002).

Table 6
Number of affected country Parties that established integrated investment frameworks (CEE)

	<i>CEE (total)</i>
IIF established before the reporting period	1
IIF established in the reporting period	1
Plans to establish IIF	4
No plans to establish IIF	0

17. Romania's IIF is part of its NAP and allows it to leverage national, bilateral and multilateral resources for combating DLDD. Romania did not receive any external support. Ukraine stated that its IIF is not part of its NAP.

2. National contribution to the target

By 2014, at least 50 per cent of affected country Parties, subregional and regional entities have developed integrated investment frameworks.

(See decision 13/COP.9, annex III, performance indicator CONS-O-14, target.)

a. Africa

18. Of 21 countries that had no IIF during the reporting period, 3 developed one in 2010, 9 stated they would do so in 2010–2011, 5 stated they would do so in 2012–2013 and 3 in 2014–2015. One country stated that it planned to establish an IIF but did not state when.

19. This means that – if all plans are fulfilled – Africa will cross the 50 per cent threshold by the end of the biennium 2010–2011.

Table 7
Number of affected country Parties that established an integrated investment framework – national contribution to the target (Africa)

<i>Subregion</i>	<i>Before the end of 2009</i>	<i>2010–2011</i>	<i>2012–2013</i>	<i>2014–2015</i>	<i>No plan</i>
Central Africa	1	5	1	0	0
Eastern Africa	2	0	1	0	0
Northern Africa	2	1	0	0	0
Southern Africa	1	3	0	2	0
Western Africa	2	3	3	1	0
Africa (total)	8	12	5	3	0

b. Asia

20. Of the 27 countries without IIFs in 2008–2009, 3 developed one in 2010, an additional 13 countries plan to have one by 2012–13, and 3 plan to have one by 2014–2015, while 4 have no such plan. Four countries did not answer this question.

21. The 50 per cent threshold for this indicator for the Asia region would therefore be achieved by 2013.

Table 8
Number of affected country Parties that established an integrated investment framework – national contribution to the target (Asia)

<i>Subregion</i>	<i>2008–2009</i>	<i>2010–2011</i>	<i>2012–2013</i>	<i>2014–2015</i>	<i>No plan</i>
Central Asia	0	3	0	0	1
East Asia	0	2	0	0	0
Pacific	0	2	1	0	0
South Asia	0	2	0	1	1
South East Asia	0	2	1	1	1
West Asia	1	0	3	1	1
Asia (total)	1	11	5	3	4

c. Latin America and the Caribbean

22. Reports from the region show that 6 per cent of countries developed an IIF in 2008–2009, while 76 per cent are planning to have one in the coming years and 18 per cent neither have one, nor plan to have one at the time of reporting.

23. Currently, the region is planning to reach the threshold by 2013. At subregional level, the Mesoamerican subregion is planning to reach the target by 2011, while the Caribbean subregion and the South Cone will meet the target in 2013. The Andean subregion is planning to meet the target in 2014–2015.

Table 9
Number of affected country Parties that established an integrated investment framework – national contribution to the target (LAC)

<i>Subregion</i>	<i>2008–2009</i>	<i>2010–2011</i>	<i>2012–2013</i>	<i>2014–2015</i>	<i>No plan</i>
Andean	0	1	0	1	1
Caribbean	1	2	2	0	2
South Cone	0	1	2	0	0
Mesoamerica	0	2	2	0	0
LAC (total)	1	6	6	1	3

d. Northern Mediterranean

24. Three countries responded to this question. Two countries should have an IIF by 2014 and the third in the biennium 2014–2015, which means that Northern Mediterranean countries could reach the threshold in 2014.

Table 10

Number of affected country Parties that established an integrated investment framework – national contribution to the target (NMED)

<i>Region</i>	<i>2008–2009</i>	<i>2010–2011</i>	<i>2012–2013</i>	<i>2014–2015</i>	<i>No plan</i>
NMED (total)	0	1	1	1	0

e. Central and Eastern Europe

25. Currently, 22 per cent of reporting countries have an IIF. The 50 per cent threshold will be reached, according to the information obtained, at the end of 2013. However, three countries did not answer this question.

Table 11

Number of affected country Parties that established an integrated investment framework – national contribution to the target (CEE)

<i>Region</i>	<i>Before the end of 2009</i>	<i>2010–2011</i>	<i>2012–2013</i>	<i>2014–2015</i>	<i>No plan</i>
CEE (total)	2	0	4	0	0

C. Developed country Parties**1. Number of integrated investment frameworks whose establishment has been supported by developed country Parties**

26. Eight out of 12 developed country Parties answered this question. Two countries reported that they did not provide any support to the establishment of IIFs in affected country Parties. The data reveals that the IIFs established within integrated financing strategies other than the ones devised by the GM were slightly more supported than those devised by the GM.

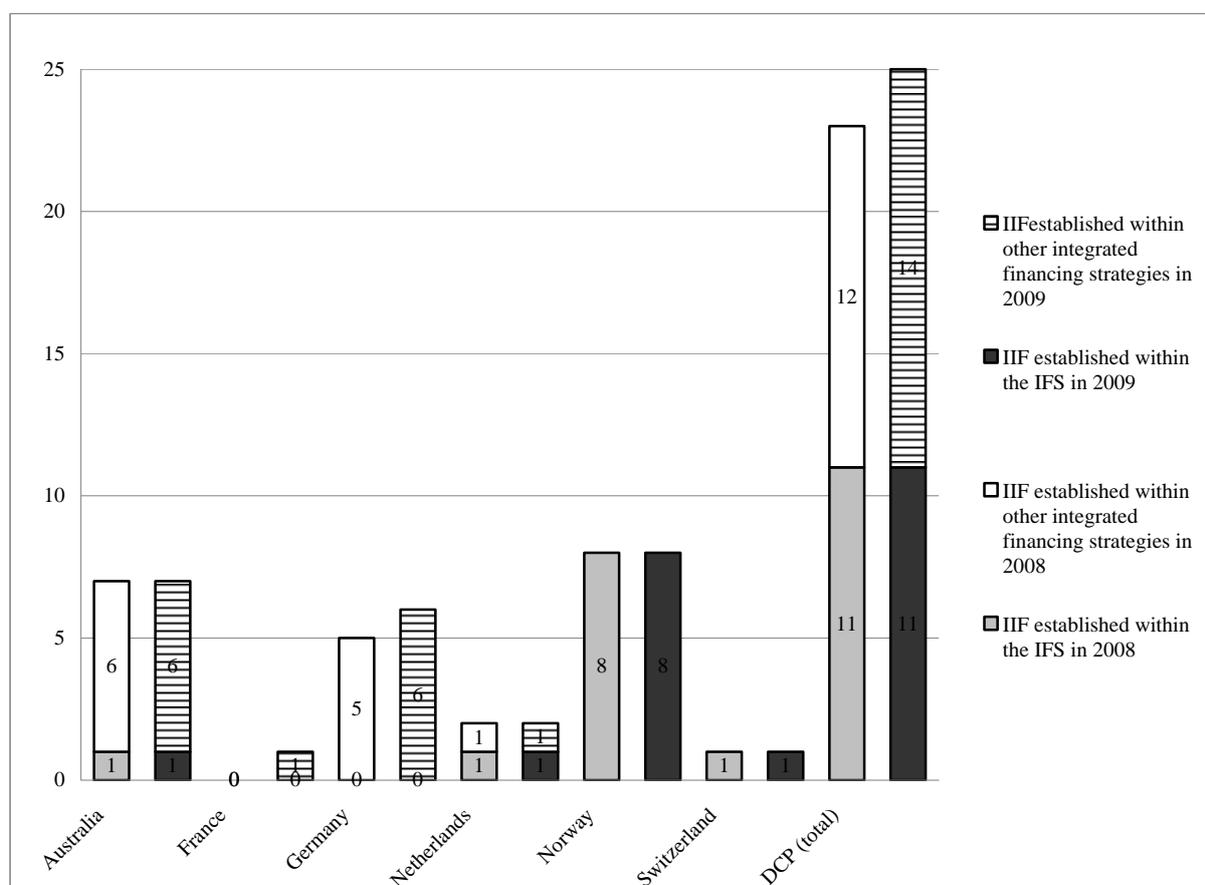
Table 12

Number of integrated investment frameworks whose establishment has been supported by developed country Parties (DCP)

<i>Country</i>	<i>IIF established within the IFS in 2008</i>	<i>IIF established within the IFS in 2009</i>	<i>IIF established within other integrated financing strategies in 2008</i>	<i>IIF established within other integrated financing strategies in 2009</i>
Australia	1	1	6	6
Canada	0	0	0	0
Czech Republic	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	1
Germany	0	0	5	6
Netherlands	1	1	1	1
Norway	8	8	no answer	no answer
Switzerland	1	1	no answer	no answer

Country	IIF established within the IFS in 2008	IIF established within the IFS in 2009	IIF established within other integrated financing strategies in 2008	IIF established within other integrated financing strategies in 2009
Developed country Parties (total)	11	11	12	14

Figure 5
Number of integrated investment frameworks whose establishment has been supported by developed country Parties (DCP)



27. The geographic distribution of support provided before 2008 and in the reporting period is presented in table 15. The level of support increased in the reporting period, both from the point of view of countries providing support and in the number of countries receiving support. All affected countries, subregions and regions received support from one developed country Party, both before 2008 and in 2008–2009, except for one region (Asia), which received support from two developed countries in 2008–2009. It is worth noting that the support pattern concentrates exclusively on two regions: Africa and Asia. All Central Asian countries received support, both before 2008 and in 2008–2009. The responses on plans for support in the future show that developed countries are providing long-term support: many countries that were listed as beneficiaries of support before 2008 and in 2008–2009 will continue to receive support beyond 2010.

Table 13
Geographic distribution of support provided by developed country Parties to the integrated investment frameworks of affected country Parties

<i>Entity</i>	<i>Number of entities supported before 2008</i>	<i>Number of entities supported in 2008–2009</i>
Africa	4 countries	2 countries and region
Central Africa	0	0
Eastern Africa	0	0
Northern Africa	1	1
Southern Africa	0	0
Western Africa	3	1
Asia	9 countries, 1 subregion and region	18 countries, 1 subregion and region
Central Asia	5	5
East Asia	2 countries and subregion	2 and subregion
Pacific	0	1
South Asia	0	6
South East Asia	2	4
West Asia	0	0
Latin America and the Caribbean	0	0
Andean	0	0
Caribbean	0	0
Mesoamerica	0	0
South Cone	0	0
Northern Mediterranean	0	0
Central and Eastern Europe	0	0
Total	13 countries, 1 subregion and 1 region	20 countries, 1 subregion and 2 regions

28. Four countries reported that they provided support within the framework of an initiative related to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) and two stated that they provided support within the framework of a UNCCD-related initiative and another framework. In three cases the support was both technical and financial, in two cases mainly technical and in one case mainly financial.

2. National contribution to the target

By 2014, at least 50 per cent of affected country Parties, subregional and regional entities have developed integrated investment frameworks.

(See decision 13/COP.9, annex III, performance indicator CONS-O-14, target.)

29. developed country Parties answered the question relating to their plans to provide further support for the development of IIF. Two responded negatively. In 2010–2011, support is planned for Central Africa as a subregion, Central African country, Western African countries, Central Asian countries and CEE country. In 2012–2013, support is planned for East Asian country, Pacific country, South Asian countries and South East Asian countries.

D. Global Environment Facility

30. The GEF did not provide answers relating to this performance indicator. Following an exchange between the GEF and UNCCD secretariats, the GEF reported 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 from the GEF will be integrated into the iterative process in order to enable it to provide relevant information to the CRIC in the next reporting cycles.

E. Global Mechanism

31. The Global Mechanism supported one integrated investment framework within the IFS in 2008 and three in 2009. In 2009, it further supported other investment frameworks — one at subregional level and three at national level — that were outside the IFS devised by the GM. The following countries/subregions/initiatives were listed as beneficiaries of its support: Argentina, Central America, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Jordan, Lebanon, TerrAfrica and Uganda. Outside the reporting period, i.e. before 2008, the GM also supported the Central Asian subregion in their effort to establish an IIF. While the GM reported that it intends to extend further support in the forthcoming biennium it did not specify possible beneficiaries of such support.

III. Performance indicator CONS-O-15 for outcome 5.2

Amount of financial resources made available by developed country Parties to combat DLDD.

(See CONS-O-15 in decision 13/COP.9, annex III.)

32. Only developed country Parties were requested to report on this performance indicator. The global analysis for this performance indicator is therefore the analysis of their answers. No target is set for this indicator.

Global analysis

Amounts made available to affected country Parties through programmes and projects related to desertification/land degradation and drought

33. Two countries did not respond to the question, two countries reported only on amounts committed but not on amounts disbursed and two countries reported nothing on the amount committed but reported on the amount disbursed. The total sum for both

categories has therefore to be regarded with caution, especially when one is compared with the other. The remaining 5 countries provided all the information required.

34. In spite of incomplete data, it appears that a significant quantity of financial resources was made available to affected country Parties by their bilateral partners (more than US\$ 1.3 billion), which is nearly eight times greater than the amount disbursed by the GEF (US\$ 176 million).

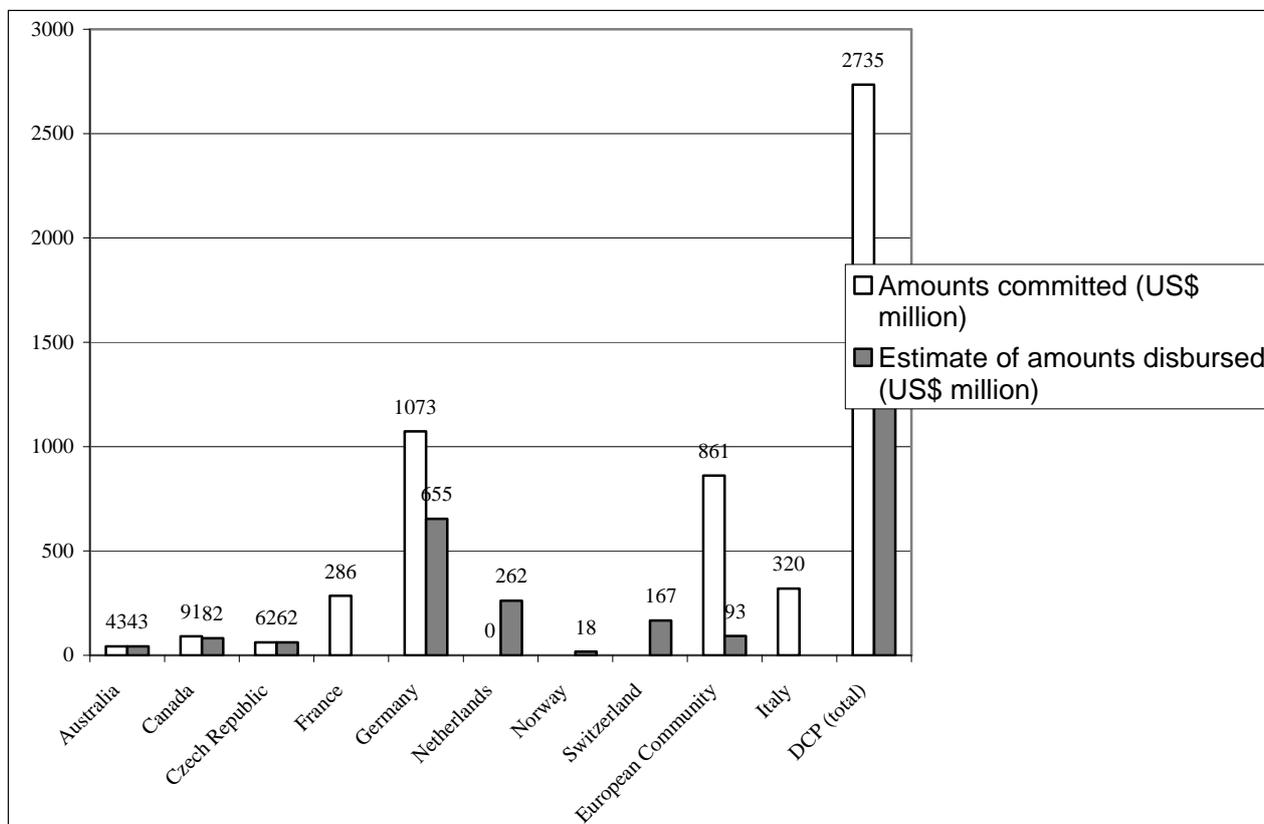
35. It should also be noted that for two developed country Parties the amount disbursed was much lower than the amount committed. In the case of the European Union, just over one tenth of the amount committed was disbursed.

Table 14

Amounts made available to affected country Parties through programmes and projects related to desertification/land degradation and drought

<i>Country</i>	<i>Amounts committed (million USD)</i>	<i>Estimate of amounts disbursed (million USD)</i>	<i>Amount disbursed as percentage of amount committed</i>
Australia	43.07	43.07	100
Canada	90.62	81.73	90
Czech Republic	61.60	61.55	100
France	285.67	no answer	no answer
Germany	1 073.35	654.65	61
Netherlands	0	261.99	no answer
Norway	no answer	17.78	no answer
Switzerland	no answer	167.46	no answer
European Union	861.25	92.65	11
Italy	319.70	no answer	no answer
Developed country Parties (total)	2 735.27	1 380.87	

Figure 6
Amounts made available to affected country Parties through programmes and projects related to desertification/land degradation and drought



IV. Performance indicator CONS-O-16 for outcome 5.2

Degree of adequacy, timeliness and predictability of financial resources made available by developed country Parties to combat DLDD.

(See CONS-O-15 in decision 13/COP.9, annex III.)

A. Global analysis

1. Rating of bilateral assistance received

36. Generally, the level of satisfaction of affected country Parties with bilateral assistance is moderate. Overall, affected country Parties are most satisfied with timeliness, less with adequacy and least with predictability. Predictability is also the feature with which the lowest number of countries is fully satisfied.

37. The level of satisfaction varies significantly across regions. Central and Eastern Europe was the most satisfied region in all three categories.

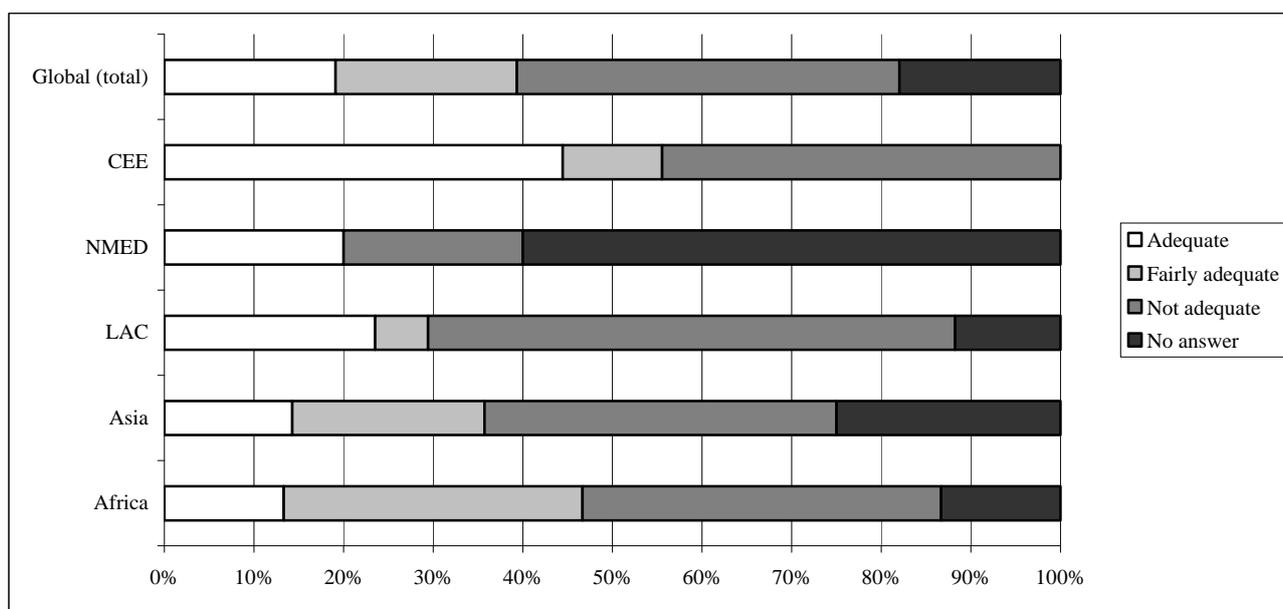
38. It is also important to point out that many countries (up to one quarter of all reporting countries) did not provide answers to these questions.

39. If the Northern Mediterranean region, in which only two countries answered the question, is excluded, the lowest level of satisfaction with adequacy of bilateral assistance was reported by LAC, and the highest by CEE. The lowest level of satisfaction is in Africa.

Table 15
Rating of adequacy of bilateral assistance received (global)

	<i>Africa</i>	<i>Asia</i>	<i>LAC</i>	<i>NMED</i>	<i>CEE</i>	<i>Global (total)</i>
Adequate	4	4	4	1	4	17
Fairly adequate	10	6	1	0	1	18
Not adequate	12	11	10	1	4	38
No answer	4	7	2	3	0	16

Figure 7
Rating of adequacy of bilateral assistance received (global)

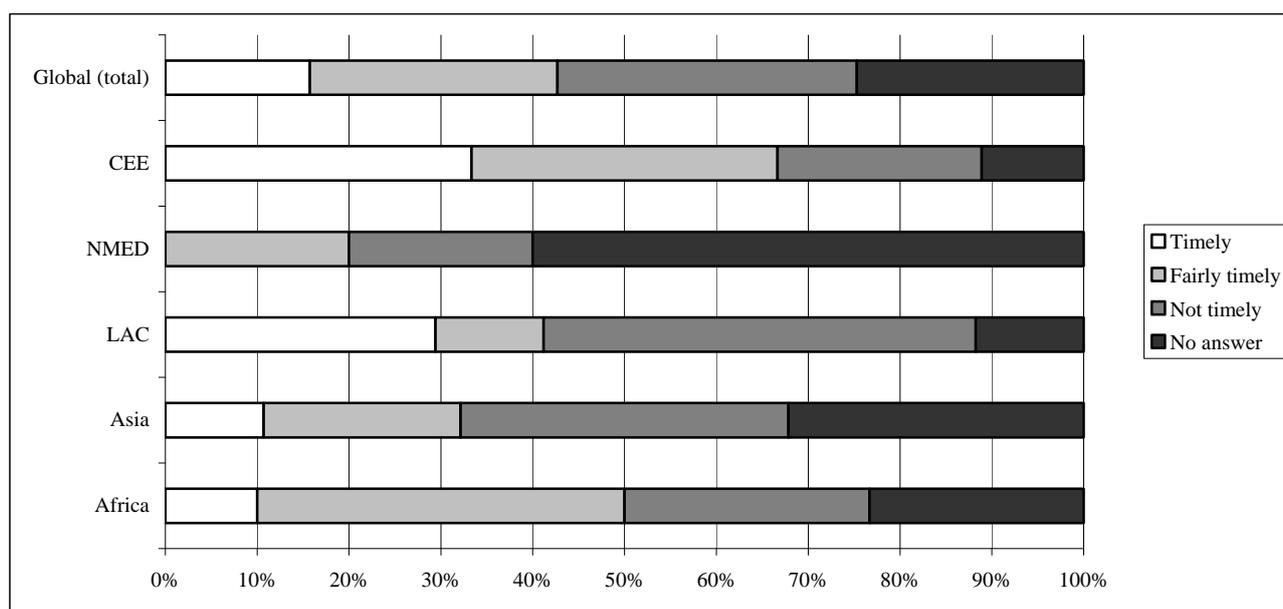


40. The lowest level of satisfaction with timeliness is in Asia (if the Northern Mediterranean is excluded) and the highest in CEE.

Table 16
Rating of timeliness of bilateral assistance received (global)

	<i>Africa</i>	<i>Asia</i>	<i>LAC</i>	<i>NMED</i>	<i>CEE</i>	<i>Global (total)</i>
Timely	3	3	5	0	3	14
Fairly timely	12	6	2	1	3	24
Not timely	8	10	8	1	2	29
No answer	7	9	2	3	1	22

Figure 8
Rating of timeliness of bilateral assistance received (global)

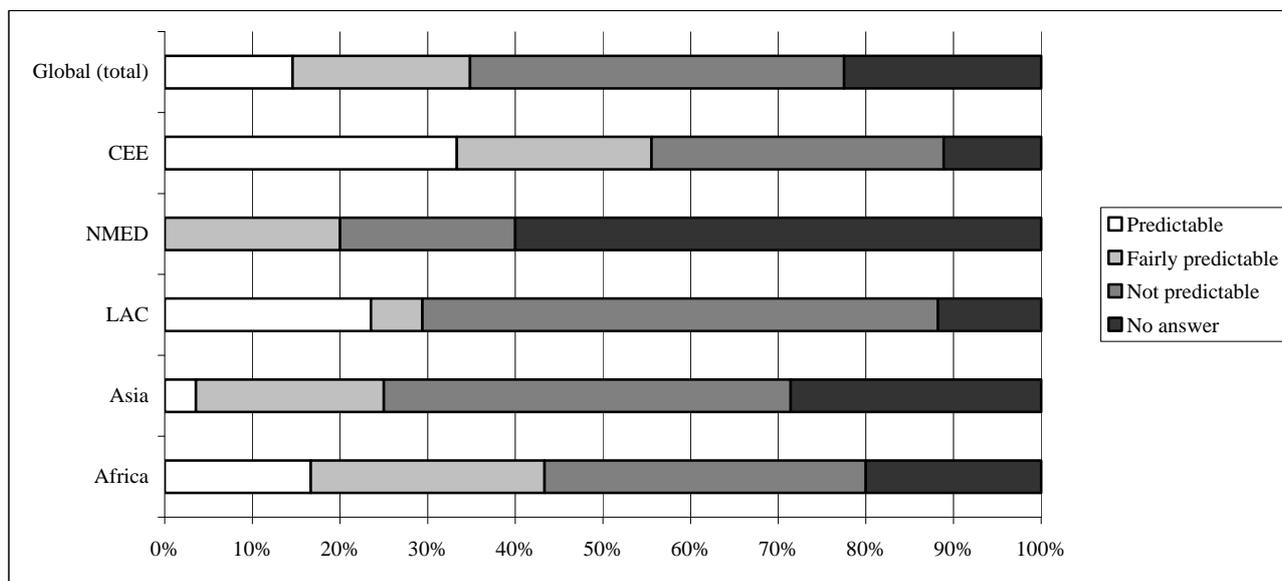


41. The lowest level of predictability is in Asia (if the Northern Mediterranean is excluded) and the highest in CEE.

Table 17
Rating of predictability of bilateral assistance received (global)

	<i>Africa</i>	<i>Asia</i>	<i>LAC</i>	<i>NMED</i>	<i>CEE</i>	<i>Global (total)</i>
Predictable	5	1	4	0	3	13
Fairly predictable	8	6	1	1	2	18
Not predictable	11	13	10	1	3	38
No answer	6	8	2	3	1	20

Figure 9
Rating of predictability of bilateral assistance received (global)



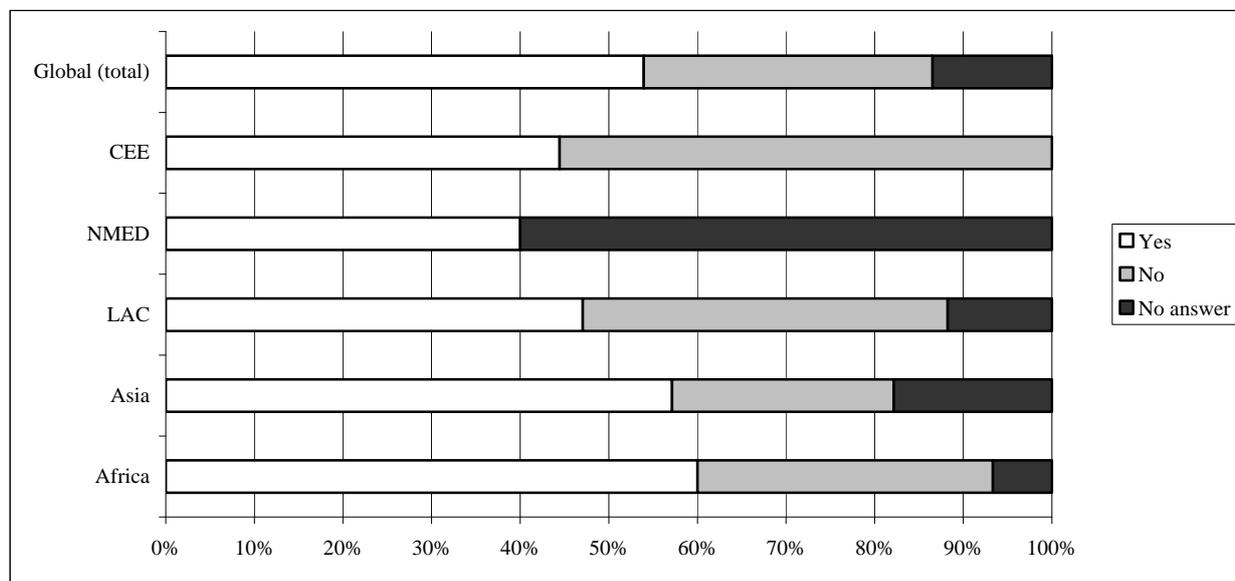
2. Qualitative assessment

42. Slightly more than a half of all reporting countries received assistance in raising resources from bilateral donors. Africa was the most supported region and (if Northern Mediterranean is excluded) CEE the least supported region. CEE was, however, the region with the highest satisfaction with bilateral assistance.

Table 18
Assistance in raising resources from bilateral donors (global)

	<i>Africa</i>	<i>Asia</i>	<i>LAC</i>	<i>NMED</i>	<i>CEE</i>	<i>Global (total)</i>
Yes	18	16	8	2	4	48
No	10	7	7	0	5	29
No answer	2	5	2	3	0	12

Figure 10
Assistance in raising resources from bilateral donors (global)



43. Of 48 countries that received assistance, more than two thirds (68 per cent) received assistance from the GEF and from multilateral institutions (67 per cent). Approximately 40 per cent of them received support from bilateral partners and the GM and 30 per cent from the UNCCD secretariat. While bilateral partners, the GEF, multilateral institutions and the UNCCD secretariat supported mainly Africa and Asia, the GM supported mainly Africa and LAC.

Table 19
Assistance in raising resources from bilateral donors, by institutions (global)

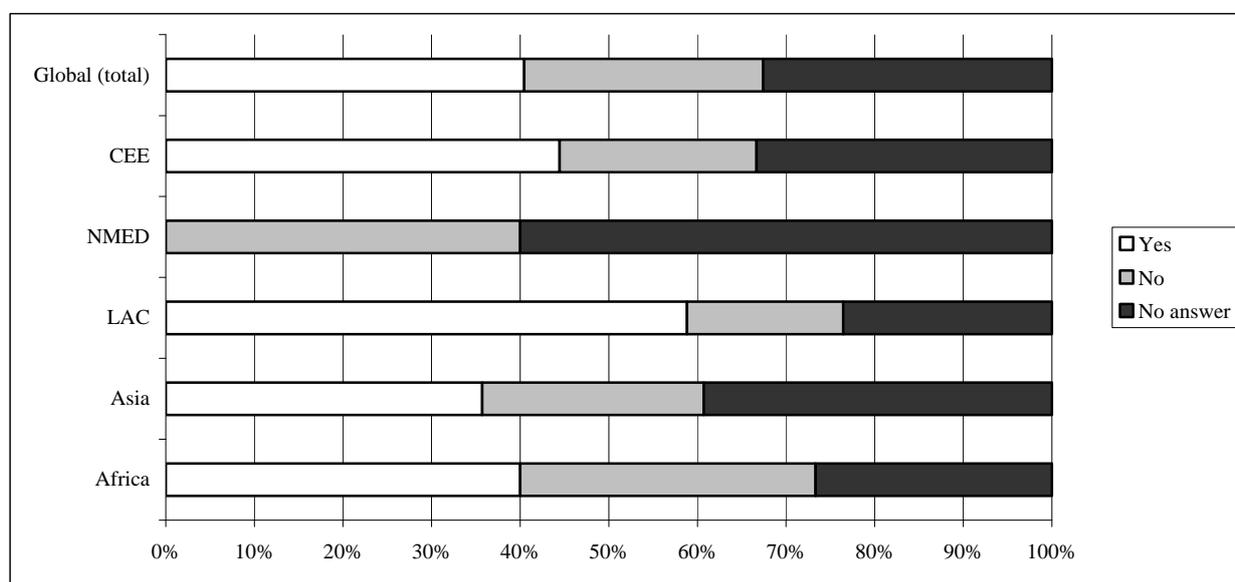
<i>Region</i>	<i>Bilateral</i>	<i>GEF</i>	<i>GM</i>	<i>Multilateral</i>	<i>secretariat</i>	<i>Other</i>
Africa	8	14	9	12	9	2
Asia	7	11	4	13	4	3
LAC	4	4	6	5	0	2
NMED	1	1	0	1	0	1
CEE	1	3	0	1	1	1
Global (total)	21	33	19	32	14	9

44. Forty per cent of reporting countries stated that they experienced constraints in planning and implementation with respect to UNCCD, based on the level of adequacy, timeliness and predictability. The LAC region faced most constraints, while no constraints were reported from the Northern Mediterranean. Globally, these figures are consistent with the figures reported above on the actual level of timeliness, predictability and adequacy. However, it is important to note that an exceptionally high number of countries (one third) did not answer this question.

Table 20
Constraints in planning and implementation with respect to UNCCD based on the level of adequacy, timeliness and predictability of bilateral assistance (global)

<i>Region</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>No answer</i>
Africa	12	10	8
Asia	10	7	11
LAC	10	3	4
NMED	0	2	3
CEE	4	2	3
Global (total)	36	24	29

Figure 11
Constraints in planning and implementation with respect to UNCCD based on the level of adequacy, timeliness and predictability of bilateral assistance (global)



B. Affected country Parties (subregional and regional analysis)

1. Rating of bilateral assistance received

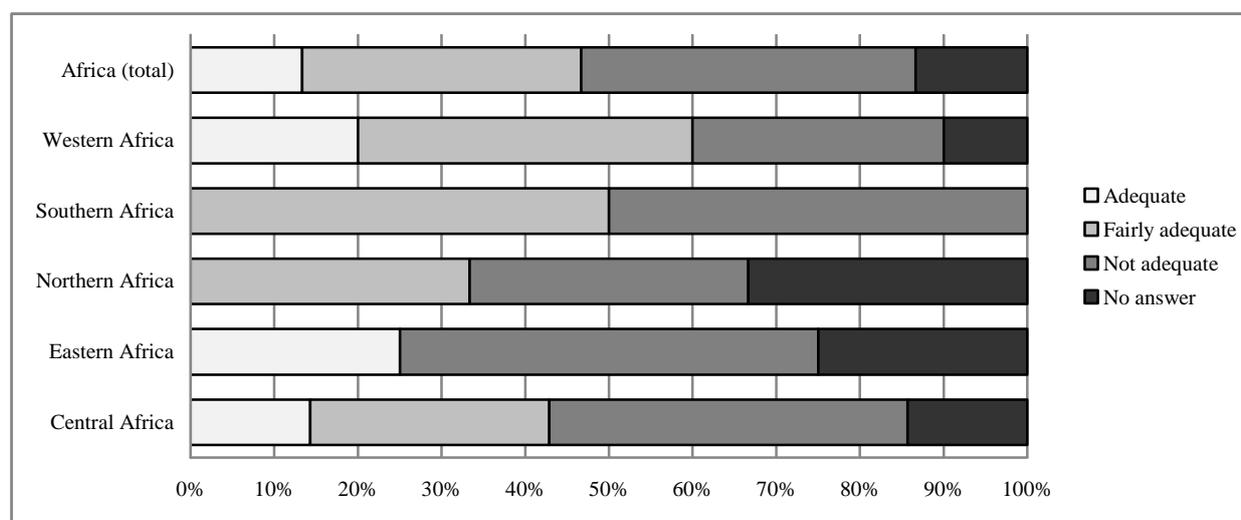
a. Africa

45. The level of satisfaction with the adequacy, timeliness and predictability of bilateral assistance is fairly similar across African countries. Approximately ten per cent of reporting countries are fully satisfied with bilateral assistance, approximately half are either fully satisfied or satisfied to some degree and approximately one third are not satisfied. A relatively large number of countries did not report on their level of satisfaction.

Table 21
Rating of adequacy of bilateral assistance received (Africa)

	<i>Central Africa</i>	<i>Eastern Africa</i>	<i>Northern Africa</i>	<i>Southern Africa</i>	<i>Western Africa</i>	Africa (total)
Adequate	1	1	0	0	2	4
Fairly adequate	2	0	1	3	4	10
Not adequate	3	2	1	3	3	12
No answer	1	1	1	0	1	4

Figure 12
Rating of adequacy of bilateral assistance received (Africa)

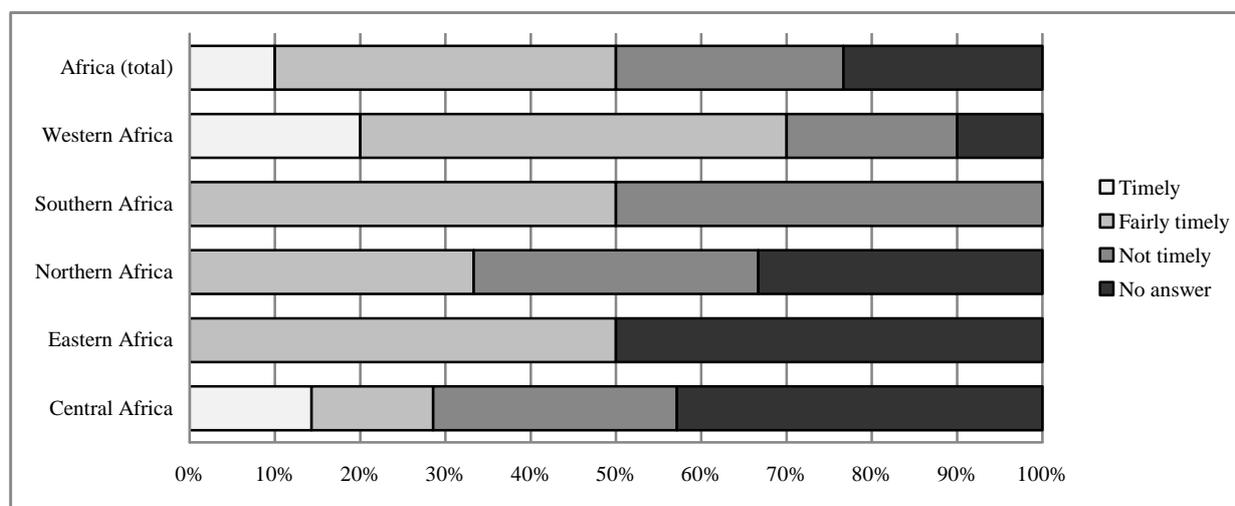


46. Half the reporting countries consider bilateral assistance timely or fairly timely. Central African countries are least satisfied and Western African countries most satisfied.

Table 22
Rating of timeliness of bilateral assistance received (Africa)

	<i>Central Africa</i>	<i>Eastern Africa</i>	<i>Northern Africa</i>	<i>Southern Africa</i>	<i>Western Africa</i>	Africa (total)
Timely	1	0	0	0	2	3
Fairly timely	1	2	1	3	5	12
Not timely	2	0	1	3	2	8
No answer	3	2	1	0	1	7

Figure 13
Rating of timeliness of bilateral assistance received (Africa)

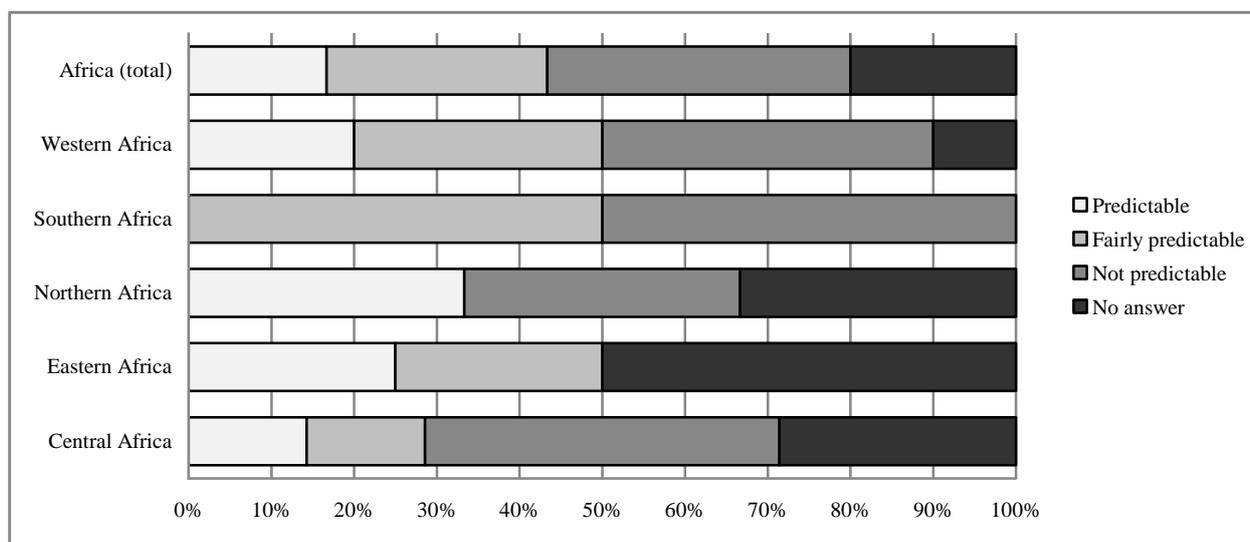


47. Thirteen out of 30 reporting countries are more or less satisfied with the predictability of bilateral assistance received. Central African countries are least satisfied with predictability. In other subregions, levels are more or less similar.

Table 23
Rating of predictability of bilateral assistance received (Africa)

	<i>Central Africa</i>	<i>Eastern Africa</i>	<i>Northern Africa</i>	<i>Southern Africa</i>	<i>Western Africa</i>	<i>Africa (total)</i>
Predictable	1	1	1	0	2	5
Fairly predictable	1	1	0	3	3	8
Not predictable	3	0	1	3	4	11
No answer	2	2	1	0	1	6

Figure 14
Rating of predictability of bilateral assistance received (Africa)



b. *Asia*

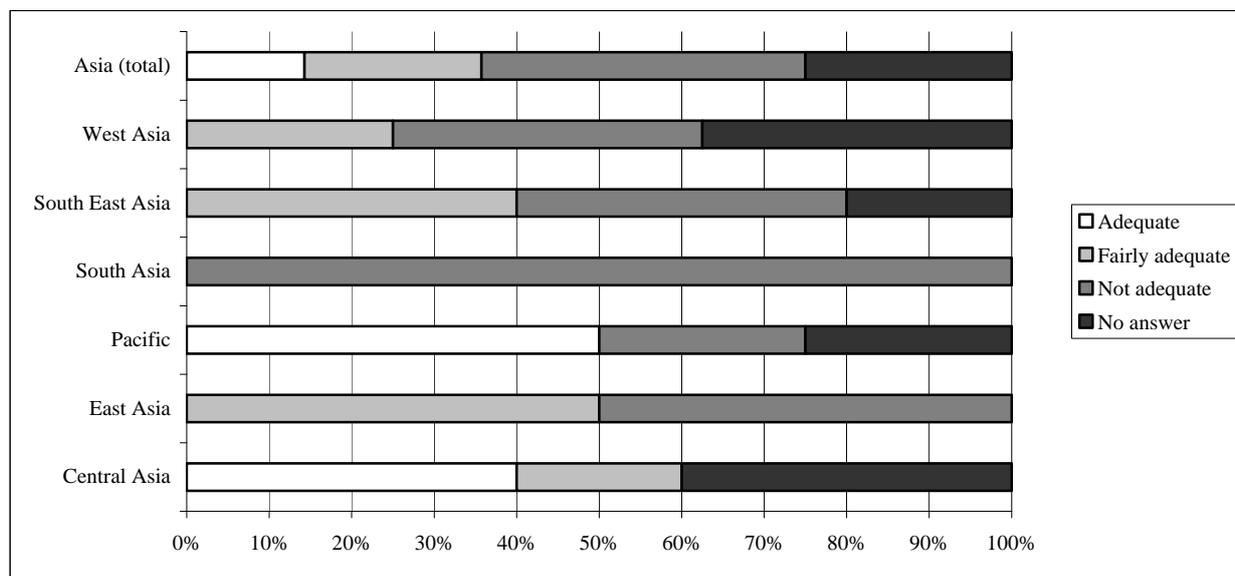
48. Approximately one third of all reporting countries stated that they were satisfied with the adequacy and timeliness of assistance received. The ratings are somewhat lower for the level of predictability. As in Africa, more than a quarter of all reporting countries did not answer this question. The level of full satisfaction with adequacy and timeliness is very low – approximately 10 per cent. Only one country is fully satisfied with the level of predictability.

49. Approximately the same number of countries are satisfied with the adequacy of the assistance as are not.

Table 24
Rating of adequacy of bilateral assistance received (Asia)

	Central Asia	East Asia	Pacific	South Asia	South East Asia	West Asia	Asia (total)
Adequate	2	0	2	0	0	0	4
Fairly adequate	1	1	0	0	2	2	6
Not adequate	0	1	1	4	2	3	11
No answer	2	0	1	0	1	3	7

Figure 15
Rating of adequacy of bilateral assistance received (Asia)

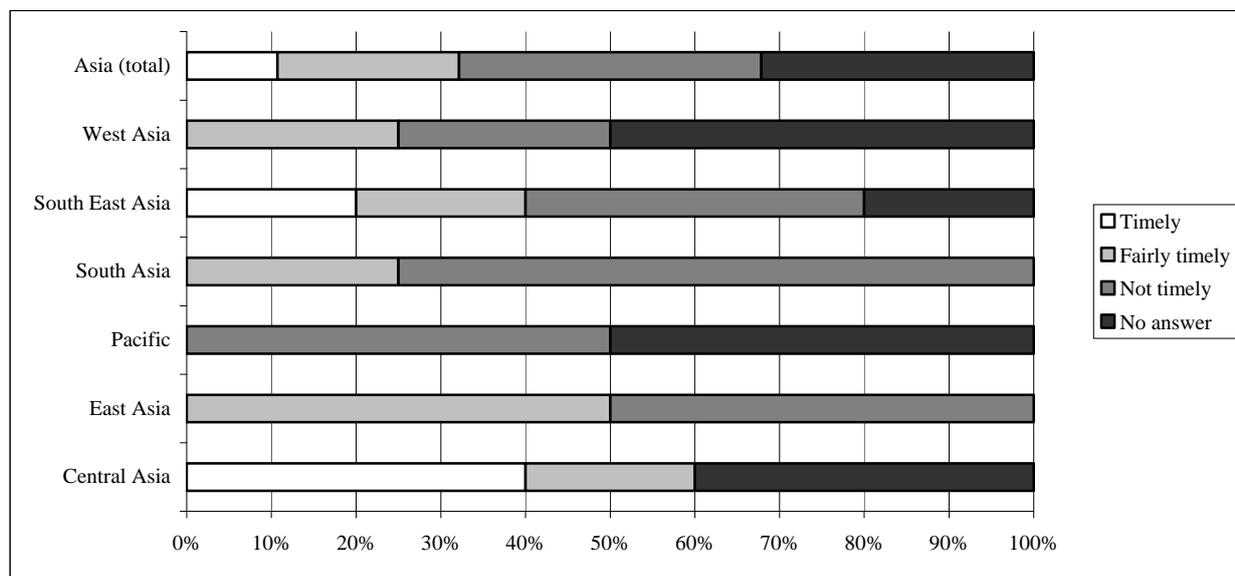


50. The ratings for timeliness are similar to those for adequacy. Central Asian countries are again most satisfied, and no Pacific country was satisfied with the timeliness of bilateral assistance.

Table 25
Rating of timeliness of bilateral assistance received (Asia)

	<i>Central Asia</i>	<i>East Asia</i>	<i>Pacific</i>	<i>South Asia</i>	<i>South East Asia</i>	<i>West Asia</i>	<i>Asia (total)</i>
Timely	2	0	0	0	1	0	3
Fairly timely	1	1	0	1	1	2	6
Not timely	0	1	2	3	2	2	10
No answer	2	0	2	0	1	4	9

Figure 16
Rating of timeliness of bilateral assistance received (Asia)

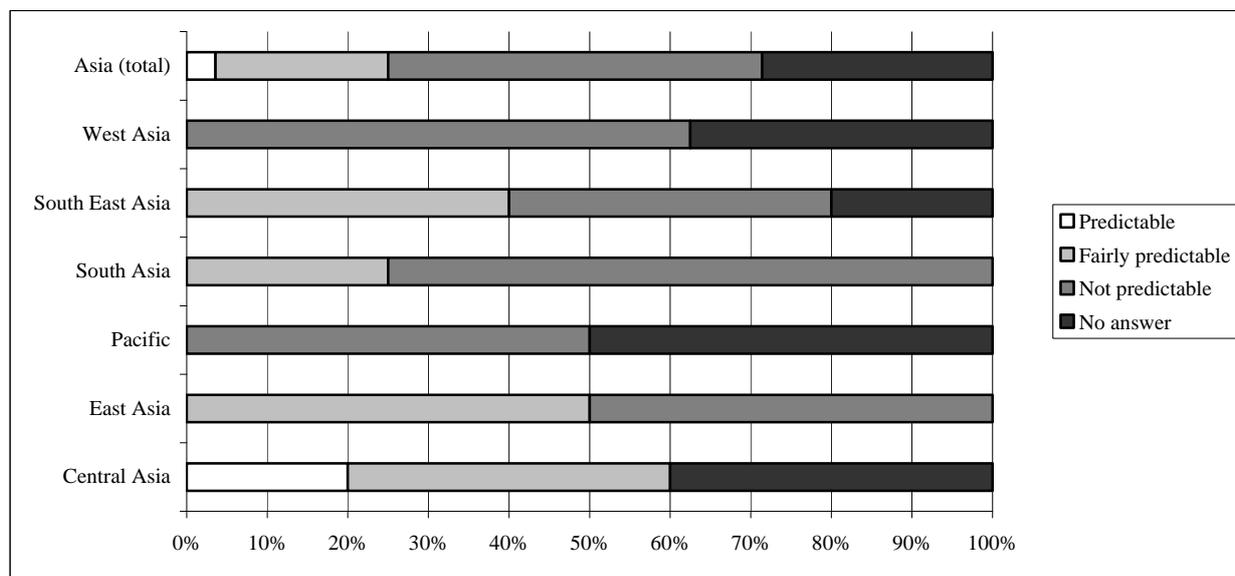


51. The ratings for predictability are very low. No West Asian or Pacific country was satisfied with the predictability of bilateral assistance, while Central Asian countries were again most satisfied.

Table 26
Rating of predictability of bilateral assistance received (Asia)

	Central Asia	East Asia	Pacific	South Asia	South East Asia	West Asia	Asia (total)
Predictable	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Fairly predictable	2	1	0	1	2	0	6
Not predictable	0	1	2	3	2	5	13
No answer	2	0	2	0	1	3	8

Figure 17
Rating of predictability of bilateral assistance received (Asia)



c. *Latin America and the Caribbean*

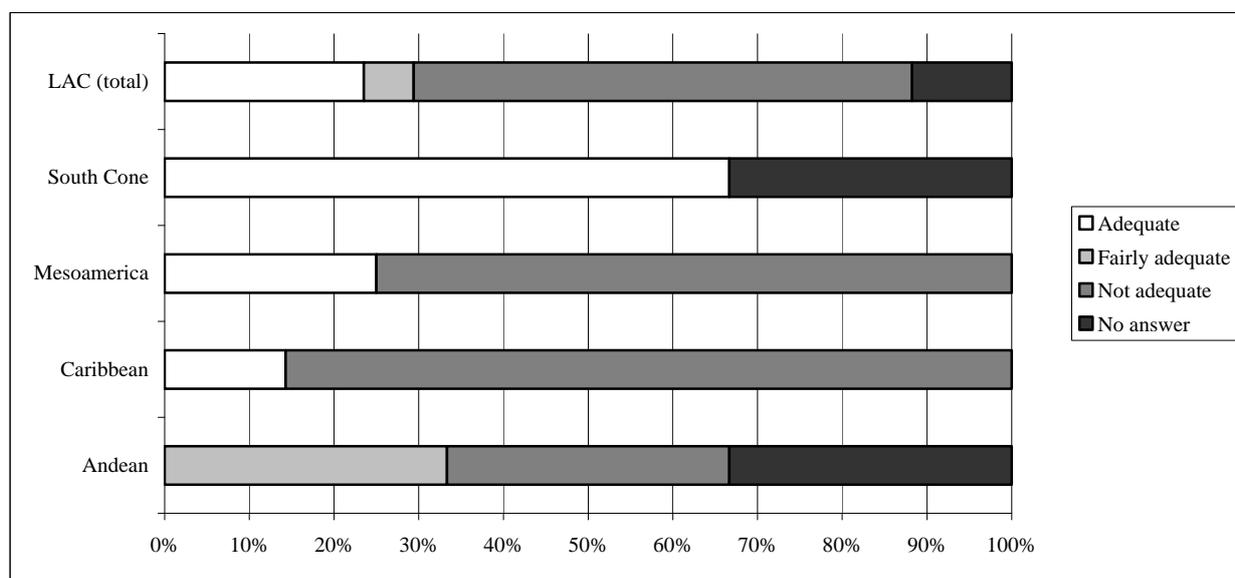
52. In general, the level of satisfaction with bilateral assistance in LAC is very low. The majority of reporting countries consider bilateral assistance not adequate, not timely and not predictable.

53. Ten out of 17 reporting countries consider bilateral assistance inadequate. The level of satisfaction is lowest in the Caribbean and highest in the South Cone.

Table 27
Rating of adequacy of bilateral assistance received (LAC)

	<i>Andean</i>	<i>Caribbean</i>	<i>Mesoamerica</i>	<i>South Cone</i>	<i>LAC (total)</i>
Adequate	0	1	1	2	4
Fairly adequate	1	0	0	0	1
Not adequate	1	6	3	0	10
No answer	1	0	0	1	2

Figure 18
Rating of adequacy of bilateral assistance received (LAC)

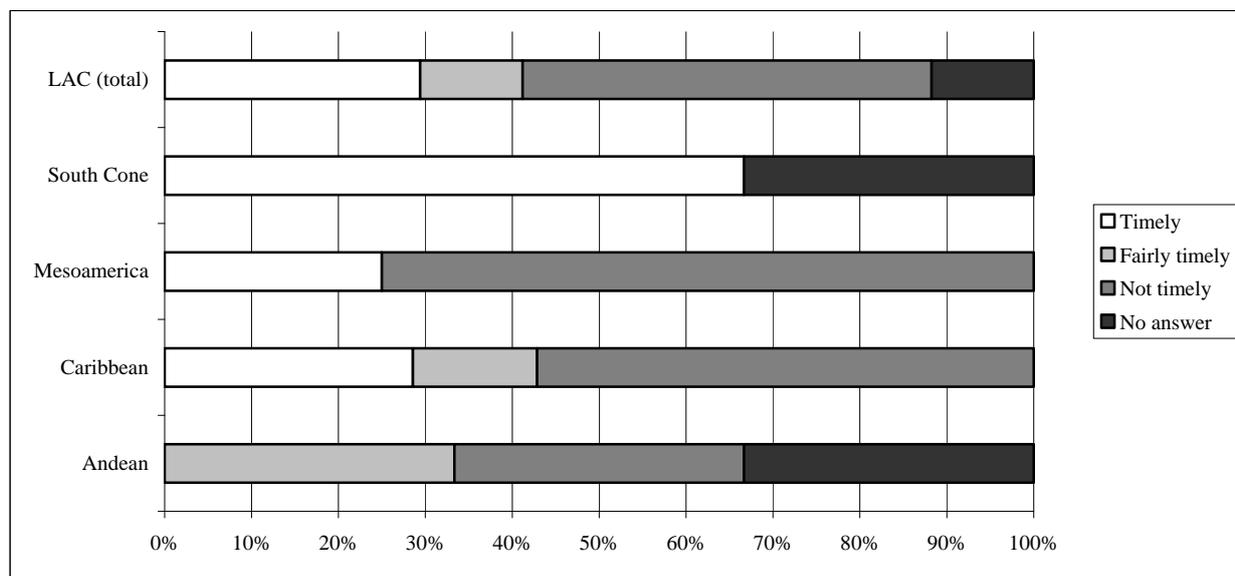


54. Seven out of 17 reporting countries consider bilateral assistance timely. The level of satisfaction is highest in the South Cone and lowest in Mesoamerica.

Table 28
Rating of timeliness of bilateral assistance received (LAC)

	<i>Andean</i>	<i>Caribbean</i>	<i>Mesoamerica</i>	<i>South Cone</i>	<i>LAC (total)</i>
Timely	0	2	1	2	5
Fairly timely	1	1	0	0	2
Not timely	1	4	3	0	8
No answer	1	0	0	1	2

Figure 19
Rating of timeliness of bilateral assistance received (LAC)

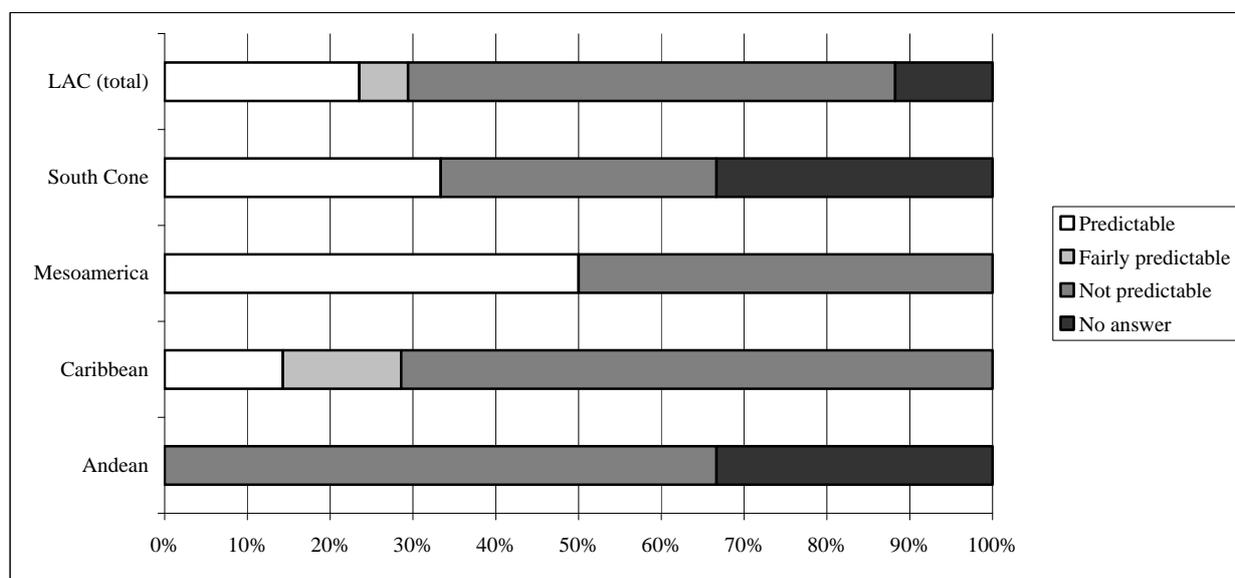


55. Five out of 17 reporting countries consider bilateral assistance predictable. The Mesoamerican countries are most satisfied with predictability while no Andean country was satisfied with it.

Table 29
Rating of predictability of bilateral assistance received (LAC)

	<i>Andean</i>	<i>Caribbean</i>	<i>Mesoamerica</i>	<i>South Cone</i>	<i>LAC (total)</i>
Predictable	0	1	2	1	4
Fairly predictable	0	1	0	0	1
Not predictable	2	5	2	1	10
No answer	1	0	0	1	2

Figure 20
Rating of predictability of bilateral assistance received (LAC)



d. *Northern Mediterranean*

56. Only two countries answered this question. One of them was mainly satisfied with all three features of the bilateral assistance and one not.

Table 30
Rating of predictability of bilateral assistance received (NMED)

	<i>NMED (total)</i>
Adequate	1
Fairly adequate	0
Not adequate	1
No answer	3
Timely	0
Fairly timely	1
Not timely	1
No answer	3
Predictable	0
Fairly predictable	1
Not predictable	1
No answer	3

e. *Central and Eastern Europe*

57. More than a half of reporting countries consider bilateral assistance adequate and predictable and two thirds consider it timely. This makes CEE the most satisfied region with regard to bilateral assistance to combat DLDD.

Table 31
Rating of predictability of bilateral assistance received (CEE)

	<i>CEE (total)</i>
Adequate	4
Fairly adequate	1
Not adequate	4
No answer	0
Timely	3
Fairly timely	3
Not timely	2
No answer	1
Predictable	3
Fairly predictable	2
Not predictable	3
No answer	1

2. **Qualitative assessment**

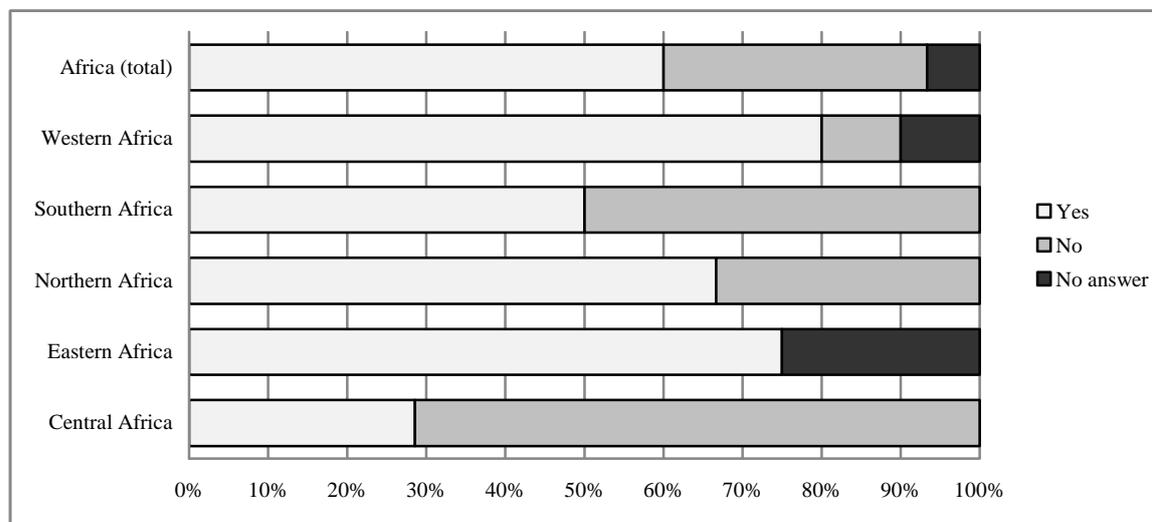
a. *Africa*

58. Eighteen countries (or 60 per cent of reporting countries) reported that they received assistance in raising resources from bilateral donors. Western Africa was the most supported subregion and Central Africa the least.

Table 32
Assistance in raising resources from bilateral donors (Africa)

	<i>Central Africa</i>	<i>Eastern Africa</i>	<i>Northern Africa</i>	<i>Southern Africa</i>	<i>Western Africa</i>	<i>Africa (total)</i>
Yes	2	3	2	3	8	18
No	5	0	1	3	1	10
No answer	0	1	0	0	1	2

Figure 21
Assistance in raising resources from bilateral donors (Africa)



59. The GEF and other multilateral agencies were the main supporters in raising resources from bilateral sources. Nearly half of all reporting African countries received support from these institutions. Other institutions like the UNCCD secretariat, the GM and bilateral partners were equally supportive of African country Parties.

Table 33
Assistance in raising resources from bilateral donors, by institution (Africa)

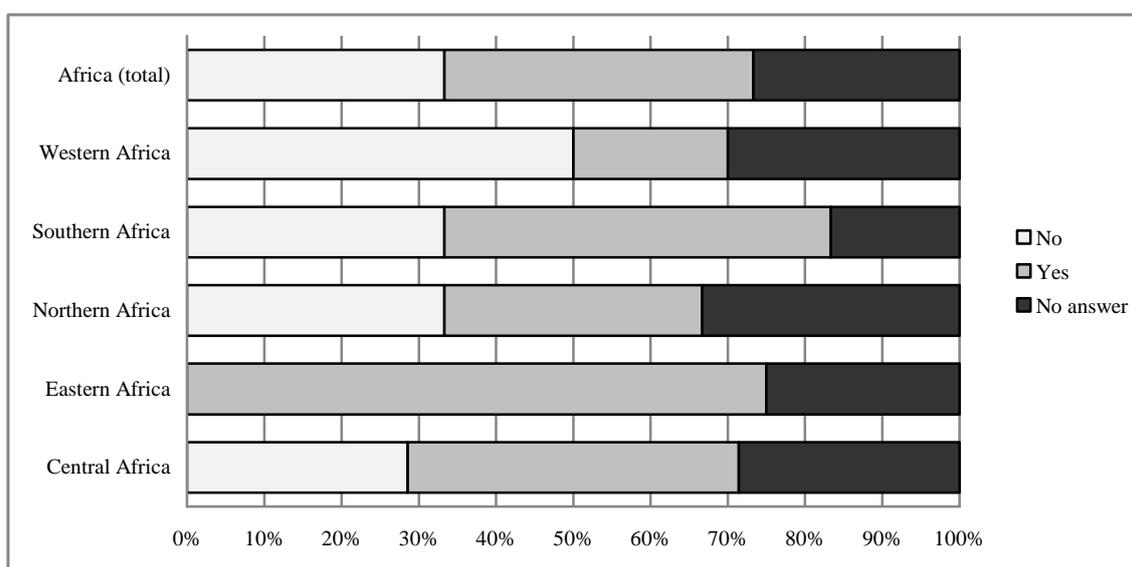
<i>Subregion</i>	<i>Bilateral</i>	<i>GEF</i>	<i>GM</i>	<i>Multilateral</i>	<i>UNCCD secretariat</i>	<i>Other</i>
Central Africa	0	2	0	1	2	0
Eastern Africa	1	2	1	1	1	1
Northern Africa	0	1	2	1	0	0
Southern Africa	2	2	3	3	1	0
Western Africa	5	7	3	6	5	1
Africa (total)	8	14	9	12	9	2

60. It is worth noting that, despite the relatively low level of satisfaction with the adequacy, timeliness and predictability of bilateral assistance, the number of countries that reported constraints in implementing the Convention is only slightly higher than the number of countries that did not report such constraints.

Table 34
Constraints in planning and implementation with respect to UNCCD based on the level of adequacy, timeliness and predictability of bilateral assistance (Africa)

<i>Subregion</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>No answer</i>
Central Africa	3	2	2
Eastern Africa	3	0	1
Northern Africa	1	1	1
Southern Africa	3	2	1
Western Africa	2	5	3
Africa (total)	12	10	8

Figure 22
Constraints in planning and implementation with respect to UNCCD based on the level of adequacy, timeliness and predictability of bilateral assistance (Africa)



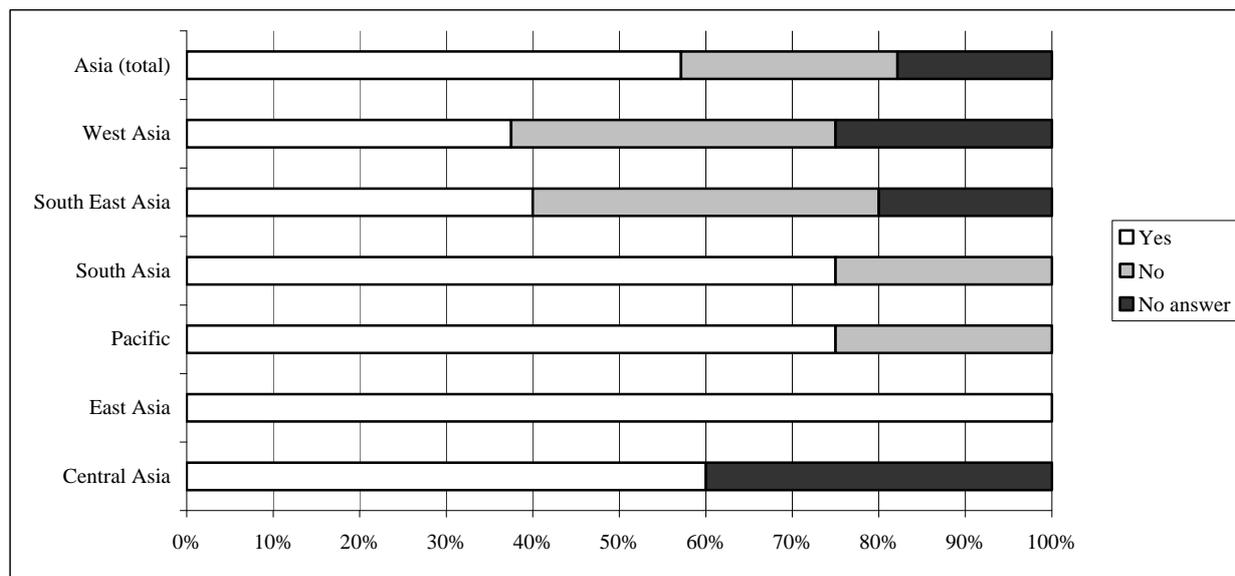
b. *Asia*

61. Sixteen out of 28 countries (or 57 per cent) reported having received support in raising bilateral funds. The level of support was highest in East Asia and lowest in West Asia.

Table 35
Assistance in raising resources from bilateral donors (Asia)

	<i>Central Asia</i>	<i>East Asia</i>	<i>Pacific</i>	<i>South Asia</i>	<i>South East Asia</i>	<i>West Asia</i>	<i>Asia (total)</i>
Yes	3	2	3	3	2	3	16
No	0	0	1	1	2	3	7
No answer	2	0	0	0	1	2	5

Figure 23
Assistance in raising resources from bilateral donors (Asia)



62. In terms of organizations providing support, multilateral organizations provided support to the highest number of countries, followed by the GEF and the bilateral organizations. The secretariat and the GM provided support to the lowest, but equal number of countries.

Table 36
Assistance in raising resources from bilateral donors, by institution (Asia)

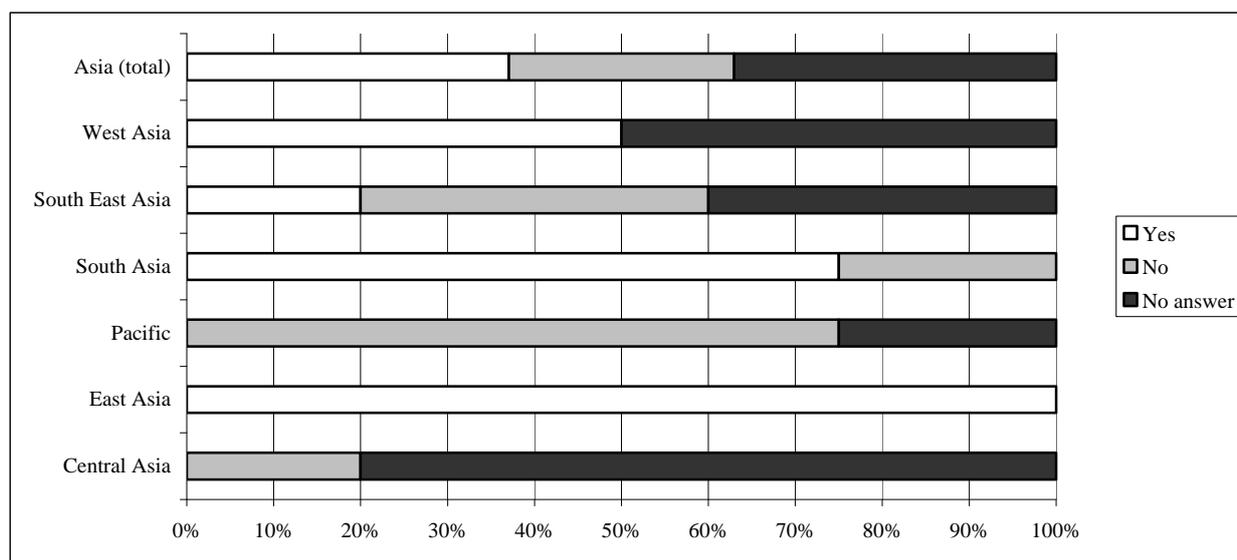
<i>Subregion</i>	<i>Bilateral</i>	<i>GEF</i>	<i>GM</i>	<i>Multilateral</i>	<i>UNCCD secretariat</i>	<i>Other</i>
Central Asia	3	3	1	3	1	1
East Asia	2	1	0	2	1	1
Pacific	1	3	0	2	1	0
South Asia	1	2	0	3	0	1
South East Asia	0	0	1	2	0	0
West Asia	0	2	2	1	1	0
Asia (total)	7	11	4	13	4	3

63. As in Africa, the number of countries that experience constraints in planning and implementing the Convention is not much higher than the number of countries that do not experience constraints, in spite of the relatively low level of satisfaction with bilateral assistance.

Table 37
Constraints in planning and implementation with respect to UNCCD based on the level of adequacy, timeliness and predictability of bilateral assistance (Asia)

<i>Subregion</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>No answer</i>
Central Asia	0	1	4
East Asia	2	0	0
Pacific	0	3	1
South Asia	3	1	0
South East Asia	1	2	2
West Asia	4	0	4
Asia (total)	10	7	11

Figure 24
Constraints in planning and implementation with respect to UNCCD based on the level of adequacy, timeliness and predictability of bilateral assistance (Asia)



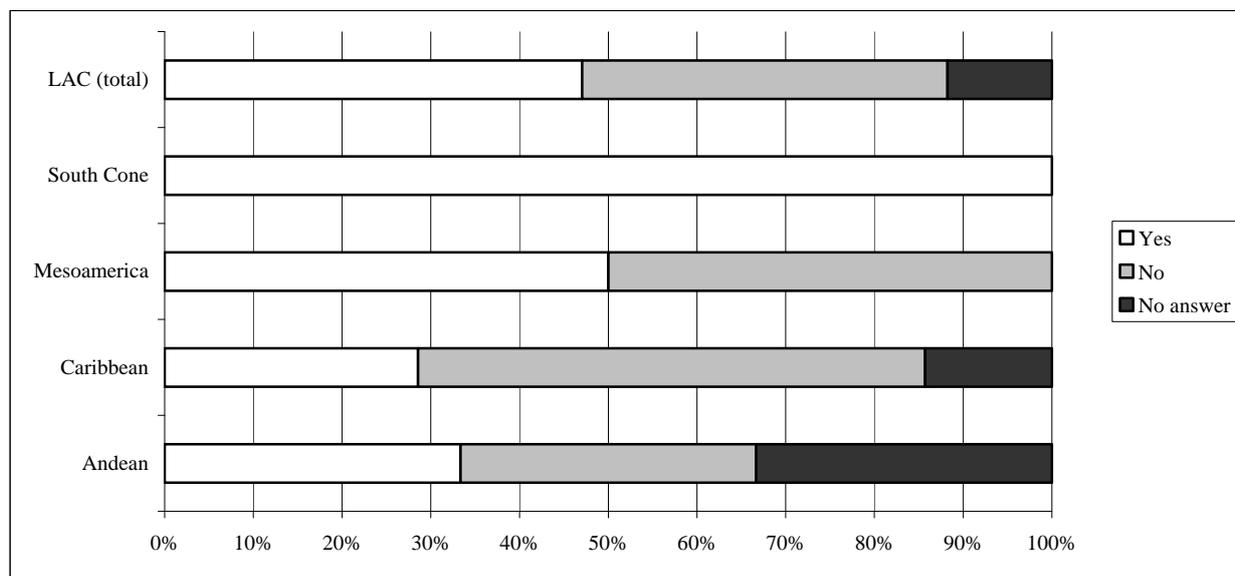
c. *Latin America and the Caribbean*

64. Eight out of 17 reporting LAC countries (or 47 per cent) received support, and 7 did not. Two countries did not respond. All South Cone countries were supported while the Caribbean was the least supported subregion.

Table 38
Assistance in raising resources from bilateral donors (LAC)

	<i>Andean</i>	<i>Caribbean</i>	<i>Mesoamerica</i>	<i>South Cone</i>	<i>LAC (total)</i>
Yes	1	2	2	3	8
No	1	4	2	0	7
No answer	1	1	0	0	2

Figure 25
Assistance in raising resources from bilateral donors (LAC)



65. The pattern of support in LAC is quite different from those in Africa and Asia: here, the GM is the main provider of support, followed by multilateral institutions, the GEF and bilateral partners. No country reported being supported by the UNCCD secretariat.

Table 39
Assistance in raising resources from bilateral donors, by institution (LAC)

Subregion	Bilateral	GEF	GM	Multilateral	UNCCD secretariat	Other
Andean	0	0	1	0	0	0
Caribbean	1	2	1	2	0	1
Mesoamerica	1	0	2	1	0	1
South Cone	2	2	2	2	0	0
LAC (total)	4	4	6	5	0	2

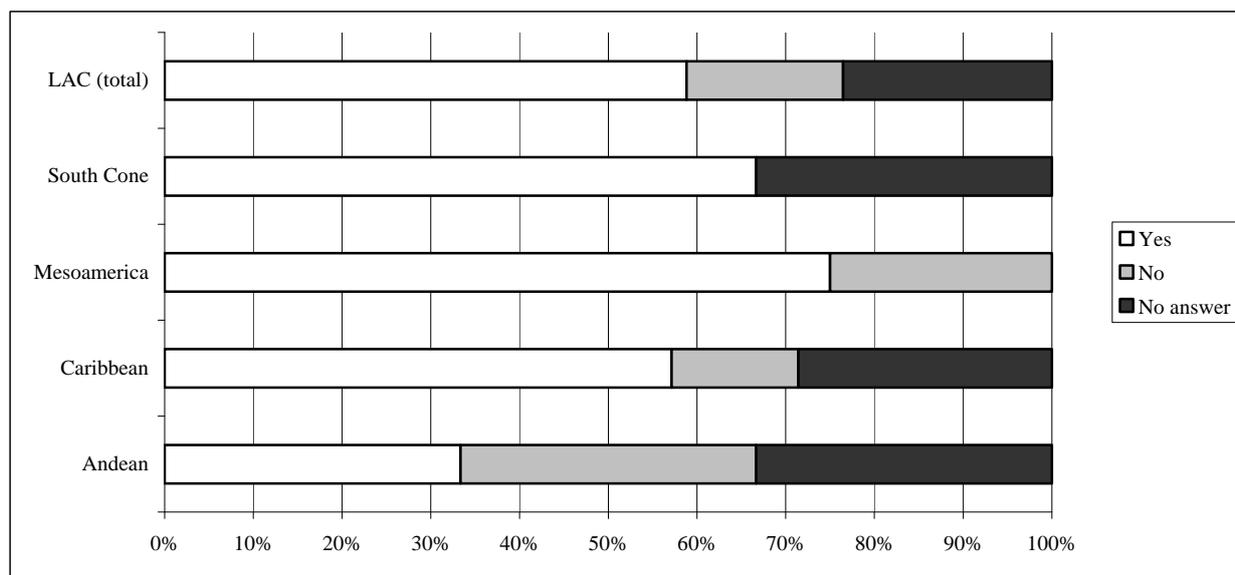
66. Contrary to Africa and Asia, LAC countries overwhelmingly experienced constraints in planning and implementation. This is consistent with the low level of their satisfaction with the adequacy, timeliness and predictability of bilateral assistance.

Table 40
Constraints in planning and implementation with respect to UNCCD based on the level of adequacy, timeliness and predictability of bilateral assistance (LAC)

Subregion	Yes	No	No answer
Andean	1	1	1
Caribbean	4	1	2
Mesoamerica	3	1	0

<i>Subregion</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>No answer</i>
South Cone	2	0	1
LAC (total)	10	3	4

Figure 26
Constraints in planning and implementation with respect to UNCCD based on the level of adequacy, timeliness and predictability of bilateral assistance (LAC)



d. *Northern Mediterranean*

67. Only two countries responded to this question and both received support. One country received support from the GEF, as well as bilateral and multilateral assistance. The other received other types of assistance. Neither countries experience constraints in planning and implementation with respect to UNCCD.

Table 41
Assistance in raising resources from bilateral donors (NMED)

	<i>NMED (total)</i>
Yes	2
No	0
No answer	3

Table 42
Assistance in raising resources from bilateral donors, by institution (NMED)

<i>Region</i>	<i>Bilateral</i>	<i>GEF</i>	<i>GM</i>	<i>Multilateral</i>	<i>secretariat</i>	<i>Other</i>
NMED (total)	1	1	0	1	0	1

Table 43
Constraints in planning and implementation with respect to UNCCD based on the level of adequacy, timeliness and predictability of bilateral assistance (NMED)

<i>Region</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>No answer</i>
NMED (total)	0	2	3

e. *Central and Eastern Europe*

68. Four countries received support and five did not. The GEF supported three countries, while the UNCCD secretariat, bilateral partners, multilateral partners and other institutions supported one country each.

69. Reporting CEE Parties are more negative than positive in evaluating the financial support provided by developed countries.

Table 44
Assistance in raising resources from bilateral donors (CEE)

	<i>CEE (total)</i>
Yes	4
No	5
No answer	0

Table 45
Assistance in raising resources from bilateral donors, by institution (CEE)

<i>Region</i>	<i>Bilateral</i>	<i>GEF</i>	<i>GM</i>	<i>Multilateral</i>	<i>secretariat</i>	<i>Other</i>
CEE (total)	1	3	0	1	1	1

Table 46
Constraints in planning and implementation with respect to UNCCD based on the level of adequacy, timeliness and predictability of bilateral assistance (CEE)

<i>Region</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>No answer</i>
CEE (total)	4	2	3

V. Performance indicator CONS-O-17 for outcome 5.3

Number of DLDD-related project proposals successfully submitted for financing to international financial institutions, facilities and funds, including the GEF.

(See CONS-O-17 in decision 13/COP.9, annex III.)

A. Global analysis

1. Number of project proposals submitted (pipeline) and ongoing

70. Nearly 650 projects financed by international financial institutions, facilities and funds were ongoing in the reporting period and nearly 300 projects were in the pipeline. Although Africa had the largest number of projects, it did not attract the largest amount of financial resources; for instance, CEE attracted more financial support with fewer projects (and a smaller number of countries). Asia is clearly the region with the largest amount of finance raised: one country alone (China) raised nearly 80 per cent of all funds globally. In other regions too (Africa, CEE) there was one country that raised a very large proportion of all the funds within its region. As a result, this data needs to be regarded with some caution.

71. It is interesting, however, to compare these figures with the figures provided by developed country Parties (see chapter III above) and the GEF (see chapter V, section C below). Even if the figures from the few countries that reported very high amounts raised by their projects are taken out, it remains evident that multilateral institutions are by far the most significant partners of affected country Parties as far as financing of DLDD-related projects is concerned. This is consistent with the information provided in other indicators, where multilateral partners were shown to be the most important supporters of the efforts of affected country Parties to combat DLDD.

Table 47

Number of project proposals submitted (pipeline) and ongoing (global)

<i>Region</i>	<i>Submitted</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Total amount of ongoing projects (Million USD)</i>
Africa	149	274	1 140.729
Asia	46	172	24 417.150
LAC	56	142	732.436
NMED	18	13	15.102
CEE	26	44	1 735.772
Global (total)	295	645	28 041.189

Figure 27
Number of project proposals submitted (pipeline) and ongoing (global)

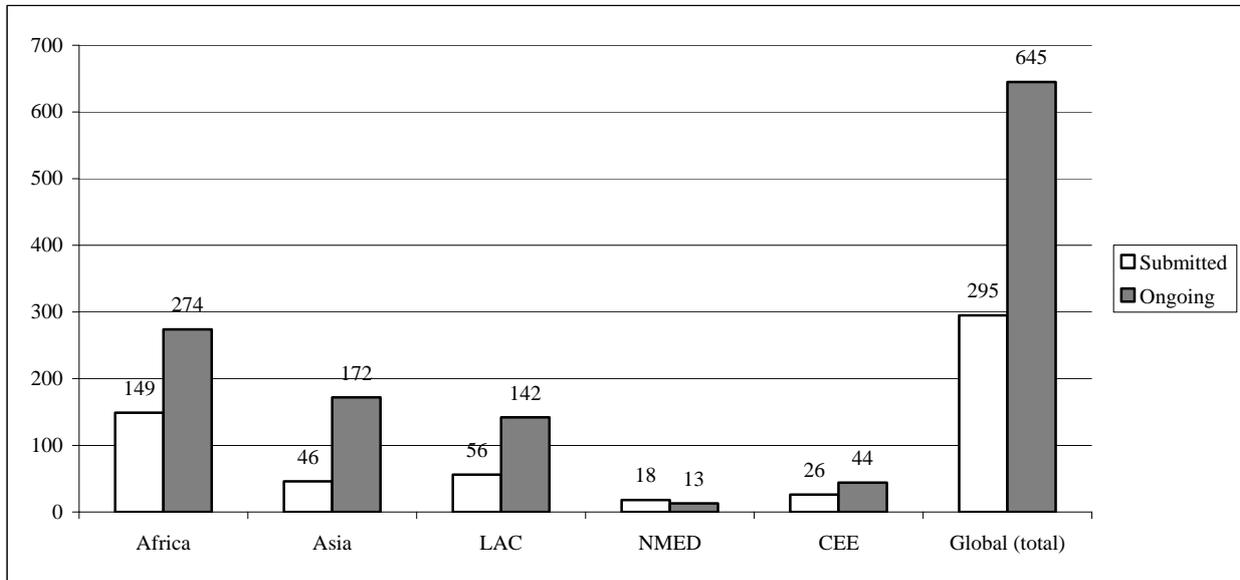
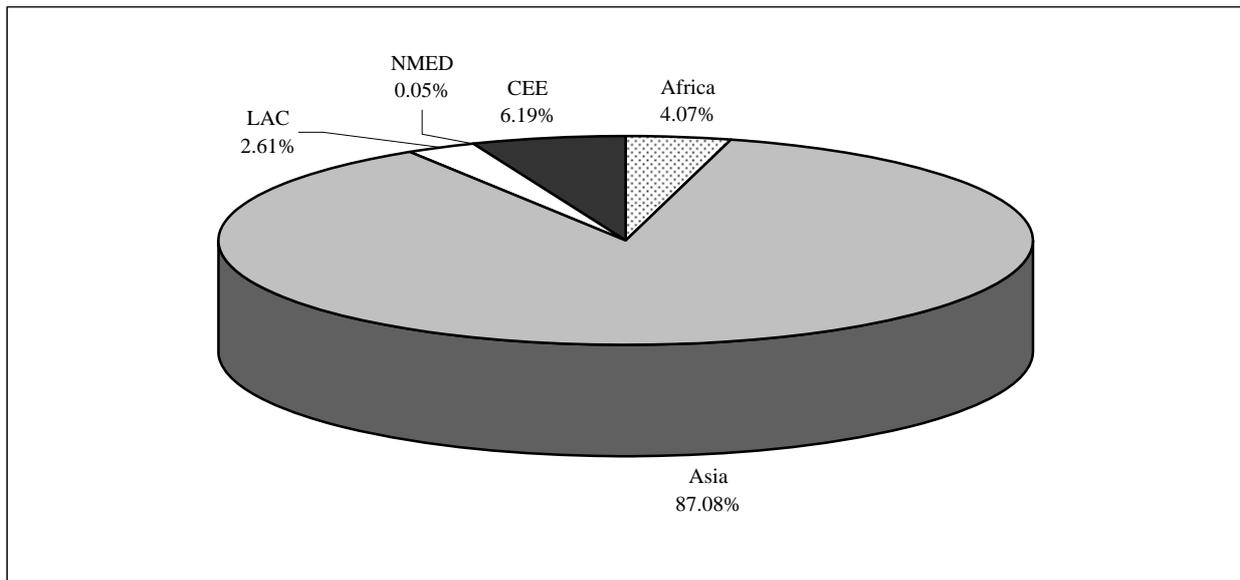


Figure 28
Percentage of amounts raised (global)



2. National contribution to the target

A steady growth in the number of DLDD-related successfully submitted project proposals is recorded along the implementation period of The Strategy.

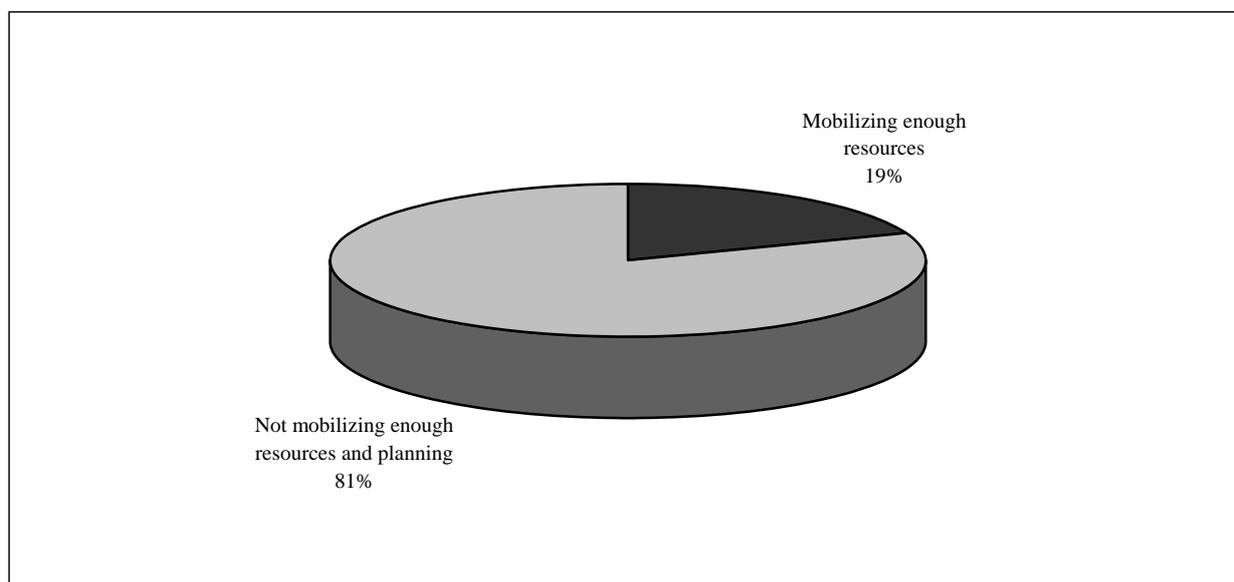
(See decision 13/COP.9, annex III, performance indicator CONS-O-17, target.)

72. The current status of achievement of this target cannot be properly discussed after only one reporting cycle, because the number of projects is reported upon for the entire biennium. After the next reporting cycle, it will become clear whether there is growth in the number of successfully submitted project proposals or not. However, it is very encouraging that all countries that considered their mobilized resources as insufficient (approximately 80 per cent of all countries that answered this question) plan to increase their efforts in mobilizing resources from multilateral sources. This should result in increasing numbers of project proposals in the coming years.

Table 48
Status and plans on mobilization of resources (global)

<i>Region</i>	<i>Mobilizing enough resources</i>	<i>Not mobilizing enough resources and planning to mobilize them</i>
Africa	6	21
Asia	5	18
LAC	1	12
NMED	0	3
CEE	2	5
Global (total)	14	59

Figure 29
Status and plans on mobilization of resources (global)



B. Affected country Parties (subregional and regional analysis)

1. Number of project proposals submitted (pipeline) and ongoing

a. Africa

73. There were 274 ongoing DLDD-related projects in Africa in the reporting period and an additional 149 in the pipeline. The majority of these projects were in West Africa – 62 per cent of ongoing projects, or an average of 21 projects per country and 76 per cent of projects submitted, with an average of 14 projects per country. The smallest number of projects was in Northern Africa.

74. The total amount of funds raised by 21 African countries is more than US\$ 1.1 billion, giving an average of US\$ 54.3 million per country.² Eastern Africa mobilized more than half of this total, due to a project worth nearly US\$ 500 million in Uganda. Western Africa, with the largest number of projects, mobilized just above one quarter of the total funds. Central Africa, although with a relatively large number of projects, mobilized just 2 per cent of funds in Africa.

Table 49

Number of project proposals submitted (pipeline) and ongoing (Africa)

<i>Subregion</i>	<i>Submitted</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Total amount of ongoing projects (US\$ million)</i>
Central Africa	20	31	17.637
Eastern Africa	7	19	587.208
Northern Africa	2	15	164.063
Southern Africa	7	40	55.644
Western Africa	113	169	316.177
Africa (total)	149	274	1 140.729

² One Western African country reported a negligibly low amount and one Southern African country reported an amount but without specifying the currency. While data from these two countries were considered for the calculation of number of projects, they were not taken into account for calculating total amounts mobilized.

Figure 30
Percentage of project proposals submitted (pipeline) and ongoing (Africa)

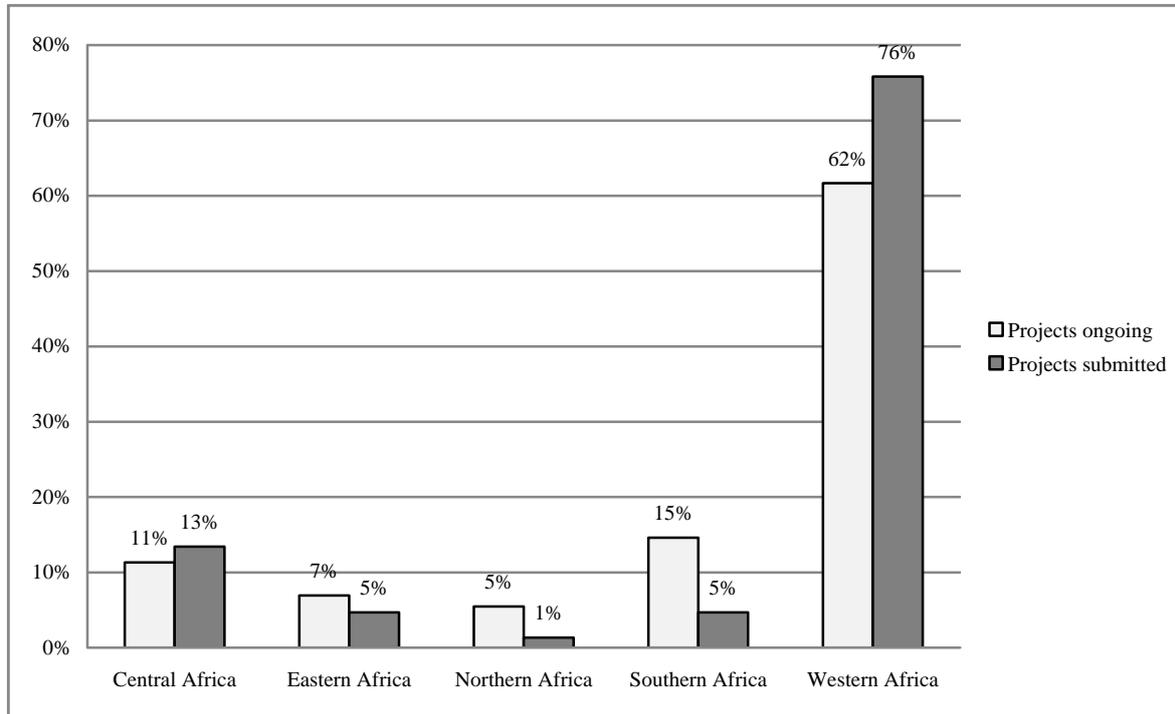
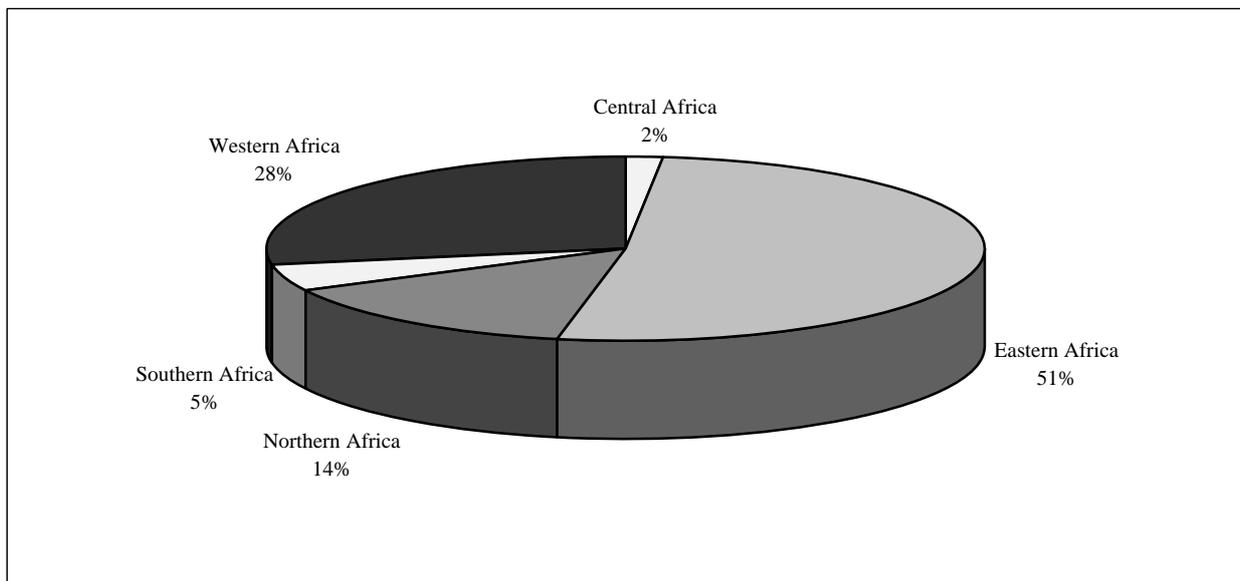


Figure 31
Percentage of amounts raised (Africa)



b. Asia

75. Twenty-one countries provided answers to this question.³ They provided information on 172 ongoing and 46 submitted projects. South East Asia and West Asia lead in both categories, while there were no submitted projects reported from the countries of South Asia. The Pacific subregion has the lowest proportion of ongoing projects.

76. The amount of funds raised for the ongoing projects was more than US\$ 24.4 billion.⁴ At subregional level, East Asia raised 90 per cent of the funds. Most of the funds were raised in China, followed by India and Viet Nam.

Table 50
Number of project proposals submitted (pipeline) and ongoing (Asia)

<i>Subregion</i>	<i>Submitted</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Total amount of ongoing projects (US\$ million)</i>
Central Asia	8	13	171.292
East Asia	4	21	21 978.167
Pacific	4	5	61.000
South Asia	0	39	986.801
South East Asia	15	46	993.532
West Asia	15	48	226.358
Asia (total)	46	172	24 417.150

³ One country reported more than 150,000 projects. As this seems unrealistic, data from this country were not taken into consideration for calculations.

⁴ One country reported zero amounts mobilized for its two ongoing projects, so for calculation of the total number of projects, those projects were included, but obviously could not be included in the calculation of the total amount raised. Another country did not state the currency used, hence its figures were taken out of the calculation of total resources.

Figure 32
Percentage of project proposals submitted (pipeline) and ongoing (Asia)

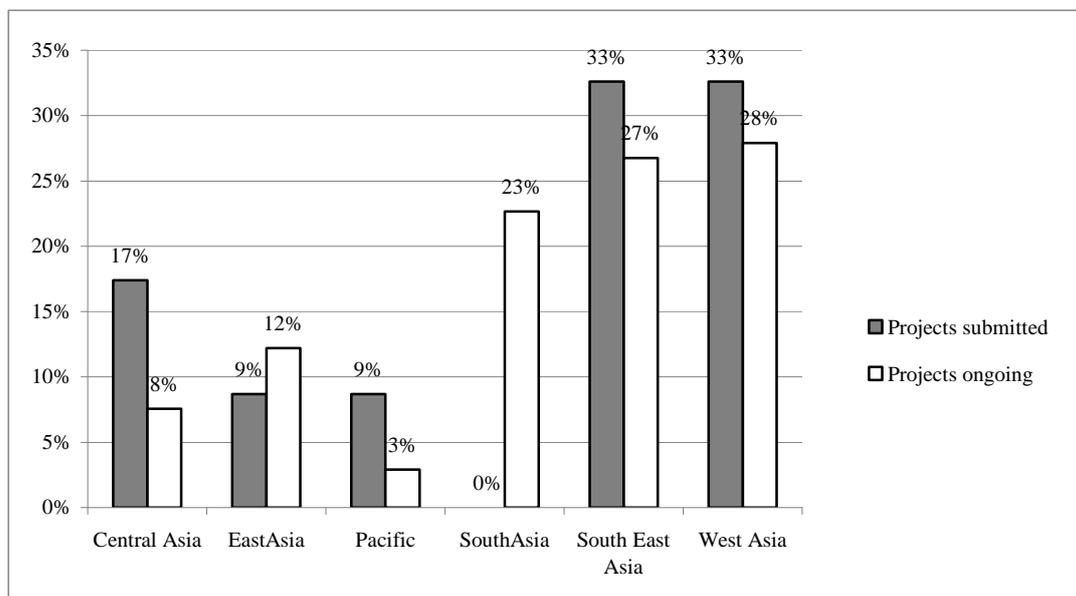
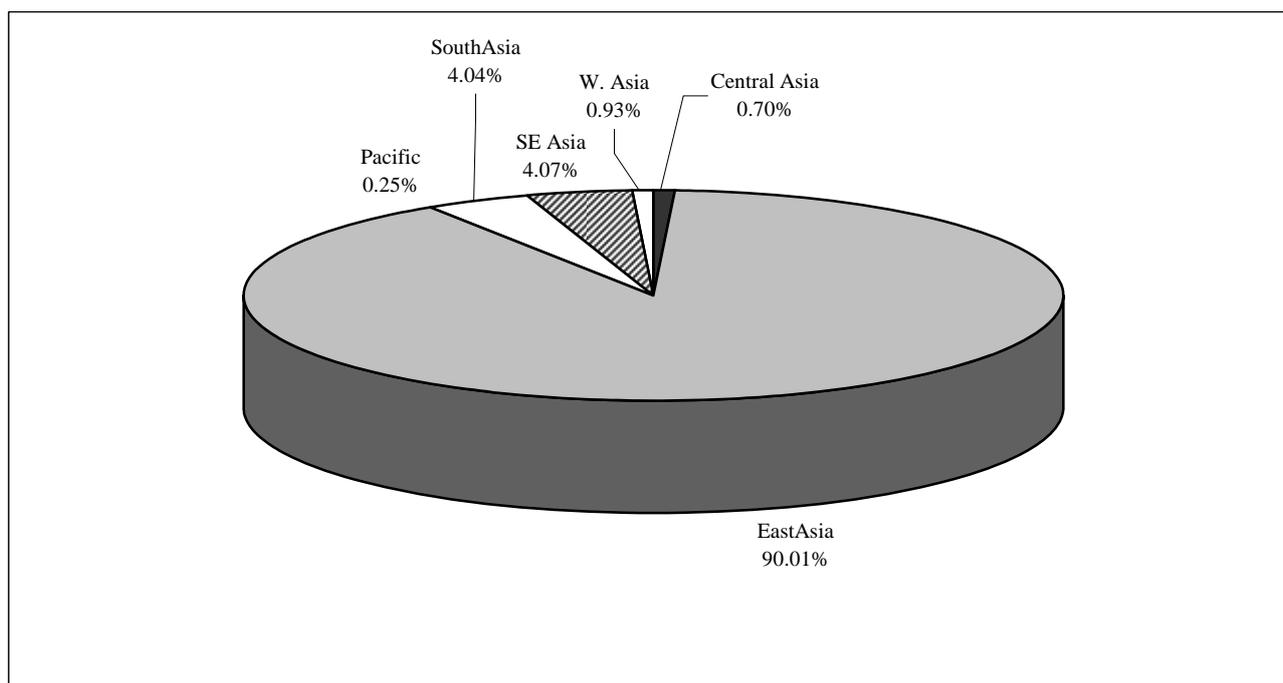


Figure 33
Percentage of amounts raised (Asia)



c. *Latin America and the Caribbean*

77. The region reported on 142 ongoing and 56 submitted projects. The Mesoamerican subregion accounts for more than half of all LAC projects submitted for financing and one

country alone (Honduras) accounts for all the projects submitted in the subregion. There is a very low number of submitted projects in the South Cone and in the Andean subregion (one and two respectively).

78. The amount of funds raised for ongoing projects is more than US\$ 732.4 million. At subregional level, the Andean Community raised 32 per cent of the funds, the Caribbean 22 per cent, Mesoamerica 29 per cent and the South Cone 17 per cent. Most of the funds raised in the Andean Community were in Peru, in the Caribbean in the Dominican Republic and in the South Cone in Argentina, each of them contributing more than 90 per cent of the funds raised in their subregions. This is in accordance with the high number of ongoing projects in these countries. In Mesoamerica, Mexico raised 80 per cent of the funds of the subregion, although Honduras was the country with the most ongoing projects.

Table 51
Number of project proposals submitted (pipeline) and ongoing (LAC)

<i>Subregion</i>	<i>Submitted</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Total amount of ongoing projects (US\$ million)</i>
Andean	2	35	226.165
Caribbean	22	13	162.90
Mesoamerica	31	64	215.96
South Cone	1	30	127.41
LAC (total)	56	142	732.435

Figure 34
Percentage of project proposals submitted (pipeline) and ongoing (LAC)

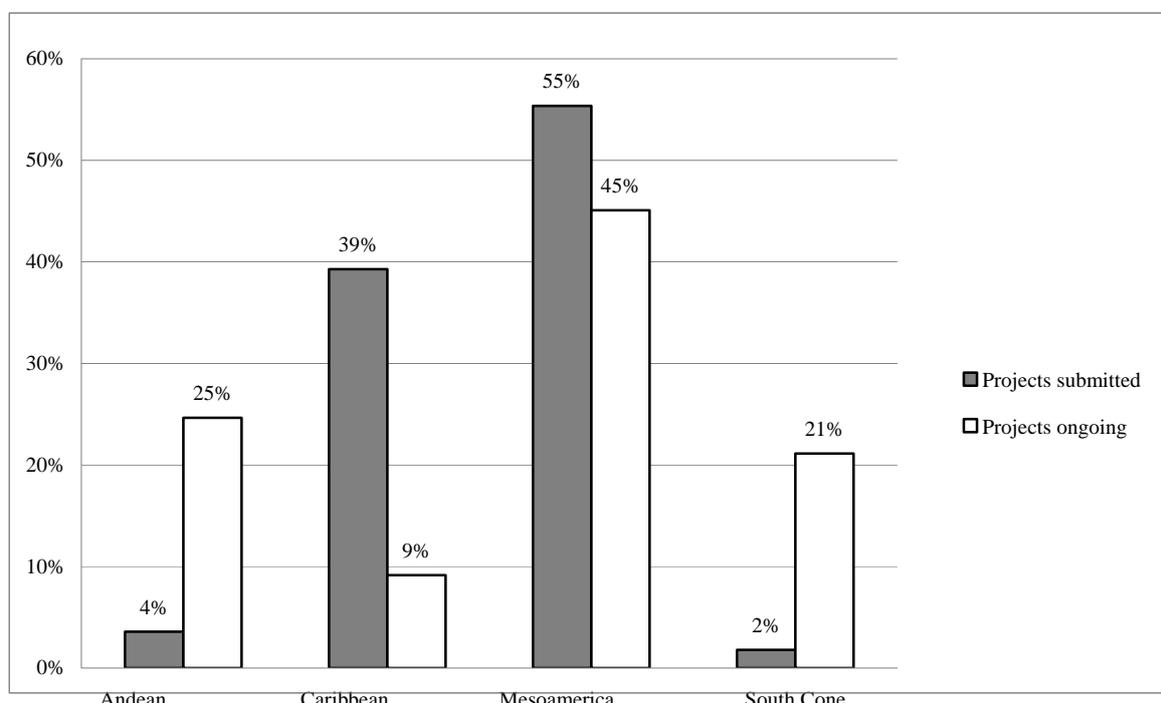
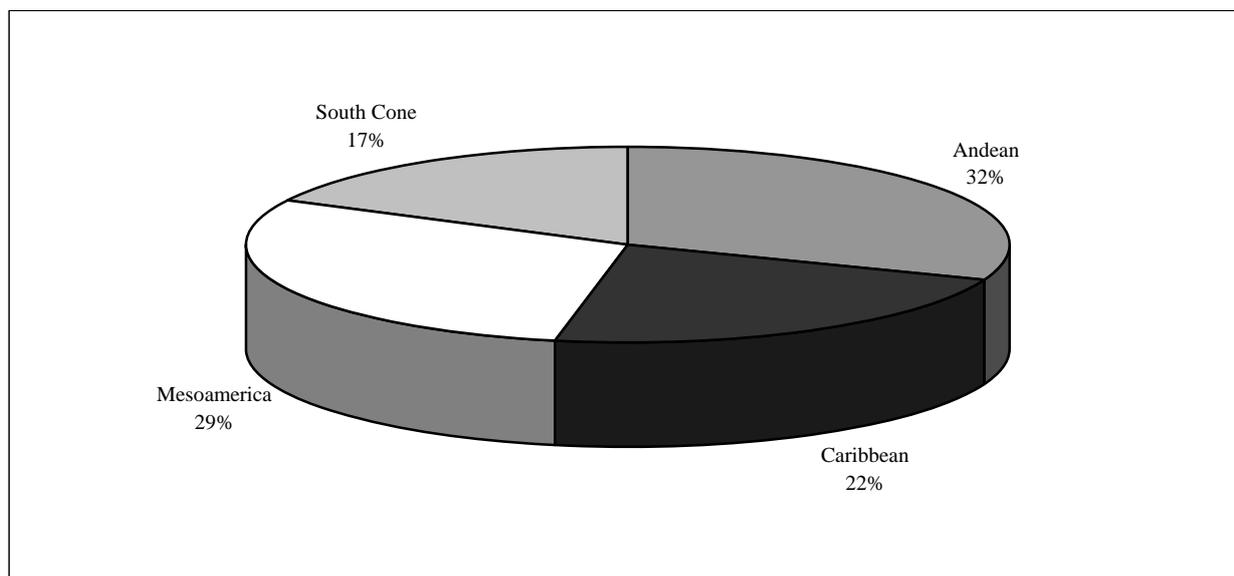


Figure 35
Percentage of amounts raised (Asia)



d. *Northern Mediterranean*

79. Only two countries responded to this indicator. These countries reported 13 ongoing and 18 submitted projects, and funding raised of more than US\$ 15 million .

Table 52

Number of project proposals submitted (pipeline) and ongoing (NMED)

<i>Region</i>	<i>Submitted</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Total amount of ongoing projects (US\$ million)</i>
NMED (total)	18	13	15 102

e. *Central and Eastern Europe*

80. Six out of nine reporting countries responded to this indicator. These countries reported 44 ongoing and 26 submitted projects. Armenia accounted for 73 per cent of all projects submitted. The reporting countries declared funds raised of more than US\$ 1.7 billion. Two thirds of that amount was raised by Romania.

Table 53

Number of project proposals submitted (pipeline) and ongoing (CEE)

<i>Region</i>	<i>Submitted</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Total amount of ongoing projects (Million USD)</i>
CEE (total)	26	44	1 735.772

2. National contribution to the target

A steady growth in the number of DLDD-related successfully submitted project proposals is recorded along the implementation period of The Strategy.

(See decision 13/COP.9, annex III, performance indicator CONS-O-17, target.)

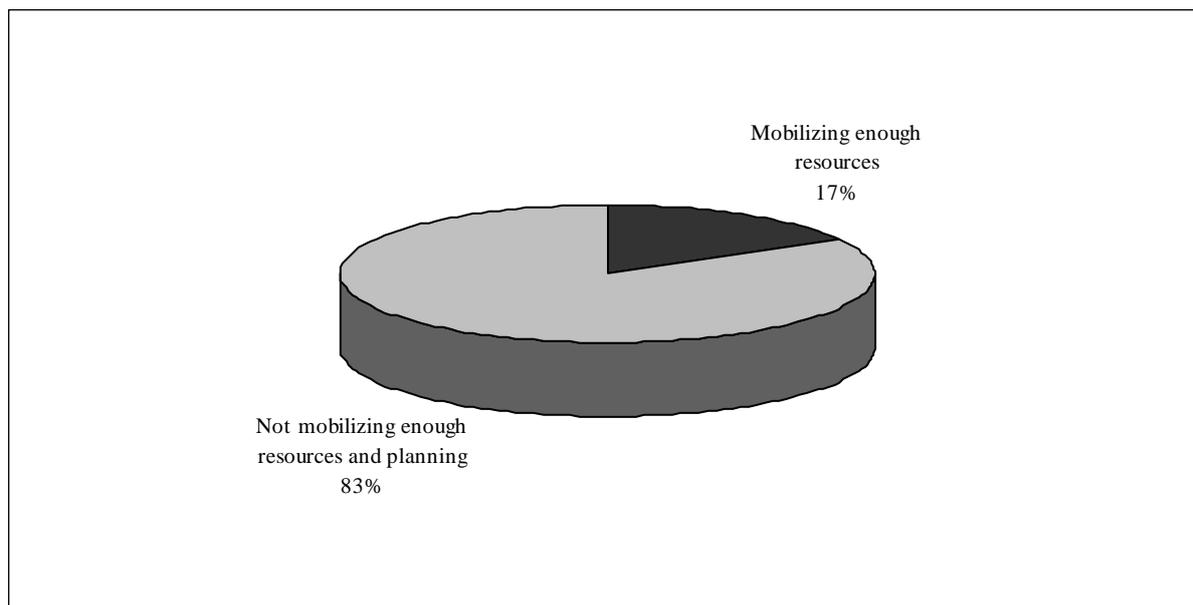
a. Africa

81. Only six African countries believe they were mobilizing enough resources from international financial institutions, facilities and funds through successfully submitted project proposals. All other countries (three did not respond) plan to increase their efforts in presenting project proposals to those institutions. No country reported that it was not planning to do so.

Table 54
Status and plans on mobilization of resources (Africa)

<i>Subregion</i>	<i>Mobilizing enough resources</i>	<i>Not mobilizing enough resources and planning to mobilize them</i>
Central Africa	1	5
Eastern Africa	1	3
Northern Africa	1	1
Southern Africa	1	5
Western Africa	2	7
Africa (total)	6	21

Figure 36
Status and plans on mobilization of resources (Africa)



b. Asia

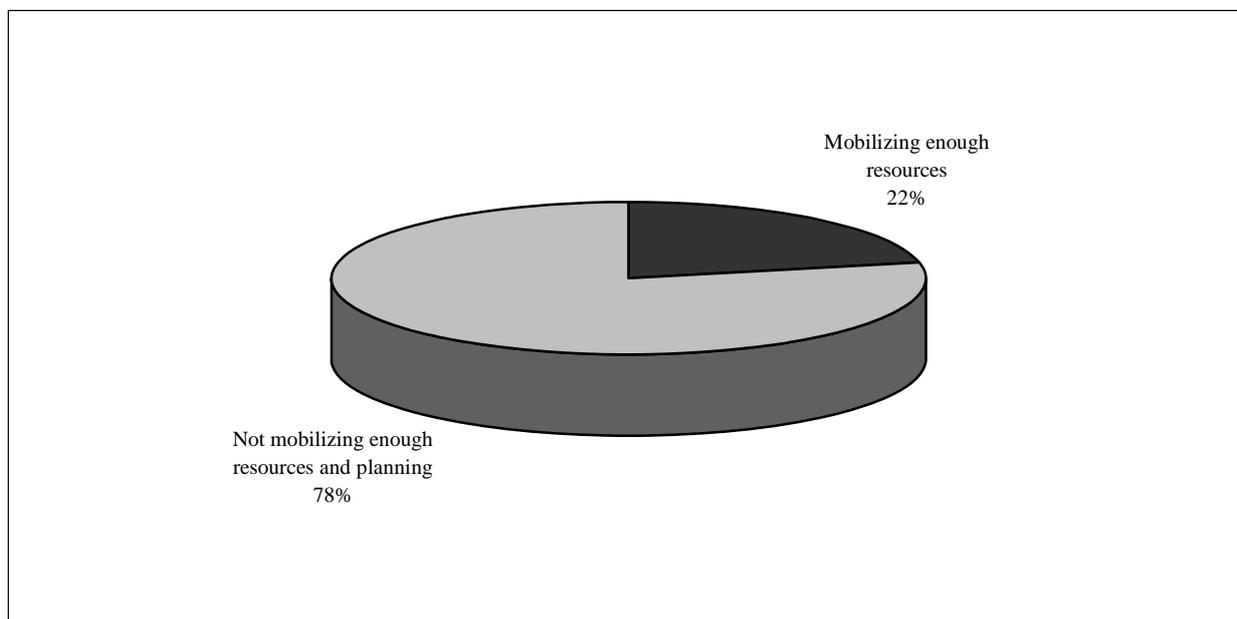
82. Of the 23 countries that responded, 5 (or 22 per cent) reported that they were mobilizing enough resources and the remaining 18 (or 78 per cent) reported that they were not, but were planning to present more proposals. No country in the region reported that it had not mobilized enough resources but that it was not planning to present more proposals.

83. No Pacific or South Asian country felt that it was mobilizing enough resources. The same applies to East Asian countries, despite the fact that they raised considerable amounts of money (approximately 80 per cent of all resources made available worldwide).

Table 55
Status and plans on mobilization of resources (Asia)

<i>Subregion</i>	<i>Mobilizing enough resources</i>	<i>Not mobilizing enough resources and planning to mobilize them</i>
Central Asia	2	1
East Asia	0	2
Pacific	0	3
South Asia	0	4
South East Asia	1	3
West Asia	2	5
Asia (total)	5	18

Figure 37
Status and plans on mobilization of resources (Asia)



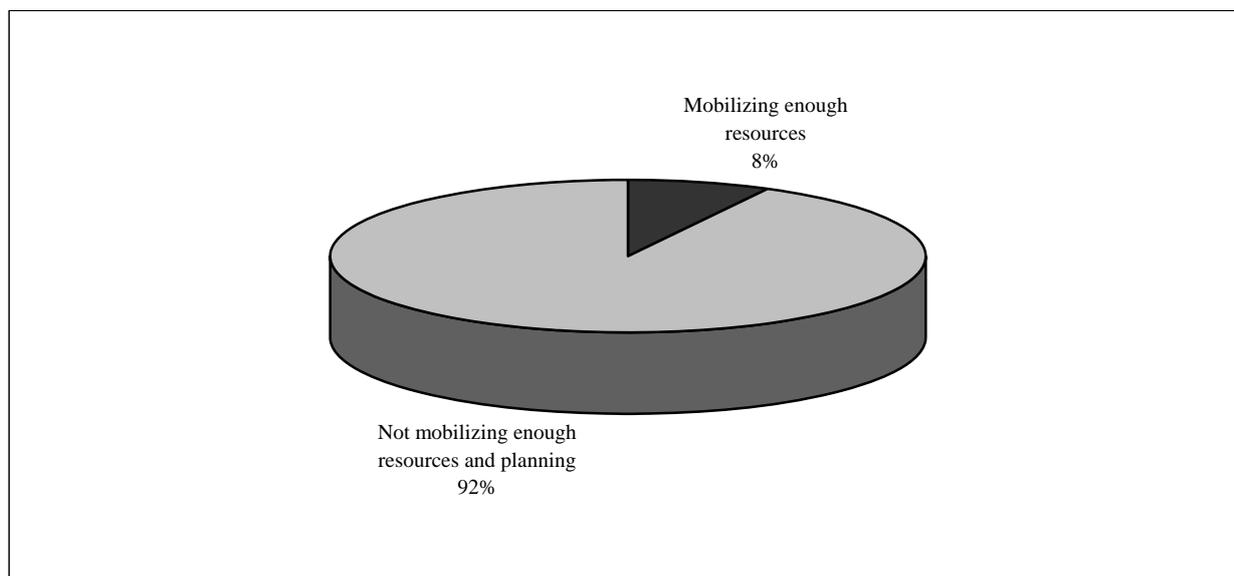
c. *Latin America and the Caribbean*

84. Data from LAC reports shows that all countries that answered this question thought they were not mobilizing enough resources at the time of reporting, except for one country from the Caribbean (which however did not provide information on ongoing projects and funds raised). All countries that considered that they were not mobilizing enough resources were planning to present more proposals.

Table 56
Status and plans on mobilization of resources (LAC)

<i>Subregion</i>	<i>Mobilizing enough resources</i>	<i>Not mobilizing enough resources and planning to mobilize them</i>
Andean	0	3
Caribbean	1	4
Mesoamerica	0	3
South Cone	0	2
LAC (total)	1	12

Figure 38
Status and plans on mobilization of resources (LAC)



d. Northern Mediterranean

85. Three countries answered this question. All of them declared that they thought that they had not raised enough resources and were planning to increase their efforts in the future.

e. Central and Eastern Europe

86. Two CEE countries considered their mobilized resources sufficient, and five not (two did not answer this question). All five countries plan to increase their efforts in the future.

C. The Global Environment Facility

87. For this performance indicator, the GEF provided information on its approval of 8 DLDD-related project proposals in Africa, amounting to US\$ 54.5 million, 18 project proposals in Asia worth US\$ 83.46 million, 3 project proposals in LAC amounting to US\$ 33.41 million and 2 project proposals in CEE worth US\$ 4.95 million. The GEF referred to its Project Management Information System for a detailed summary of all projects approved.⁵

⁵ Issues relating to data availability from the GEF secretariat made it difficult for it to provide more detailed information.

VI. Performance indicator CONS-O-18 for outcome 5.5

Amount of financial resources and type of incentives which have enabled access to technology by affected country Parties.

(See CONS-O-18 in decision 13/COP.9, annex III.)

A. Global analysis

1. Estimate of amounts allocated to facilitate technology transfer

88. Nearly US\$ 2 billion were allocated to facilitate technology transfer in the reporting period. This corresponds to 10 per cent of the amount raised from multilateral institutions for DLDD projects in the biennium, or nearly 50 per cent more than the entire bilateral aid amount in the same period.

89. Material aid was more than four times higher than knowledge aid (US\$ 1.622 billion compared to US\$ 364 million).

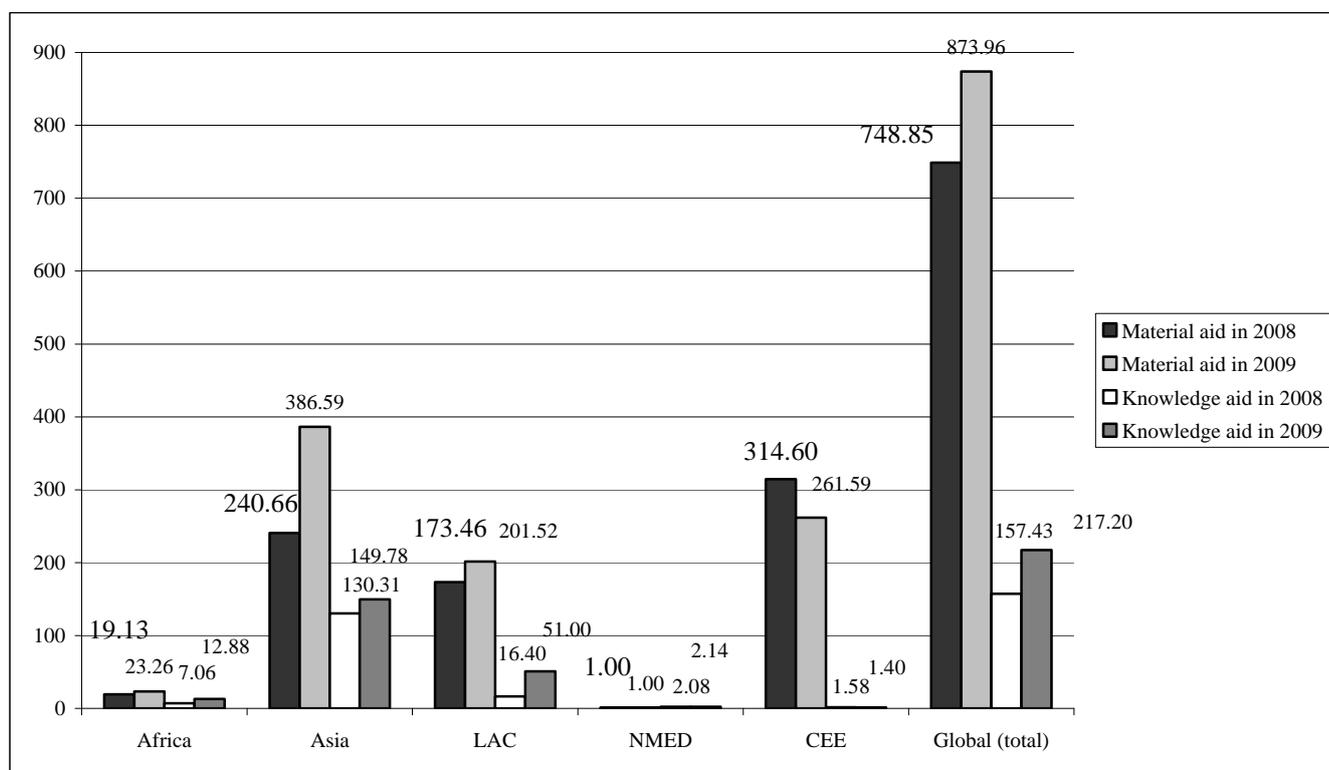
90. While Asia was clearly dominant in knowledge aid in both years, as well as in material aid in 2009, CEE allocated the largest amount of resources to facilitate material aid in 2008. Variation among regions is considerable, mainly due to single countries in particular regions that have taken an overwhelming proportion of the total for that region. For this reason, the data has to be regarded with some caution.

Table 57

Estimate of amounts allocated to facilitate technology transfer (in millions of United States dollars) (global)

<i>Region</i>	<i>Material aid in 2008</i>	<i>Material aid in 2009</i>	<i>Knowledge aid in 2008</i>	<i>Knowledge aid in 2009</i>
Africa	19.13	23.26	7.06	12.88
Asia	240.66	386.59	130.31	149.78
LAC	173.46	201.52	16.40	51.00
NMED	1.00	1.00	2.08	2.14
CEE	314.60	261.59	1.58	1.40
Global (total)	748.85	873.96	157.43	217.20

Figure 40
Estimate of amounts allocated to facilitate technology transfer (in millions of United States dollars) (global)



91. There were twice as many countries where incentives to facilitate access to technology were established as where there were no such incentives. Central and Eastern Europe is the only region where there were more countries without such incentives. Policy/regulatory incentives and financial incentives were the predominant type worldwide.

Table 58
Number of countries that established incentives to facilitate access to technology and type of incentives (global)

Region	No incentives	Incentives established	Policy or regulatory incentives	Financial incentives	Fiscal incentives
Africa	3	13	9	8	5
Asia	3	10	8	5	5
LAC	5	8	2	6	2
NMED	2	2	2	2	1
CEE	4	2	2	2	0
Global (total)	17	35	23	23	13

2. National contribution to the target

A steady growth in the financial resources allocated to facilitate access to technology by affected country Parties is recorded along the implementation period of the Strategy.

A steady growth in the number of economic and policy incentives reported upon is recorded along the implementation period of The Strategy.

(See ICCD/CRIC(9)/INF.2, section II.C.14, template for CONS-O-18.)

92. The first target for this indicator is related to the growth in financial resources allocated to facilitate access to technology by affected country Parties. The growth rate between 2008 and 2009 was 20.4 per cent for all affected country Parties, which is a very positive result. Four regions recorded an increase, ranging from 2 per cent in the Northern Mediterranean to 45 per cent in Asia. Only CEE recorded a decrease of 17 per cent.

93. The vast majority of affected country Parties (77 per cent) consider the resources allocated to facilitation of technology transfer insufficient and even more countries plan to either create incentives or reinforce existing ones, mainly in the medium term. This is a good indication that this target could be achieved.

94. The second target is steady growth in the number of affected country Parties having economic and policy incentives. There were 35 such countries in the reporting period 2008–2009. The next reporting cycle will show whether this number is increasing. With 57 countries planning to create or reinforce incentives, this should be possible to achieve.

Table 59

Assessment of sufficiency of resources allocated through programmes and projects related to desertification/land degradation and drought to facilitate access to technology (global)

<i>Region</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
Africa	6	17
Asia	5	19
LAC	3	10
NMED	0	3
CEE	2	5
Global (total)	16	54

Table 60

Status of, and plans for, incentives for technology transfer (global)

<i>Region</i>	<i>No plans to enforce additional measures</i>	<i>Plans to enforce additional measures</i>	<i>Plans for</i>			
			2010–2011	2012–2013	2014–2015	2016–2017
Africa	3	18	5	8	4	1
Asia	3	20	6	9	4	0

Region	No plans to enforce additional measures	Plans to enforce additional measures	Plans for			
			2010–2011	2012–2013	2014–2015	2016–2017
LAC	2	11	5	4	2	0
NMED	0	3	1	1	1	0
CEE	0	5	0	4	1	0
Global (total)	8	57	17	26	12	1

B. Affected country Parties (subregional and regional analysis)

1. Estimate of amounts allocated to facilitate technology transfer

a. Africa

95. More than US\$ 26 million were allocated to facilitate technology transfer in Africa in 2008 and more than US\$ 36 million in 2009. This represents an increase of 38 per cent. The highest increase was recorded in Western Africa (1,300 per cent) while the amount decreased by 55 per cent in Eastern Africa. The amount of material aid was more than double that of knowledge aid for both years.

96. The amounts allocated to facilitate technology transfer in terms of material knowledge rose from US\$ 19.1 million in 2008 to US\$ 23.3 million in 2009 (an increase of 22 per cent). The highest increase was in Western Africa (1,800 per cent),⁶ while in Eastern Africa the amount decreased by 61 per cent. Northern Africa was most successful in terms of the amount raised.

97. The total amount allocated to facilitate technology transfer in terms of knowledge increased from US\$ 7 million in 2008 to US\$ 12.9 million in 2009, an increase of 82 per cent. The highest increase was recorded in Southern Africa (111 per cent), which was also the clear leader in the absolute amount raised.

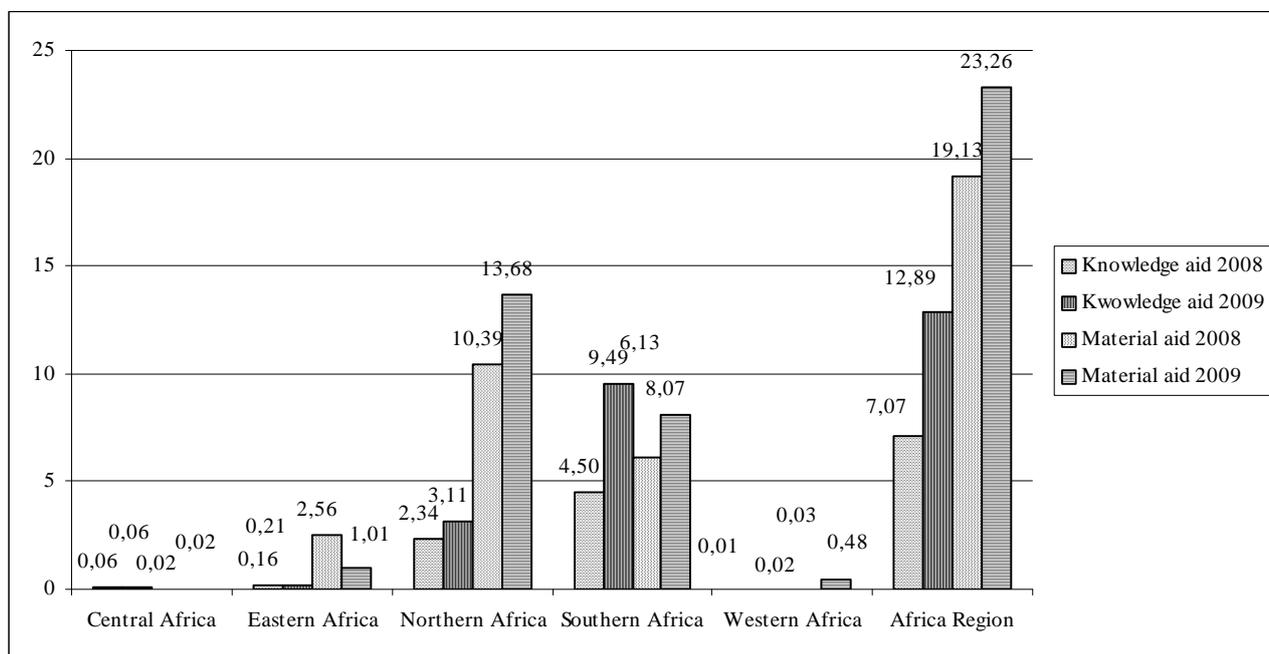
Table 61

Estimate of amounts allocated to facilitate technology transfer (in millions of United States dollars) (Africa)

Subregion	Material aid	Material aid	Knowledge aid	Knowledge aid
	in 2008	in 2009	in 2008	in 2009
Central Africa	0.02	0.02	0.06	0.06
Eastern Africa	2.56	1.01	0.16	0.21
Northern Africa	10.39	13.68	2.34	3.11
Southern Africa	6.13	8.07	4.50	9.49
Western Africa	0.03	0.48	0.01	0.02
Africa (total)	19.13	23.26	7.07	12.89

⁶ It should be noted that this amount is attributable to a single country.

Figure 41
Estimate of amounts allocated to facilitate technology transfer (in millions of United States dollars) (Africa)

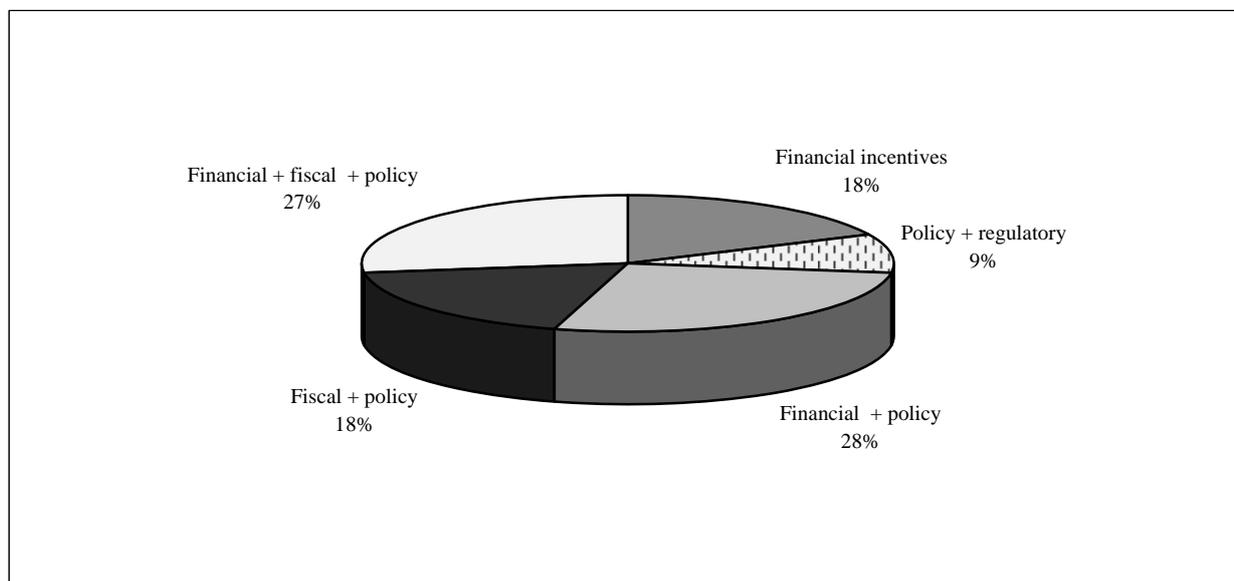


98. Only very few countries (3) reported that they had not established incentives intended to facilitate access to technology, while 13 reported the existence of such initiatives. However, 14 countries did not answer this question. Incentives were mainly of the policy/regulatory and financial type and in most cases of more than just one type.

Table 62
Number of countries that established incentives to facilitate access to technology and type of incentives (Africa)

Subregion	No incentives	Incentives established	Policy or regulatory incentives	Financial incentives	Fiscal incentives
Central Africa	1	1	1	0	0
Eastern Africa	0	3	2	1	1
Northern Africa	0	1	0	1	0
Southern Africa	1	3	2	3	1
Western Africa	1	5	4	3	3
Africa (total)	3	13	9	8	5

Figure 42
Type of incentives to facilitate access to technology (Africa)



b. Asia

99. Asia reported on US\$ 907.34 million allocated to facilitate technology transfer in 2008–2009. More than US\$ 370 million were allocated in 2008 and more than US\$ 536 million in 2009, which represents an increase of 45 per cent. The growth in material aid from 2008 to 2009 was 61 per cent, while the growth in knowledge aid was only 15 per cent. The fastest growth was in South East Asia, while East Asia and the Pacific recorded a decrease of 13 per cent and 11 per cent respectively. As in Africa, material aid was clearly dominant over knowledge aid.

100. It is interesting to note the high allocation of resources in Viet Nam, (US\$ 492.3 million), which is more than half the allocation of the whole region. It is also worth noting that 86 per cent of this amount was for material aid. In addition, the Islamic Republic of Iran reported an allocation of US\$ 207.02 million.

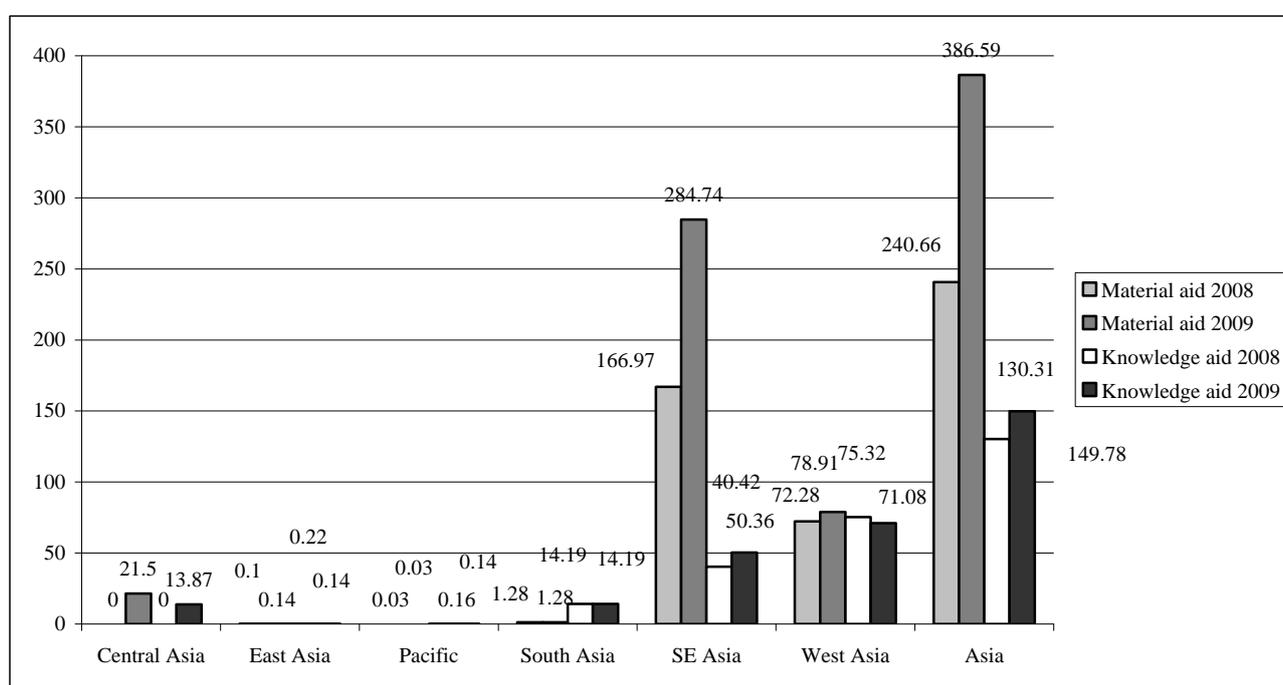
101. At the subregional level, South East Asia allocated the most resources (60 per cent) followed by West Asia (33 per cent), reflecting the large amount of resources allocated in Viet Nam and the Islamic Republic of Iran. The East Asia and Pacific subregions reported very small percentages of the allocation.

Table 63
Estimate of amounts allocated to facilitate technology transfer (in millions of United States dollars) (Asia)

<i>Subregion</i>	<i>Material aid</i>	<i>Material aid</i>	<i>Knowledge aid</i>	<i>Knowledge aid</i>
	<i>in 2008</i>	<i>in 2009</i>	<i>in 2008</i>	<i>in 2009</i>
Central Asia	0	21.5	0	13.87
East Asia	0.1	0.14	0.22	0.14

<i>Subregion</i>	<i>Material aid in 2008</i>	<i>Material aid in 2009</i>	<i>Knowledge aid in 2008</i>	<i>Knowledge aid in 2009</i>
Pacific	0.03	0.03	0.16	0.14
South Asia	1.28	1.28	14.19	14.19
South East Asia	166.97	284.74	40.42	50.36
West Asia	72.28	78.91	75.32	71.08
Asia (total)	240.66	386.59	130.31	149.78

Figure 43
Estimate of amounts allocated to facilitate technology transfer (in millions of United States dollar) (Asia)

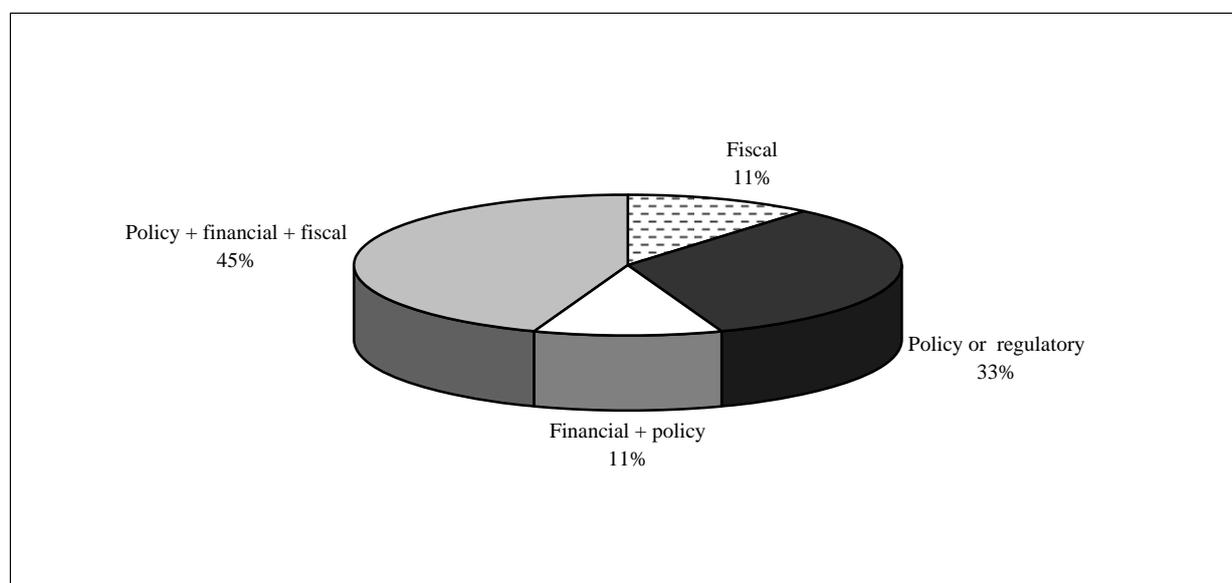


104. Regarding the type of incentives intended to facilitate access to technology, only 10 (or 32 per cent) of the 28 countries in the Asian region that submitted their national reports declared they had established some type or a combination of incentives (financial, fiscal and policy/regulatory). Fifteen countries, however, did not answer the question. Four countries had established all three categories of incentives and one country had established both policy/regulatory and financial incentives. Three countries reported the establishment only of policy/regulatory incentives to facilitate access to technology, while one country had established only fiscal incentives. In general, policy/regulatory incentives were the most represented type.

Table 64
Number of countries that established incentives to facilitate access to technology and type of incentives (Asia)

<i>Subregion</i>	<i>No incentives</i>	<i>Incentives established</i>	<i>Policy or regulatory incentives</i>	<i>Financial incentives</i>	<i>Fiscal incentives</i>
Central Asia	0	2	2	1	0
East Asia	0	1	1	1	1
Pacific	1	1	1	0	0
South Asia	0	2	1	1	1
South East Asia	1	2	1	0	1
West Asia	1	2	2	2	2
Asia (total)	3	10	8	5	5

Figure 44
Type of incentives to facilitate access to technology (Asia)



c. *Latin America and the Caribbean*

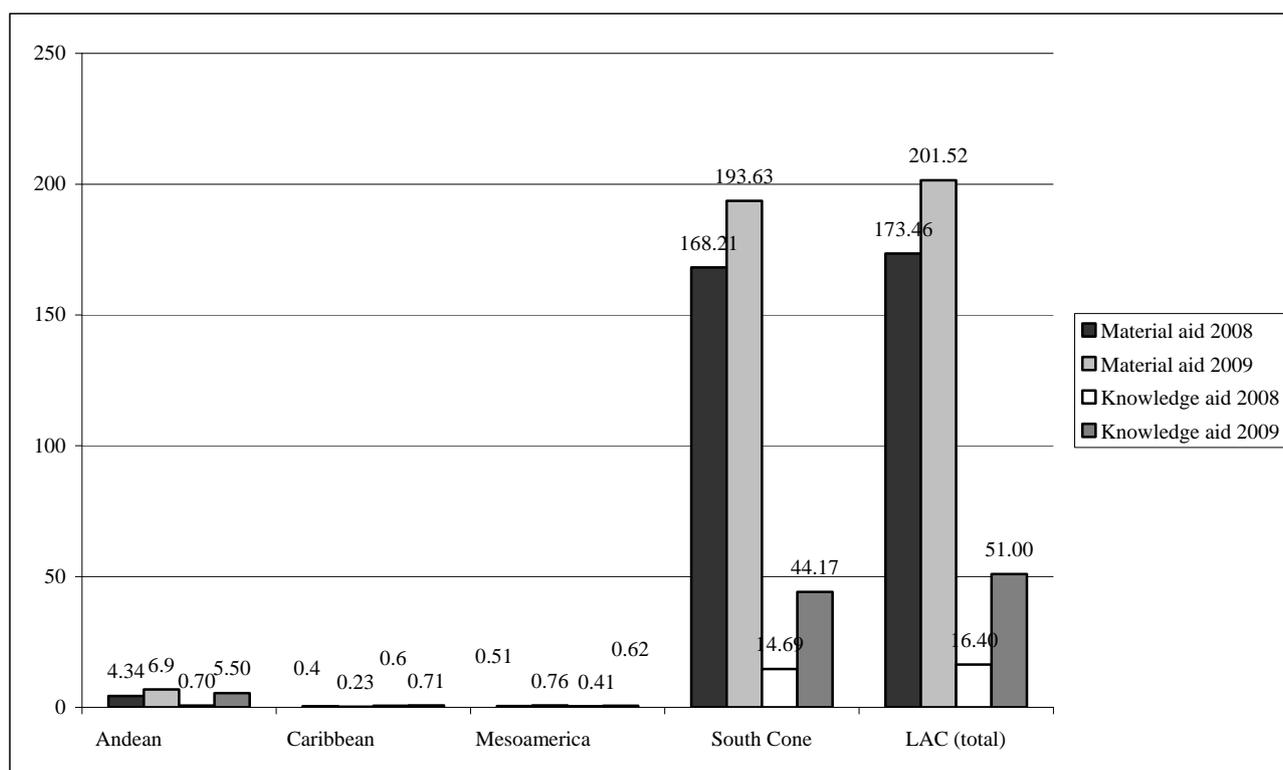
105. Countries in the LAC region reported on more than US\$ 440 million allocated to facilitate technology transfer in the biennium 2008–2009. Eighty-five per cent of the aid was material aid, and 15 per cent was knowledge aid. Overall, the growth in aid was quite high at 33 per cent. However, the growth in material aid was just 16 per cent, while the growth in knowledge aid was 211 per cent.

106. South Cone countries (in particular Chile) contributed 95 per cent of the entire aid in the region. The growth rate was highest in the Andean countries (146 per cent) while the amount decreased by 6 per cent in the Caribbean.

Table 65
Estimate of amounts allocated to facilitate technology transfer (in millions of United States dollars) (LAC)

<i>Subregion</i>	<i>Material aid in 2008</i>	<i>Material aid in 2009</i>	<i>Knowledge aid in 2008</i>	<i>Knowledge aid in 2009</i>
Andean	4.34	6.90	0.70	5.50
Caribbean	0.40	0.23	0.60	0.71
Mesoamerica	0.51	0.76	0.41	0.62
South Cone	168.21	193.63	14.69	44.17
LAC (total)	173.46	201.52	16.40	51.00

Figure 45
Estimate of amounts allocated to facilitate technology transfer (in millions of United States dollars) (LAC)

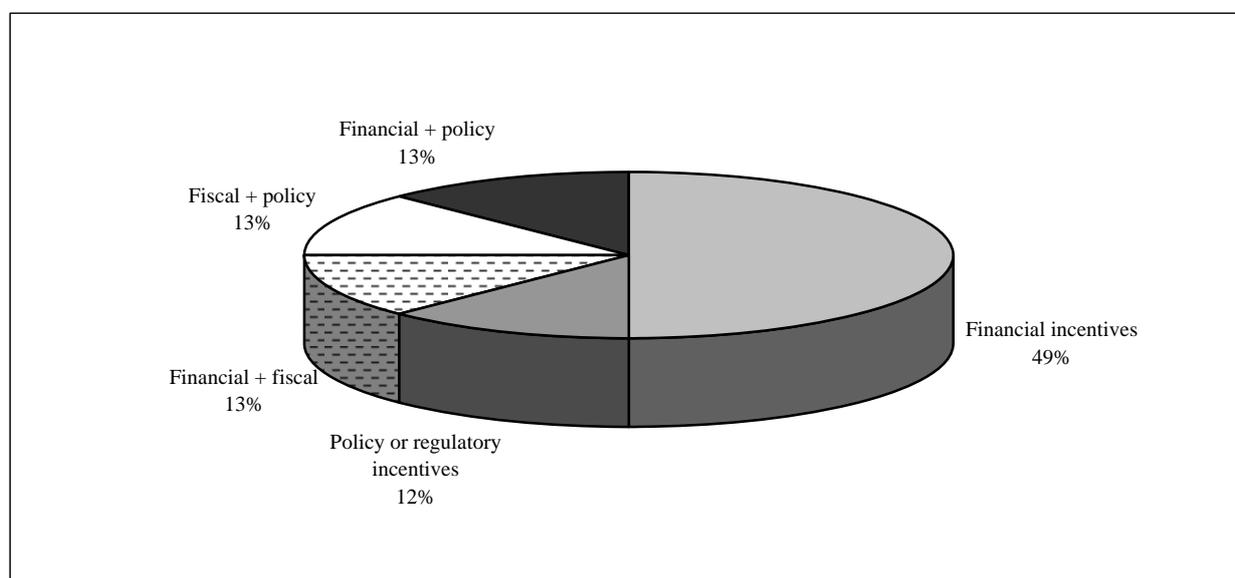


107. Eight countries established incentives to facilitate access to technology and five did not. Four countries did not answer this question. The incentives were predominantly financial.

Table 66
Number of countries that established incentives to facilitate access to technology and type of incentives (LAC)

<i>Subregion</i>	<i>No incentives</i>	<i>Incentives established</i>	<i>Policy or regulatory incentives</i>	<i>Financial incentives</i>	<i>Fiscal incentives</i>
Andean	2	1	0	1	0
Caribbean	2	3	1	2	1
Mesoamerica	0	3	1	2	1
South Cone	1	1	0	1	0
LAC (total)	5	8	2	6	2

Figure 46
Type of incentives to facilitate access to technology (LAC)



d. *Northern Mediterranean*

108. Approximately US\$ 6.2 million were allocated to facilitate technology transfer in the biennium 2008–2009. The growth between 2008 and 2009 was 2 per cent. Knowledge aid was more present than material aid.

Table 67
Estimate of amounts allocated to facilitate technology transfer (in millions of United States dollars) (NMED)

<i>Region</i>	<i>Material aid in 2008</i>	<i>Material aid in 2009</i>	<i>Knowledge aid in 2008</i>	<i>Knowledge aid in 2009</i>
NMED (total)	1.00	1.00	2.08	2.14

109. Four countries answered this question and one did not. Two countries reported the existence of incentives: one of them had policy/regulatory and financial incentives and the other a combination of all three types of incentives.

Table 68

Number of countries that established incentives to facilitate access to technology and type of incentives (NMED)

<i>Region</i>	<i>No incentives</i>	<i>Incentives established</i>	<i>Policy or regulatory incentives</i>	<i>Financial incentives</i>	<i>Fiscal incentives</i>
NMED (total)	2	2	2	2	1

e. Central and Eastern Europe

110. Substantial resources were allocated to facilitate technology transfer in CEE, mainly due to the figures from Romania. Material aid was overwhelmingly more represented than knowledge aid. There was a decrease of 17 per cent in the amounts allocated between 2008 and 2009, which was mainly due to exchange rate fluctuations of the euro against the United States dollar.

Table 69

Estimate of amounts allocated to facilitate technology transfer (in millions of United States dollars) (CEE)

<i>Region</i>	<i>Material aid in 2008</i>	<i>Material aid in 2009</i>	<i>Knowledge aid in 2008</i>	<i>Knowledge aid in 2009</i>
CEE (total)	314.60	261.59	1.58	1.40

111. Two countries established incentives to facilitate access to technology transfer and both of them used a combination of financial and policy/regulatory incentives.

Table 70

Number of countries that established incentives to facilitate access to technology and type of incentives (CEE)

<i>Region</i>	<i>No incentives</i>	<i>Incentives established</i>	<i>Policy or regulatory incentives</i>	<i>Financial incentives</i>	<i>Fiscal incentives</i>
CEE (total)	4	2	2	2	0

2. National contribution to the target

A steady growth in the financial resources allocated to facilitate access to technology by affected country Parties is recorded along the implementation period of the Strategy.

A steady growth in the number of economic and policy incentives reported upon is recorded along the implementation period of The Strategy.

(See ICCD/CRIC(9)/INF.2, section II.C.14, template for CONS-O-18.)

b. Africa

112. The vast majority of African countries consider the resources allocated through DLDD-related projects and programmes to facilitate access to technology insufficient (17 out of 23 that answered this question, or 74 per cent).

Table 71

Assessment of sufficiency of resources allocated through programmes and projects relating to desertification/land degradation and drought to facilitate access to technology (Africa)

<i>Subregion</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
Central Africa	1	4
Eastern Africa	2	2
Northern Africa	1	1
Southern Africa	1	3
Western Africa	1	7
Africa (total)	6	17

113. Eighteen African countries are planning to put in place new measures to facilitate the creation of an enabling environment for technology transfer, most of them in the biennium 2012–2013.

Table 72

Status of, and plans for, incentives for technology transfer (Africa)

<i>Subregion</i>	<i>No plans to enforce additional measures</i>	<i>Plans to enforce additional measures</i>	<i>Plans for</i>			
			2010–2011	2012–2013	2014–2015	2016–2017
Central Africa	1	4	3	1	0	0
Eastern Africa	0	4	1	2	1	0
Northern Africa	0	1	0	1	0	0

<i>Subregion</i>	<i>No plans to enforce additional measures</i>	<i>Plans to enforce additional measures</i>	<i>Plans for</i>			
			2010–2011	2012–2013	2014–2015	2016–2017
Southern Africa	0	3	0	1	1	1
Western Africa	2	6	1	3	2	0
Africa (total)	3	18	5	8	4	1

b. *Asia*

114. Only 5 countries (around 21 per cent) of the 24 countries in the region which answered this question, reported sufficient resources allocated through DLDD-related programmes and projects to facilitate access to technology. Nearly 80 per cent of the countries consider these resources insufficient.

Table 73

Assessment of sufficiency of resources allocated through programmes and projects relating to desertification/land degradation and drought to facilitate access to technology (Asia)

<i>Subregion</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
Central Asia	1	2
East Asia	0	2
Pacific	2	2
South Asia	0	3
South East Asia	0	5
West Asia	2	5
Asia (total)	5	19

115. Twenty countries (around 87 per cent of the 23 countries in the region answering this question) are planning to enforce additional measures. As in Africa, the majority of them want to do it in the medium rather than the short term.

Table 74

Status of, and plans for, incentives for technology transfer (Asia)

<i>Subregion</i>	<i>No plans to enforce additional measures</i>	<i>Plans to enforce additional measures</i>	<i>Plans for</i>			
			2010–2011	2012–2013	2014–2015	2016–2017
Central Asia	0	2	2	0	0	0
East Asia	0	2	0	2	0	0
Pacific	0	4	3	1	0	0
South Asia	1	2	0	1	1	0
South East Asia	1	4	1	1	1	0

Subregion	No plans to enforce additional measures	Plans to enforce additional measures	Plans for			
			2010–2011	2012–2013	2014–2015	2016–2017
West Asia	1	6	0	4	2	0
Asia (total)	3	20	6	9	4	0

c. *Latin America and the Caribbean*

116. Seventy-seven per cent of countries reported insufficient resources allocated through DLDD-related programmes and projects to facilitate access to technology, while 23 per cent reported that resources at the time of reporting were sufficient. All the Andean Community and Mesoamerica countries reported insufficient resources. Eleven countries plan to introduce additional measures.

Table 75

Assessment of sufficiency of resources allocated through programmes and projects relating to desertification/land degradation and drought to facilitate access to technology (LAC)

Subregion	Yes	No
Andean	0	3
Caribbean	2	3
Mesoamerica	0	3
South Cone	1	1
LAC (total)	3	10

Table 76

Status of, and plans for, incentives for technology transfer (LAC)

Subregion	No plans to enforce additional measures	Plans to enforce additional measures	Plans for			
			2010–2011	2012–2013	2014–2015	2016–2017
Andean	0	3	1	1	1	0
Caribbean	1	4	2	2	0	0
Mesoamerica	1	2	0	1	1	0
South Cone	0	2	2	0	0	0
LAC (total)	2	11	5	4	2	0

d. *Northern Mediterranean*

117. With regard to the amount of resources allocated to technology transfer through DLDD-related programmes and projects, all three responding countries reported insufficient resources allocated and all of them plan to increase effort in creating more incentives.

Table 77
Status of, and plans for, incentives for technology transfer (NMED)

Subregion	No plans to enforce additional measures	Plans to enforce additional measures	Plans for			
			2010–20 11	2012–2013	2014–2015	2016–2017
NMED (total)	0	3	1	1	1	0

e. *Central and Eastern Europe*

118. Five countries considered the resources allocated to facilitate technology transfer insufficient. All of them plan to put in place measures to increase these resources, mainly in the medium term.

Table 78
Assessment of sufficiency of resources allocated through programmes and projects relating to desertification/land degradation and drought to facilitate access to technology (CEE)

Subregion	Yes	No
CEE (total)	2	5

Table 79
Status of, and plans for, incentives for technology transfer (CEE)

Subregion	No plans to enforce additional measures	Plans to enforce additional measures	Plans for			
			2010–20 11	2012–2013	2014–2015	2016–2017
CEE (total)	0	5	0	4	1	0

VII. Conclusions

119. Analysis of the data submitted by the Parties, the GEF, and the GM yielded some relevant findings relating to financing and technology transfer and confirmed some well-known long-standing views. It is noteworthy that this was the operational objective with the highest proportion of countries not answering the questions, which may indicate possible problems in data collection.

120. Only 12 affected country Parties (or 15 per cent) had an integrated investment framework (IIF) at the end of the reporting period, in most cases based on their National Action Plans, with Africa the clear frontrunner. No other region had more than two countries with an IIF, and there was one region in which no country had one. In spite of the vast majority of countries declaring their intention to establish IIFs in the coming years, it is clear that considerable additional efforts will be needed to achieve the 50 per cent target by 2014. Seven developed countries expressed their intention to assist affected country Parties in this respect, but concentrating exclusively on Africa and Asia. Latin America and the Caribbean is, on the other hand, the region that could benefit most from such support. Concerted efforts, including those of the GM, are needed in order to reach the target set out in The Strategy.

121. The figures on financial support to affected country Parties are very informative: while the GEF provided US\$ 176 million, bilateral partners provided US\$ 1.3 billion and multilateral organizations US\$ 28 billion. Multilateral partners are also clearly the major support in nearly every aspect of assistance to affected country Parties, in particular in assistance in raising bilateral funds.

122. It would be interesting to research in more detail the reasons behind some very high figures reported by both affected and developed country Parties. Different perceptions of which funds are DLDD-related and which could be broadly considered as development assistance could maybe be behind figures across countries and regions that seem to be incoherent. Another interesting aspect to research would be why some developed countries disbursed much less than they committed for bilateral support to DLDD-related projects.

123. Relatively high levels of bilateral aid did not result in high levels of satisfaction of affected country Parties with the adequacy, timeliness and predictability of that aid. Timeliness was evaluated slightly more favourably than adequacy, while the least satisfactory feature was predictability. It remains surprising that against this background, only a few countries stated that they experienced constraints based on the level of adequacy, timeliness and predictability.

124. A large number of projects (650) were ongoing with multilateral partners as the source of financing and 300 were in the pipeline in the reporting period. More than US\$ 28 billion were raised in this way. Nevertheless, the vast majority (80 per cent) of countries reported that they were not mobilizing enough resources. However, all of them reported that they were planning to make more efforts in this respect. It is noteworthy that subregions with the highest number of projects submitted were not receiving the largest share of investment, an indication that the target, as it was adopted, may be misleading.

125. A large amount of money (US\$ 2 billion) was allocated to incentives for technology transfer, mainly material aid. There were 35 countries with such incentives and 20 per cent more resources were allocated to this purpose in 2009 than in 2008. With 57 countries planning to create or reinforce incentives, the prospect for achieving the target for this indicator is very good.

VIII. Recommendations

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

(a) Affected country Parties are invited to increase their efforts in establishing IIFs with the aim of at least 10 affected country Parties establishing an IIF every year until 2014;

(b) Developed country Parties and multilateral institutions are invited to provide additional support to Asian and LAC country Parties in their efforts to establish IIFs;

(c) The GM is requested to focus on providing support to affected developing country Parties in devising their IIFs and in attracting assistance by developed country Parties and multilateral institutions for this purpose;

(d) Affected country Parties are invited to step up their efforts to submit project proposals to multilateral financial institutions and to take advantage of support provided for this purpose, and in particular with regard to the resources allocated under the GEF and its System for Transparent Allocations for Resources (STAR);

(e) The UNCCD and GEF secretariats are called upon to provide guidance for the resource planning needed at national level, thus contributing to making GEF allocations fully and timely accessible to eligible affected country Parties;

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

(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 5 of The Strategy, in accordance with their respective mandates.
