



Convention to Combat Desertification

Distr.: General
23 December 2010

Original: English

Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention

Ninth session

Bonn, 21–25 February 2011

Item 4 (b) of the provisional agenda

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 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 inter-governmental organizations, and the Global Environment Facility on financial flows for the implementation of the Convention

Note by the secretariat*

Summary

The present document was prepared by the Global Mechanism (GM) at the request of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, in conformity with decision 13/COP.9. It presents the analytical framework for undertaking a preliminary analysis of financial flows for the implementation of the Convention on the basis of the information contained in the reports submitted through the UNCCD's 4th reporting cycle. This analytical framework is submitted for consideration at the ninth session of the Committee for the Review of Implementation of the Convention (CRIC9).

The introduction of this report provides background information. The second section illustrates the overall objective and scope of the financial analysis for the 2008–2009 biennium and contains a brief description on the challenges encountered during this exercise. It specifies the limitations in the scope of the analysis due to the quantity and quality of data collected. The third section provides a detailed overview of the analytical framework developed by the GM in close consultation with external partners, such as the

* This document is submitted as received from the Global Mechanism.

Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) that can be used to generate baseline data for the current biennium as well as information on financial flows and trends for the future biennia, in conformity with Decision 13/COP9. The fourth section provides a number of financial statistics, analyses and charts that were generated through the analytical framework.

This document, together with a more comprehensive set of financial statistics and analyses that will be distributed in early February through an official information document, is intended to inform the discussions at CRIC9 on some of the most distinctive features and patterns of UNCCD financing. This exercise will also allow the CRIC to establish the baseline figures for the biennium against which financial trends and flows will be measured in the future biennia.

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List of abbreviations

COP	Conference of the Parties
CRIC	Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention
CRS	Creditor Reporting System
DAC	Development Assistance Committee of the OECD
FIELD	Financial Information Engine on Land Degradation of the GM
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GM	Global Mechanism of the UNCCD
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation
PPS	Programme and Project Sheet
PRAIS	Performance Review and Assessment of the Implementation System
SFA	Standard Financial Annex
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
USD	United States Dollars

I. Introduction

1. By decision 13/COP.9, the Conference of the Parties (COP) called upon the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) together with the Global Mechanism (GM) of the UNCCD, and invited the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the Global Environment Facility (GEF) to prepare reporting tools for the 4th UNCCD reporting cycle in 2010, and to provide capacity building on monitoring to affected country Parties, as required.
2. In this regard, the GM has collaborated extensively with the GEF on the project 'Enabling a Paradigm Shift on Monitoring and Assessment within the UNCCD' (known as the UNCCD PRAIS project).
3. The UNCCD PRAIS project focused on (i) the development of reporting tools based on the approved set of performance indicators established under the new monitoring and assessment framework of the Convention, the so-called Performance Review and Assessment of the Implementation System (PRAIS); (ii) the building of capacities of affected country Parties for the preparation of their fourth national reports; and (iii) the establishment of an online reporting platform to facilitate the reporting process and improve knowledge management within the Convention.
4. The total budget for the UNCCD PRAIS project was set at USD 7,945,454 with the GEF providing a grant of USD 2,545,454 and the GM contributing in-kind support and co-financing in an amount of USD 500,000.
5. As an executing partner, the GM has been involved in all aspects of the UNCCD PRAIS project through the Steering Committee and the Technical Advisory Group, and by providing substantive inputs to and collaboration in the development and implementation of three project components. To this end, the GM has been involved through its staff at headquarters and at the regional level. The GM has also led the development of the financial reporting guidelines, tools, templates and related analytical and capacity-building components. The GM therefore played a substantial role in the elaboration of documentation, while acting as a reporting entity on issues relating to resource mobilization.
6. The GM was specifically requested by decision 13/COP.9 to conduct an analysis of financial flows and submit this to the secretariat of the UNCCD for inclusion in its synthesis report to the Ninth Session of the Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention (CRIC.9).
7. In this regard, the GM, in collaboration with Unisfèra/Planetair – a non-profit organization dedicated to the advancement of sustainable development – and in close consultation with the Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD/DAC), developed an analytical approach and methodology to facilitate and standardize the analysis of financial flows and trends, based on the information collected during the 4th UNCCD reporting cycle through the Standard Financial Annex (SFA) and the Programme and Project Sheet (PPS). For this purpose, CAB International (CABI) was contracted by the GM to facilitate the extraction, integration and normalization of the data available in the PRAIS system.

II. Objectives, scope and limitations of the analysis

A. Objectives

8. The overall objective of this document is to present an analytical framework for undertaking analyses of financial flows for the implementation of the Convention on the basis of the information submitted by the country Parties and other reporting entities through the Standard Financial Annex (SFA) and Programme and Project Sheet (PPS). This analytical framework is submitted to the CRIC for consideration at its ninth session.

9. To further substantiate the discussion on the analytical methodology, the document also contains preliminary financial statistics, analyses and graphs produced using the data collected until 13 November 2010, i.e. the official deadline for the online submission of the reports. This, together with a more comprehensive set of financial statistics that will be produced by the GM in the run up to CRIC9, is intended to improve the understanding of key distinctive features and patterns of UNCCD financing, such as the baseline figures for 2008–2009, and inform the CRIC discussions on some of the most salient findings, as well as on improvements that could be made in the future on the reporting and analytical processes.

10. Following the recommendations made by the COP9 Bureau at its 3rd intersessional meeting held in Bonn, Germany between 15 and 16 November 2010, the findings of this preliminary analysis will be illustrated during the thematic discussions that will be organised on the operational objectives of The Strategy, namely the one on the financial flows for Convention's implementation. This is expected to make the CRIC session as interactive as possible.

B. Scope

11. The GM has enacted upon Decision 13/COP.9, inter alia through the development of an analytic approach and methodology and through the work undertaken in close collaboration with contracted partners to analyse and synthesise the data submitted by country Parties.

12. As reported to the COP9 Bureau, as at 13 November 2010 a total of 110 reports was received. These included 84 reports from affected country Parties; 11 reports from Developed country Parties, 13 reports from the CSOs, 1 report from an intergovernmental organization and 1 report from the Global Mechanism.

13. The Bureau was also informed that some 15 additional reports from affected country Parties were in an advanced phase of completion (over 50%) on 13 November. Parties were encouraged to submit their reports even after the cut-off date given that the information provided in the 2010 reporting will set the baselines against which progress towards achieving the targets will be assessed and trends in the implementation of the Strategy will be monitored.

14. Further to a COP Bureau decision the reports of 6 more countries were taken into consideration later on. These increased the number of reporting affected country parties to 89 and Developed country Parties to 12. The decision led to 116 reports in total.

15. Out of the 110 reports submitted within the 13 November deadline, 88 contained data on the financial annex, including 10 reports from developed country Parties.

16. The scope of the preliminary financial analysis contained in this document is limited to the number of reports indicated above. The findings can therefore be considered as

broadly indicative only of global or even regional level patterns. However, the number of countries and reporting entities submitting their reports through the CRIC is expected to increase in the run up to CRIC9, and hence, coverage of the financial analysis will improve in the information document that will be distributed prior to the CRIC.

C. Constraints

17. The process of analyzing PRAIS financial data has been complex involving a significant number of steps. This has involved frequent iterations of activities, problems with data versioning and resultant delays in delivering products to time due to circumstances beyond the control of the GM. However, further to the experience gained in this first reporting exercise using the new templates, underlying problems with the design of the data structures and information architecture within PRAIS should more easily be identified in advance and solved in preparation of future reporting exercises.

18. In addition to technical challenges in extracting the complex financial data from the PRAIS system, time has been a very important constraint. Due to the extension of deadlines for country Parties and the heterogeneous nature of the data provided, the actual time for analyzing the entire financial dataset needed to be reduced to two weeks only. For PRAIS second phase and the 5th Reporting cycle of the UNCCD, it should be estimated that at least 2–3 months need to be available to finalize the required profound analysis of the data provided.

19. Furthermore, a number of inconsistencies, such as missing datasets, missing fields, and data formatting issues, were highlighted in the data supplied. As a result, the PRAIS partners were obliged to establish improved datasets which further delayed the analysis. It is assumed, however, that for the next reporting cycle such problems can be reduced substantially based on current experiences.

20. Due to often missing mandatory fields, the preliminary analysis could only focus on a limited variety of dimensions. Roughly one third of financial commitments specified the commitment date. This did not allow a meaningful comparison of commitments made between 2008 and 2009.

21. A similar issue affected the analysis by recipient country, as only 38% of the financial commitments (i.e. SFA) entries contained information on recipient or beneficiary country or organization. Similarly, only 59% of the projects entered in the PPS contained data on project numbers.

22. This report does not provide a full fledged comprehensive analysis of the financial flows for the Convention due to the abovementioned constraints. The GM will provide the final analysis of the Convention's financial flows to be available to CRIC 9 in February 2011 by means of an additional document as an official information note.

23. It is to underline that the process of analyzing the provided financial data has brought to bear very useful experiences which will be summarized by the UNCCD Secretariat and the GM for consideration of the Conference of Parties (COP) at its 10th Session in 2011 as to improve the reporting format of the UNCCD.

III. Analytical framework

A. Approach

24. The analytical framework outlined in this section describes the approach that the GM has developed for the analysis of financial flows and trends based on the information collected during the 4th UNCCD reporting cycle through the SFA and the PPS.

25. The analytical framework has been developed by the GM in collaboration with Unisfèra/Planetair and in close consultation with the OECD/DAC, in the context of the PRAIS project.

26. The analytical approach and methodology are based on broadly accepted intergovernmental standards, definitions and best practices, as well as on practical experience of generating financial data and maintaining development finance databases and investment monitoring systems, such as the GM Financial Information Engine on Land Degradation (FIELD) and OECD's Creditor Reporting System (CRS).

27. The overall objective of the analysis of financial flows is to inform the CRIC's assessment of progress and review of performance in achieving the strategic and operational objectives of the Ten-year Strategic Plan and Framework to Enhance the Implementation of the UNCCD of 2008 ('the 10-year Strategy'). To this end, while focusing on the financial data and indicators, the analytical framework also addresses the linkages with the social, environmental and development indicators of the UNCCD.

28. The analytical approach used for the analysis of UNCCD financial flows and trends has been designed with a view to examining, in particular, the following aspects:

- 'Inputs', i.e. the resources mobilized for the implementation of the Convention at all levels and allocated by the various funding sources in support of institutions, programmes, projects, and other relevant initiatives; and
- 'Outputs', i.e. the returns on investments in the activities financed, as can be inferred from a quantitative and qualitative analysis of the nature, scope, objectives, expected outcomes and results of these activities.

29. The input/output analysis is essentially based on the financial data contained respectively in the SFA and PPS sections of the official reports submitted by country Parties and other reporting entities through the PRAIS system.

30. This is complemented with other information, such as the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the country concerned, Official Development Assistance (ODA) received, exchange rate data and currency deflators - all obtained from authoritative sources.

31. The analyses of inputs and outputs are articulated around different dimensions, which in turn consist of different combinations of parameters and variables.

32. The statistics are illustrated through tables, figures and charts, including: synoptic tables that present the different statistics in rows and columns; charts, histograms and diagrams that provide a visual representation of the statistics and trends; and maps that show the geographical distribution of the related statistics.

33. Data integrity controls are performed to eliminate duplicate records and verify the level of consistency of the data with the reporting guidelines and definitions. Comparative analyses between the PRAIS data and the development assistance data contained in the OECD's CRS are also performed to identify potential discrepancies.

34. It should be noted that, while the first analytical exercise based on the data generated from the 4th UNCCD reporting cycle aims to provide a set of baseline statistics, the analyses that will be conducted in subsequent reporting cycles will allow for more accurate identification of trends, measurement of flows and progress reviews.

B. Analysis of Inputs

35. This portion of the analysis is mainly based on the data gathered through the SFA. The analysis undertaken for the 4th UNCCD reporting cycle is articulated around the following components:

- ‘Global level of commitments’, designed to measure the total financial commitments made by all funding sources worldwide for activities related to the implementation of the Convention at all levels.
- ‘Commitments per donor country/funding source’, designed to measure the commitments made by each donor country.
- ‘Commitments per recipient region’, designed to measure the level of commitments per UNCCD region.
- ‘Commitments per recipient country’, designed to measure the level of commitments per individual recipient country.

36. Each of these components takes several further dimensions into consideration when illustrating the results. Nominal amounts are taken from the SFAs and are used for developing global aggregates expressed in absolute figures. Besides nominal figures, weighted amounts are calculated on the basis of the Rio Marker (RM) scores. In case a financial commitment lacked a relevant RM score, it appears in the financial analysis as “Not Screened”.

37. The weights of corresponding Rio Marker scores are described below:

- Rio Marker 0 = 0%
- Rio Marker 1 = 33%
- Rio Marker 2 = 66%
- Rio Marker 3 = 100%.

38. Another dimension applied in each component is current price. Further to the analytical framework, current price refers to the exact amount reported by the source.

39. A great majority of the gathered data for the biennium is expressed as a percentage of the global GDP. The standard source for determining the GDP was the World Bank. Similarly, financial commitments are compared to the overall Official Development Assistance (ODA).

40. The financial analysis is also meant to provide a description of the types of funding committed during the biennium.

41. Amounts are disaggregated to produce information detailing levels of commitments relevant to each Relevant Activity Code (RAC).

C. Analysis of Outputs

42. This portion of the analysis is mainly based on the data gathered through the PPS. The analysis of outputs undertaken for the 4th UNCCD reporting cycle is articulated around the following components:

- ‘Volume of investments’, designed to assess the volume of investments made in UNCCD-relevant programmes and projects, as a measure of the ongoing efforts to combat desertification, land degradation and drought. It also allows a comparison to be made with data on financial commitments, thereby showing the ‘new’ funding allocations as a proportion of the ‘stock’ of resources already invested.
- ‘Geographic distribution of investments’, designed to provide a breakdown of investments made according to recipient country or region. The distribution of investments is expressed both in terms of number of projects and in terms of amount of resources invested in each country and region.
- ‘Sectoral distribution of investments’, designed to show the distribution of investments and number of programme/projects according to the sectors of destination (or purpose codes).
- ‘Distribution by UNCCD objective’, designed to show the distribution of investments and number of programmes/projects per Strategic and Operational Objective of the 10-year Strategy.
- ‘Targeted areas’, designed to show the distribution of investments and projects by target area, thereby providing a measure of the average scale of the programmes and projects, as well as an indication of the areas most frequently targeted by UNCCD-related investments.
- ‘Beneficiaries’, designed to show the distribution of programmes/ projects and investment levels per number of beneficiaries, thereby providing a measure of the average number of recipients per programme/project and an indication of the scope of projects.

IV. Financial flows and trends

A. Global Commitments

43. *Description:* This component of the analysis is intended to measure the total amount of financial commitments made by all funding sources worldwide for activities related to the implementation of the Convention at all levels.

Dimensions: Nominal, Weighted, Current, 2008/2009, %GDP, Type, RAC.

Visual outputs: Synoptic table and charts illustrating the different statistics.

Data source: Data reported in response to questions 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16 of the SFA reporting template (i.e. SQ8, SQ9, SQ10, SQ11, SQ12, SQ15, SQ16).

44. Global commitments reported for the 2008/2009 biennium amount to a total level of USD 114 727 Million, invested by funding countries – both developed and developing – up to an average level of 0,44% of their GDP. This information can be filtered to focus the results on desertification-relevant commitments. Amounts weighted according to their Rio Marker score (0:0, 1: 33%, 2: 66%, 3: 100%) reveal that USD 76 634 million was directed

globally at activities relevant in the fight against desertification. Countries invested these resources up to an average of 0,29% of their GDP.

45. The relevance of funded activities can be further detailed using information reported by funding countries on this parameter. The analysis reveals that the vast majority (76%, USD 87 118 million) of commitments was made towards activities targeting desertification as their principal objective. Activities scored as principal objective and in support of an action programme (thus holding the most desertification relevance) only represent (15%, USD 16 816 million). Activities scored as a principal objective (6%, USD 7 028 million) and those not targeting desertification (3%, USD 3 169 million) represent a minority of projects. The analysis realised on weighted amounts reveals the same order and percentages between the four kinds of projects.

46. The commitments made by funding countries were mostly done using associated financing (53% of total amount), sectoral budget support (27%) and grants (4%) as financing instruments. The two most used instruments involve the financial participation of recipient countries, and can be seen as a relatively high commitment of these states in the financing of the programmes. Among instruments reported, mandatory investments made through a budget authority only represent 3% of the amounts committed.

47. Most specifically, activities can be related to “Relevant Activity Codes” reporting the sector concerned by the investment. Each project can target several activity codes simultaneously and without exclusivity. The analysis of the activity codes reported reveals that the largest part of global commitments was invested in ten main sectors, which were all attributed resources accounting for more than 50% of the global level of investments.¹ Partnership Building, Production Support, Capacity Development and Planning, Social Development and Resource Management also represent significant sectors as main recipients of international commitments.

B. Commitments per donor country/funding source

48. Investments from funding countries essentially come from 60 countries, in amounts ranging from 1 to 28% of the total level of investment. The 25 countries committing the most resources to the fight against desertification constitute an added investment value of USD 52 963 million, representing 37% of the total level amount of commitments. It is also worth noting that India, the biggest funding country, is responsible for 28% of the total level of commitments. The analysis of weighted levels of investment reveals that the rank of the biggest contributors changes when the relevance of the projects is taken into account. This information indicates differences between countries in their investment efficiency towards the fight against desertification.

49. Funding countries make commitments ranking from 0 up to 9,73% of their GDP in this objective, although this figure rarely exceeds 1%. Investments made also represent various percentages of donor countries’ Official Development Assistance (ODA), ranking from 0 to 26%. This figure doesn’t exceed 0.5% in most of the cases, although the big share of ODA committed by top funders such as India or the Syrian Arabian Republic can be seen as a noticeable trend of their international action towards desertification.

50. The level of commitments made by the top 25 Funding organizations completes the analysis of investment sources. Institutional donors provide from 1 to 26% of the global

¹ NB: The Financial commitment associated to each RAC does not imply that the commitment would be entirely dedicated to this RAC. The association RAC/Amount only reflects the total investment potentially beneficiary to a RAC through the funding of a project.

level of investment for desertification, and are mostly composed of International funding organizations and national programmes/funds (notably in Asian, African, Middle East and European countries). The analysis of weighted levels of investment from donor organizations reveals that the rank of the biggest contributors changes when the relevance of the projects is taken into account. This information indicates differences between agencies and programmes in their investment efficiency towards the fight against desertification. International Donors account for the some of the biggest contributions, although the amounts invested are often matched or exceeded by national programmes or agencies.

C. RAC Analysis

51. 1718 Projects were reported for the year 2009, targeting different types of activities identified through the use of RACs. The present reporting phase made the following results appear:

- 149 projects target Monitoring and Research activities, the first category of RAC, constituting 9% of the reported activities.
- 47 projects (3% of the activities) relate to Capacity Development and Planning activities (RAC 2).
- 1897 projects directly aim at improving Resource Management (RAC 3), representing 41% of the reported activities.
- 377 projects (8% of reported activities) concern Mitigation and Recovery (RAC 4) programmes.
- 17 projects relate to Emergency Response (RAC 5) activities, and constitute 4% of reported activities.

52. Comparisons can be made between these five categories of RAC, which all contain sub-categories of activities. Sub categories of RACs cannot be added or compiled, for amounts committed can be recurrent and counted several times for a single project.

53. The analysis of the distribution of RACs among the 5 categories described above leads to heterogeneous results in the reporting of countries. 4656 RAC were reported among all projects disclosed, however, the classification of activities depends on the reporting entity's appreciation and categorisation. Some of the RACs were over or under represented within their category, and rarely represented more than 5% of the total RACs reported.

54. The distribution of RAC per RAC categories reported shows that Resource Management (RAC 3) remains the most targeted activity (41% of the RAC), followed by Capacity Development and Planning (RAC2) which represents 37% of the RACs. Monitoring and Research (RAC 1 – 10% of the RAC), Mitigation and Recovery (RAC 4 – 8% of the RAC) and Emergency Response (RAC 5 – 4% of the RAC) activities are less targeted by investments made in 2009.

D. Level of Commitments

55. The total amount of commitments reported in PPS by countries for the biennium 2008/2009 is USD 11818 million. This amount is reduced to USD 6782 million when weighted according to Rio Marker scores, which translates a large margin of improvement for the relevance of projects undertaken towards combating desertification. Most of the projects marked desertification either as “significant objective” (USD 4715 million) or as

“principal objective and in support of an action programme” (USD 3495 million). Few investments (USD 361 million) were made towards activities that did not target desertification significantly.

56. Investments made towards projects mostly concerned Mitigation and Recovery (RAC 4), Capacity Development and Planning (RAC 2) and Resource Management (RAC 3). More specifically, RACs such as Water delivery, Wastewater management, Forest/scrub management, Forestry and land management were reported among the top 10 Activities in the PPS. The analysis of the corresponding weighted commitments reveals the same order can be observed. However, the difference between nominal and weighted amounts is lesser or null for activities such as Forest/scrub management, reforestation/afforestation and sustainable land management, which indicates a higher level of desertification relevance.

57. In terms of number of projects, the most represented activities relate to Capacity Building (48 projects, 17% of activities), Capacity Development and Planning (25 projects, 9% of activities), Sustainable Land Management (20 projects, 7% of activities), Resource management 18 projects, 6% of activities), Enabling activities (17 projects, 6% of activities), Consultative platforms (17 projects, 6% of activities) and Natural resource management (17 projects, 6% of activities). Most of the RACs are associated with less than 10 projects, each representing less than 4% of the total number of activities.

E. Level of Investments

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F. Number of Projects

60. In terms of number of projects, the most represented activities relate to Capacity Building (48 projects, 17% of activities), Capacity Development and Planning (25 projects, 9% of activities), Sustainable Land Management (20 projects, 7% of activities), Resource management 18 projects, 6% of activities), Enabling activities (17 projects, 6% of activities), Consultative platforms (17 projects, 6% of activities) and Natural resource management (17 projects, 6% of activities). Most of the RACs are associated with less than 10 projects, each representing less than 4% of the total number of activities.

G. Regional distribution

61. The regional distribution of investments appears largely focused on Africa (26% of reported activities) and Asia-Pacific (22%), followed by Andean (8%), Caribbean (7%), Cono Sur (6%) and Meso America (4%). Two sub-regions; Cono Sur and Northern Africa; gather the majority of investments reported in the PPS, followed by the West Asian and Andean regions. The analysis of weighted commitments reveals a similar order, with the exception of West Asia which sees its relative place lowered when considering Rio Markers. Central Africa, Pacific and South Asia sub-regions report the lowest amounts invested, with less than USD 3 millions received. West Asia (33), Western (26) and Northern Africa (25) and Andean (23) sub-regions host the largest numbers of projects undertaken among the 278 activities reported.

Annex

Tables and figures

SFA

Table 1
Aid in support of desertification, commitments and commitment weighted, USD million, current prices

	Biennium 2008-2009			
	Commitment	% GDP	Commitment weighted	% GDP
Not screened	593	0%	..	0%
Activities scored as not targeted	3 169	0,01%	0	0%
Activities scored as significant objective	7 028	0,03%	2 319	0,01%
Activities scored as principal objective	87 118	0,33%	57 498	0,22%
Activities scored as principal objective and in support of an action programme	16 816	0,06%	16 816	0,06%
Total, current prices	114 727	0,44%	76 634	0,29%

Table 2
Focus on Rio desertification, USD million, current prices

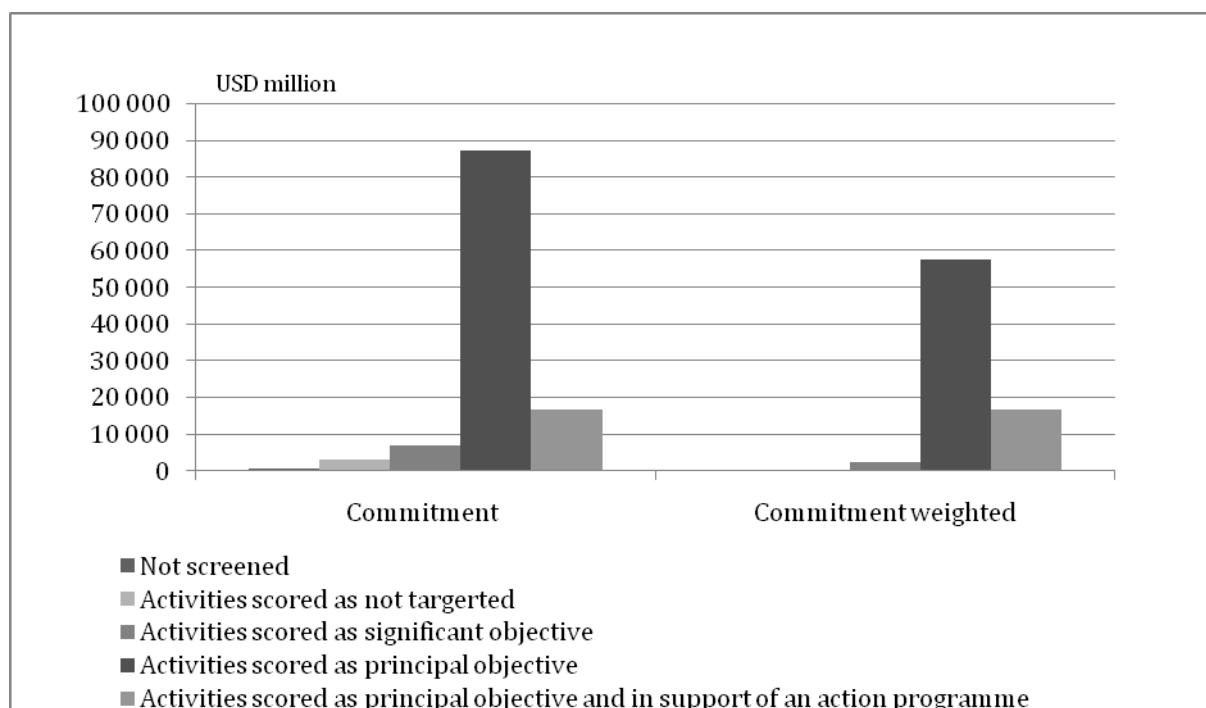


Table 3
Aid in support of desertification by types of financial instruments

Commitment and commitment weighted, USD million, current prices

Type of Funding	Biennium 2008–2009	
	Commitment	Commitment weighted
Not screened	13 310	6 947
Associated Financing	61 192	40 391
Basket Funding	55	46
Budget Authority (Discretionary)	6	3
Budget Authority (Mandatory)	3 473	3 154
Credit	129	110
Debt Swap	8	5
Direct loan / Guarantees	183	142
General Budget Support	62	45
Grant	4 120	1 923
Loan (concessional)	1 571	925
Off-Budget	1	1
Sectoral Budget Support	30 616	22 942
Total général	114 727	76 634

Figure 1
Financial instruments breakdown
Commitment, USD million , current prices

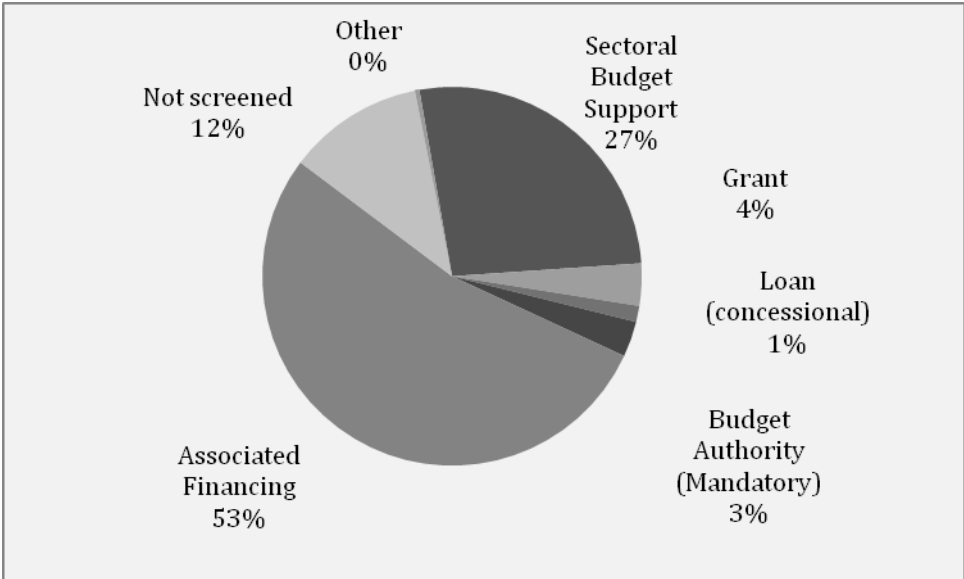


Table 4
Aid in support of desertification by Relevant Activity Code

	Commitment	Commitment weighted
1 Monitoring and Research	3 478	2 253
1.1 Monitoring	1 740	1 611
1.1.1 Indicators	958	402
1.1.2 Soil Observations	2 310	1 733
1.1.3 Weather Forecasting	1 451	1 426
1.1.4 Financial Tracking	572	365
1.1.5 Reporting	216	160
1.2 Knowledge, Science and Technology	1 675	1 571
1.2.1 Traditional Knowledge and Best Practices	7 490	5 892
1.2.2 Bio-physical Research and Science	1 606	1 515
1.2.3 Science and Technology	1 024	419
1.2.4 Socio-Economic Research and Science	196	124
2 Capacity Development and Planning	34 446	24 604
2.1 Advocacy and Awareness Raising	1 835	1 676
2.1.1 Public Awareness Campaigns	3 266	3 133
2.1.2 Publications and communication material	2 342	2 260
2.1.3 Consultative platforms	346	259
2.1.4 Education	1 963	1 630
2.1.5 Synergies	1 655	1 538
2.2 Enabling Activities	5 258	3 409
2.2.1 Capacity-Building	68 929	46 551
2.2.2 Community Development	91 984	62 970
2.2.3 Drivers and Incentives	1 656	1 476
2.2.4 Action Programmes	1 611	1 604
2.2.5 Integrated Financing Strategies	410	224
2.2.6 Governance and Legislation	63 022	41 967
2.2.7 Mainstreaming	18	15
2.2.8 Partnership Building	61 606	40 643
2.2.9 Project Development	2 348	1 725
2.2.10 Resource Management Planning	64 561	43 545
2.2.11 Services and Infrastructure	1 088	911
2.2.12 Social Development	30 615	22 650
2.2.13 Resource Mobilization	341	317
3 Resource Management	27 864	18 428
3.1 Production Systems	3 827	2 736
3.1.1 Agriculture	86 744	57 725
3.1.2 Forestry	8 577	6 669
3.1.3 Livestock Systems	2 324	2 101
3.1.4 Other Production Systems	683	371
3.1.5 Production Support	62 560	40 973
3.2 Natural Resource Management	5 656	4 421
3.2.1 Air and Climate Protection	3 382	2 155
3.2.2 Biodiversity Conservation	8 366	6 326
3.2.3 Forest/Scrub Management	7 975	5 885
3.2.4 Other Resource Conservation	2 044	1 790
3.2.5 Pasture and Range Management	6 039	4 860
3.2.6 Land Conservation	89 649	60 885
3.2.7 Water Conservation	86 636	58 486
3.2.8 Sustainable Land Management	87 686	59 553
4 Mitigation and Recovery	2 034	814
4.1 Mitigation/Recovery	1 310	587
4.1.1 Adaptation to climate change	5 159	3 334
4.1.2 Drought mitigation	85 605	57 429
4.1.3 Environment Restoration	81 605	54 380
4.1.4 Waste Management	357	162
4.1.5 WasteWater Management	412	208
4.1.6 Water delivery	849	604
4.1.7 Water reclamation and reuse	377	178
5 Emergency Response	2 340	1 880
5.1 Financial/Economic Relief	194	121
5.2 Land Reclamation and/or Rehabilitation	6 100	5 033
5.3 Livestock Health/ Relocation/ Rescue	139	92
5.4 Other Production Systems Rescue	150	94
5.5 Pest Eradication/ Crop Rescue	1 494	1 449
5.6 Population Health/Relocation/Rescue	134	89
5.7 Reconstruction of Water Management Systems and Infrastructure	189	121
5.8 Reforestation/Afforestation	6 180	5 142

Table 5
Top ten by Relevant Activity Codes
 Commitment, USD million, current prices

Relevant Activity Codes	Commitment
2.2.2 Community Development	91 984
3.2.6 Land Conservation	89 649
3.2.8 Sustainable Land Management	87 686
3.1.1 Agriculture	86 744
3.2.7 Water Conservation	86 636
4.1.2 Drought mitigation	85 605
4.1.3 Environment Restoration	81 605
2.2.1 Capacity-Building	68 929
2.2.10 Resource Management Planning	64 561
2.2.6 Governance and Legislation	63 022

RACs cannot be added in order to avoid doubling of amounts. RACs provide information on the sums committed by countries for specific sectors.

Table 6
**Ranked list, aid in support of desertification, commitments, USD million,
current prices**

Country Name	Commitment	%GDP	%ODA
Burkina Faso	61 246	752,33%	51,22%
India	31 619	2,41%	26,44%
Syrian Arab Republic	5 076	9,73%	4,24%
Netherlands	3 381	0,43%	2,83%
Spain	2 533	0,17%	2,12%
Mexico	1 360	0,16%	1,14%
China	1 063	0,02%	0,89%
Germany	1 044	0,03%	0,87%
European Community	913	...	0,76%
Italy	876	0,04%	0,73%
Romania	861	0,53%	0,72%
Senegal	630	4,82%	0,53%
Philippines	411	0,26%	0,34%
Denmark	410	0,13%	0,34%
Australia	407	0,04%	0,34%
Czech Republic	338	0,18%	0,28%
France	281	0,01%	0,24%
Peru	271	0,21%	0,23%
Ukraine	269	0,24%	0,23%
Cuba	265	0,42%	0,22%
Viet Nam	224	0,24%	0,19%
Brazil	219	0,01%	0,18%
Switzerland	174	0,04%	0,15%
Tunisia	130	0,33%	0,11%
Morocco	108	0,12%	0,09%
Namibia	100	1,06%	0,08%
Saudi Arabia	86	0,02%	0,07%
Madagascar	73	0,81%	0,06%
Armenia	68	0,79%	0,06%
United Republic of Tanzania	39	0,18%	0,03%
Argentina	32	0,01%	0,03%
Lebanon	30	0,09%	0,03%
Ecuador	28	0,05%	0,02%
Kyrgyzstan	22	0,48%	0,02%
Albania	21	0,18%	0,02%
Uganda	20	0,13%	0,02%
Djibouti	15	1,38%	0,01%
Rwanda	12	0,23%	0,01%
Bhutan	10	0,80%	0,01%
Niger	9	0,17%	0,01%
Gabon	9	0,08%	0,01%
Lesotho	7	0,39%	0,01%
Nigeria	5	0,00%	0,00%
Zambia	5	0,04%	0,00%
Colombia	4	0,00%	0,00%
El Salvador	4	0,02%	0,00%
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	3	0,00%	0,00%
Uzbekistan	2	0,01%	0,00%
Honduras	2	0,01%	0,00%
Saint Lucia	2	0,21%	0,00%
Central African Republic	2	0,10%	0,00%
Kuwait	2	0,00%	0,00%
Oman	2	0,00%	0,00%
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	1	0,22%	0,00%
Bulgaria	1	0,00%	0,00%
Palau	1	0,52%	0,00%
Kenya	1	0,00%	0,00%
Burundi	1	0,06%	0,00%
Democratic Republic of the Congo	1	0,01%	0,00%
Grenada	1	0,08%	0,00%
Tonga	0	0,15%	0,00%
Togo	0	0,01%	0,00%
Sri Lanka	0	0,00%	0,00%
Sao Tome and Principe	0	0,02%	0,00%
Republic of Moldova	0	0,00%	0,00%
Canada	0	0,00%	0,00%
Congo, Rep.	0	0,00%	0,00%
Côte d'Ivoire	0	0,00%	0,00%
Guinea	0	0,00%	0,00%
Indonesia	0	0,00%	0,00%
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	0	0,00%	0,00%
Nauru	0	0,00%	0,00%
Nepal	0	0,00%	0,00%
Tajikistan	0	0,00%	0,00%
Thailand	0	0,00%	0,00%
United Arab Emirates	0	0,00%	0,00%
Yemen	0	0,00%	0,00%

Table 7
**Ranked list, aid in support of desertification, commitments weighted,
 USD million, current prices**

Country Name	Commitment weighted	%GDP	%ODA
Burkina Faso	40 411	496,40%	33,80%
India	23 858	1,82%	19,95%
Syrian Arab Republic	4 076	7,81%	3,41%
Spain	1 948	0,13%	1,63%
Mexico	1 360	0,16%	1,14%
China	1 062	0,02%	0,89%
Romania	568	0,35%	0,48%
Italy	364	0,02%	0,30%
Germany	357	0,01%	0,30%
European Community	345	...	0,29%
Senegal	231	1,77%	0,19%
Australia	218	0,02%	0,18%
Philippines	195	0,12%	0,16%
Viet Nam	166	0,18%	0,14%
Denmark	136	0,04%	0,11%
Tunisia	130	0,33%	0,11%
Peru	129	0,10%	0,11%
France	115	0,00%	0,10%
Czech Republic	112	0,06%	0,09%
Morocco	108	0,12%	0,09%
Netherlands	91	0,01%	0,08%
Switzerland	82	0,02%	0,07%
Namibia	81	0,86%	0,07%
Brazil	76	0,00%	0,06%
Armenia	66	0,76%	0,06%
Saudi Arabia	58	0,02%	0,05%
Madagascar	54	0,59%	0,05%
Cuba	35	0,06%	0,03%
Argentina	24	0,01%	0,02%
United Republic of Tanzania	23	0,11%	0,02%
Kyrgyzstan	22	0,48%	0,02%
Albania	21	0,18%	0,02%
Lebanon	20	0,06%	0,02%
Ecuador	14	0,02%	0,01%
Rwanda	12	0,23%	0,01%
Djibouti	10	0,91%	0,01%
Niger	8	0,15%	0,01%
Uganda	8	0,05%	0,01%
Lesotho	7	0,37%	0,01%
Nigeria	5	0,00%	0,00%
Colombia	4	0,00%	0,00%
Bhutan	3	0,27%	0,00%
Gabon	3	0,03%	0,00%
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	3	0,00%	0,00%
Uzbekistan	2	0,01%	0,00%
Central African Republic	2	0,10%	0,00%
El Salvador	2	0,01%	0,00%
Saint Lucia	1	0,14%	0,00%
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	1	0,19%	0,00%
Bulgaria	1	0,00%	0,00%
Kenya	1	0,00%	0,00%
Honduras	1	0,00%	0,00%
Burundi	1	0,05%	0,00%
Oman	1	0,00%	0,00%
Grenada	0	0,05%	0,00%
Tonga	0	0,10%	0,00%
Sri Lanka	0	0,00%	0,00%
Togo	0	0,00%	0,00%
Sao Tome and Principe	0	0,02%	0,00%
Republic of Moldova	0	0,00%	0,00%
Canada	0	0,00%	0,00%
Congo, Rep.	0	0,00%	0,00%
Côte d'Ivoire	0	0,00%	0,00%
Democratic Republic of the Congo	0	0,00%	0,00%
Guinea	0	0,00%	0,00%
Indonesia	0	0,00%	0,00%
Kuwait	0	0,00%	0,00%
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	0	0,00%	0,00%
Nauru	0	0,00%	0,00%
Nepal	0	0,00%	0,00%
Palau	0	0,00%	0,00%
Tajikistan	0	0,00%	0,00%
Thailand	0	0,00%	0,00%
Ukraine	0	0,00%	0,00%
United Arab Emirates	0	0,00%	0,00%
Yemen	0	0,00%	0,00%
Zambia	0	0,04%	0,00%

Table 8
Aid in support of desertification by Rio marker
Commitment and commitment weighted, USD million, current prices

Country name	Rio marker	Commitment	Commitment weighted
Albania	3	21	21
Argentina	2	24	16
	3	9	9
Armenia	1	1	0
	2	5	3
	3	62	62
Australia	1	251	83
	2	60	40
	3	95	95
Bhutan	1	10	3
	2	0	0
Brazil	1	214	71
	2	1	1
	3	4	4
Bulgaria	3	1	1
Burkina Faso	1	37	12
	2	61 207	40 396
	3	2	2
Burundi	1	0	0
	2	0	0
	3	1	1
Central African Republic	3	2	2
China	2	3	2
	3	1 060	1 060
Colombia	3	4	4
Congo	1	0	0
	3	0	0
Cuba	2	1	1
	3	35	35
	Not screened	230	0
Czech Republic	1	338	111
	2	1	1
Democratic Republic of the Congo	0	1	0
Denmark	1	409	135
	2	1	1
Djibouti	2	15	10
Ecuador	1	17	6
	2	6	4
	3	4	4
El Salvador	1	2	1
	2	2	1
European Community	1	780	257
	2	133	88
France	1	222	73
	2	51	34
	3	8	8
Gabon	1	9	3
Germany	0	66	0
	1	873	288
Grenada	2	105	69
	2	1	0
Honduras	0	1	0
	1	1	0
	2	0	0
	3	0	0
India	1	1 821	601
	2	19 238	12 697
	3	10 560	10 560
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	3	3	3
Italy	1	764	252
	3	112	112
Kenya	3	1	1
Kuwait	Not screened	2	0
Kyrgyzstan	3	22	22
Lebanon	1	6	2
	2	19	12
	3	6	6
Lesotho	1	0	0
	3	6	6
Madagascar	2	57	38
	3	16	16
	Not screened	0	0

Mexico	3	1 360	1 360
Morocco	2 3	0 108	0 108
Namibia	1 2 3	6 43 51	2 29 51
Netherlands	0 1 2 3 Not screened	3 102 142 57 7 74	0 47 38 7 0
Niger	2 3	4 6	2 6
Nigeria	3	5	5
Oman	1	2	1
Palau	Not screened	1	0
Peru	0 1 2 3 Not screened	0 115 137 0 18	0 38 91 0 0
Philippines	1 2 3 Not screened	282 77 52 1	93 51 52 0
Republic of Moldova	3	0	0
Romania	2	861	568
Rwanda	3	12	12
Saint Lucia	2	2	1
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	1 2 3	0 1 1	0 0 1
Sao Tome and Principe	3	0	0
Saudi Arabia	2 3	83 3	55 3
Senegal	1 2 3	590 9 31	195 6 31
Spain	2 3	1 719 813	1 135 813
Sri Lanka	1 2	0 0	0 0
Switzerland	1 2 3	102 69 3	34 46 3
Syrian Arab Republic	2 3	2 942 2 134	1 941 2 134
Togo	1	0	0
Tonga	2 3	0 0	0 0
Tunisia	3	130	130
Uganda	1 3	18 2	6 2
Ukraine	Not screened	269	0
United Republic of Tanzania	1 2	8 31	3 20
Uzbekistan	3	2	2
Viet Nam	1 2 3	8 154 61	3 102 61
Zambia	3	5	5

Table 9
Top 25 funding organizations
 Commitment and commitment weighted, USD million, current prices

Rank	Funding organizations	Commitment	Commitment weighted
1	India - Federal Institutions	30 403	22 642
2	Mexico - Federal Institutions	1 360	1 360
3	World Bank Group	1 226	842
4	India - State Institutions	1 086	722
5	German society for technical cooperation (GTZ)-Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit	597	197
6	Global Environment Facility	405	392
7	Syrian Arab Republic - Central Government Institutions	383	383
8	India - CCD Focal Point - Ministry of Environment and Forests	329	329
9	International Fund for Agricultural Development	160	75
10	United Nations Development Programme	148	145
11	Tunisia - Central Government Institutions	129	129
12	Japan International Cooperation Agency	112	47
13	Morocco - Central Government Institutions	85	85
14	African Development Bank	51	34
15	Saudi Arabia - Central Government Institutions	50	34
16	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	42	37
17	Philippines - CCD Focal Point - Department of Agriculture	39	39
18	Cuba - Central Government Institutions	33	32
19	Namibia - Central Government Institutions	32	22
20	Burkina Faso - Central Government Institutions	23	15
21	Ecuador - Central Government Institutions	21	9
22	Germany - CCD Focal Point - Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)	17	6
23	Tanzania - Central Government Institutions	16	8
24	Fonds Français pour l'Environnement Mondial	13	9
25	Djibouti - Central Government Institutions	13	9

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Table 10
**Aid in support of desertification, commitments and commitment weighted,
 USD million, current prices**

	Commitment	Commitment weighted
Not screened	624	0
Activities scored as not targeted	361	0
Activities scored as significant objective	4 715	1 556
Activities scored as principal objective	2 623	1 731
Activities scored as principal objective and in support of an action programme	3 495	3 495
Total, current prices	11 818	6 782

Figure 2
Focus on Rio Markers for desertification, USD million, current prices

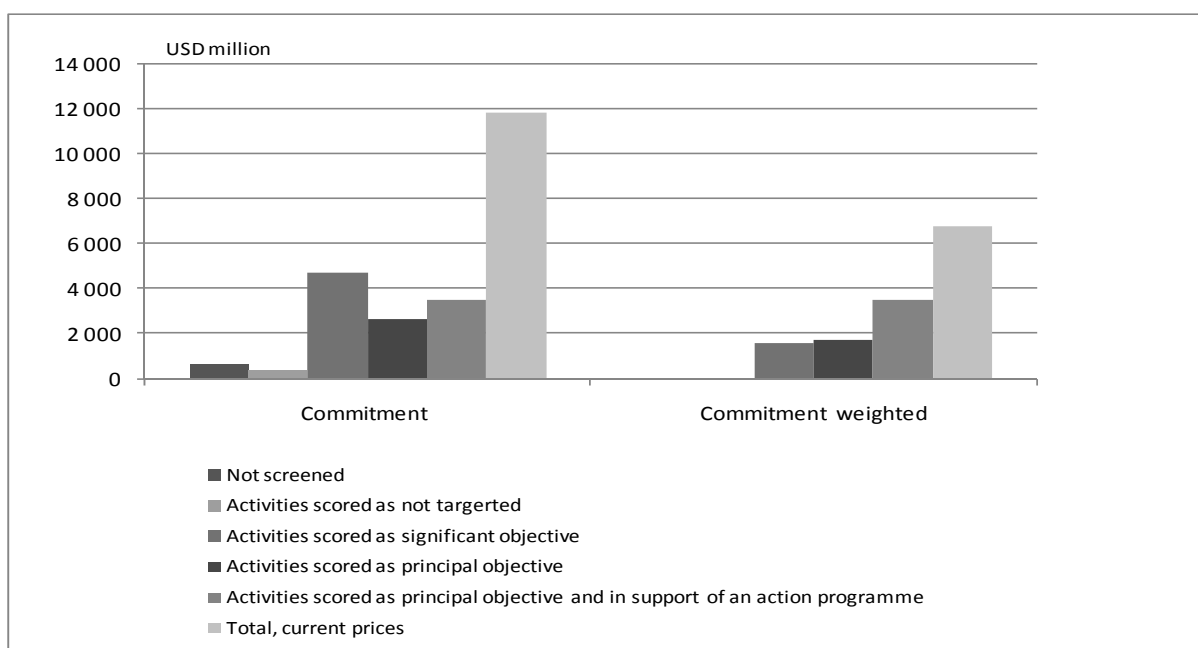


Table 11
Aid in support of desertification by Relevant Activity Code

Commitment and commitment weighted, USD dollar million, current prices

	Commitment	Commitment weighted
1 Monitoring and Research	55	38
1.1 Monitoring	62	58
1.1.1 Indicators	33	22
1.1.2 Soil Observations	30	11
1.1.3 Weather Forecasting	2	1
1.1.4 Financial Tracking	10	10
1.1.5 Reporting	31	28
1.2 Knowledge, Science and Technology	7	3
1.2.1 Traditional Knowledge and Best Practices	23	22
1.2.2 Bio-physical Research and Science	0	0
1.2.3 Science and Technology	5	5
1.2.4 Socio-Economic Research and Science	0	0
2 Capacity Development and Planning	3 119	1 217
2.1 Advocacy and Awareness Raising	8	8
2.1.1 Public Awareness Campaigns	8	7
2.1.2 Publications and communication material	7	6
2.1.3 Consultative platforms	25	21
2.1.4 Education	43	28
2.1.5 Synergies	6	6
2.2 Enabling Activities	168	112
2.2.1 Capacity-Building	192	84
2.2.2 Community Development	57	14
2.2.3 Drivers and Incentives	9	8
2.2.4 Action Programmes	26	26
2.2.5 Integrated Financing Strategies	10	10
2.2.6 Governance and Legislation	89	86
2.2.7 Mainstreaming	10	5
2.2.8 Partnership Building	68	23
2.2.9 Project Development	90	61
2.2.10 Resource Management Planning	135	62
2.2.11 Services and Infrastructure	76	53
2.2.12 Social Development	30	28
2.2.13 Resource Mobilization	0	0
3 Resource Management	2 023	1 228
3.1 Production Systems	19	13
3.1.1 Agriculture	179	96
3.1.2 Forestry	1 255	828
3.1.3 Livestock Systems	3	3
3.1.4 Other Production Systems	24	24
3.1.5 Production Support	18	11
3.2 Natural Resource Management	665	468
3.2.1 Air and Climate Protection	51	17
3.2.2 Biodiversity Conservation	208	192
3.2.3 Forest/Scrub Management	1 290	1 280
3.2.4 Other Resource Conservation	80	55
3.2.5 Pasture and Range Management	85	83
3.2.6 Land Conservation	166	147
3.2.7 Water Conservation	589	585
3.2.8 Sustainable Land Management	932	871
4 Mitigation and Recovery	85	29
4.1 Mitigation/Recovery	36	19
4.1.1 Adaptation to climate change	86	51
4.1.2 Drought mitigation	14	12
4.1.3 Environment Restoration	42	29
4.1.4 Waste Management	0	0
4.1.5 WasteWater Management	3 289	1 085
4.1.6 Water delivery	3 364	1 159
4.1.7 Water reclamation and reuse	0	0
5 Emergency Response	617	408
5.1 Financial/Economic Relief	0	0
5.2 Land Reclamation and/or Rehabilitation	1	1
5.3 Livestock Health/ Relocation/ Rescue	0	0
5.4 Other Production Systems Rescue	0	0
5.5 Pest Eradication/ Crop Rescue	0	0
5.6 Population Health/Relocation/Rescue	0	0
5.7 Reconstruction of Water Management Systems and Infrastructure	87	85
5.8 Reforestation/Afforestation	834	834

Table 12
Top ten Relevant Activity Codes
 Commitment, USD million, current prices

	Commitment	Commitment weighted
4.1.6 Water delivery	3 364	1 159
4.1.5 WasteWater Management	3 289	1 085
2 Capacity Development and Planning	3 119	1 217
3 Resource Management	2 023	1 228
3.2.3 Forest/Scrub Management	1 290	1 280
3.1.2 Forestry	1 255	828
3.2.8 Sustainable Land Management	932	871
5.8 Reforestation/Afforestation	834	834
3.2 Natural Resource Management	665	468
5 Emergency Response	617	408

Table 13
Number of projects by Relevant Activity Code - Global

	Number of projects	Share of RAC in total activities
1 Monitoring and Research	10	4%
1.1 Monitoring	14	5%
1.1.1 Indicators	3	1%
1.1.2 Soil Observations	3	1%
1.1.3 Weather Forecasting	2	1%
1.1.4 Financial Tracking	11	4%
1.1.5 Reporting	8	3%
1.2 Knowledge, Science and Technology	10	4%
1.2.1 Traditional Knowledge and Best Practices	9	3%
1.2.2 Bio-physical Research and Science	2	1%
1.2.3 Science and Technology	4	1%
1.2.4 Socio-Economic Research and Science	1	0%
2 Capacity Development and Planning	25	9%
2.1 Advocacy and Awareness Raising	5	2%
2.1.1 Public Awareness Campaigns	8	3%
2.1.2 Publications and communication material	8	3%
2.1.3 Consultative platforms	17	6%
2.1.4 Education	5	2%
2.1.5 Synergies	2	1%
2.2 Enabling Activities	17	6%
2.2.1 Capacity-Building	48	17%
2.2.2 Community Development	8	3%
2.2.3 Drivers and Incentives	7	3%
2.2.4 Action Programmes	5	2%
2.2.5 Integrated Financing Strategies	9	3%
2.2.6 Governance and Legislation	6	2%
2.2.7 Mainstreaming	3	1%
2.2.8 Partnership Building	4	1%
2.2.9 Project Development	4	1%
2.2.10 Resource Management Planning	7	3%
2.2.11 Services and Infrastructure	5	2%
2.2.12 Social Development	5	2%
2.2.13 Resource Mobilization	2	1%
3 Resource Management	18	6%
3.1 Production Systems	4	1%
3.1.1 Agriculture	5	2%
3.1.2 Forestry	9	3%
3.1.3 Livestock Systems	1	0%
3.1.4 Other Production Systems	1	0%
3.1.5 Production Support	4	1%
3.2 Natural Resource Management	17	6%
3.2.1 Air and Climate Protection	1	0%
3.2.2 Biodiversity Conservation	15	5%
3.2.3 Forest/Scrub Management	15	5%
3.2.4 Other Resource Conservation	6	2%
3.2.5 Pasture and Range Management	6	2%
3.2.6 Land Conservation	11	4%
3.2.7 Water Conservation	9	3%
3.2.8 Sustainable Land Management	20	7%
4 Mitigation and Recovery	4	1%
4.1 Mitigation/Recovery	3	1%
4.1.1 Adaptation to climate change	4	1%
4.1.2 Drought mitigation	9	3%
4.1.3 Environment Restoration	6	2%
4.1.4 Waste Management	0	0%
4.1.5 WasteWater Management	1	0%
4.1.6 Water delivery	7	3%
4.1.7 Water reclamation and reuse	0	0%
5 Emergency Response	5	2%
5.1 Financial/Economic Relief	0	0%
5.2 Land Reclamation and/or Rehabilitation	1	0%
5.3 Livestock Health/ Relocation/ Rescue	0	0%
5.4 Other Production Systems Rescue	0	0%
5.5 Pest Eradication/ Crop Rescue	0	0%
5.6 Population Health/Relocation/Rescue	0	0%
5.7 Reconstruction of Water Management Systems and Infrastruture	6	2%
5.8 Reforestation/Afforestation	4	1%

Table 14
Aid in support of desertification by sub region, commitment and commitment weighted

USD million, current prices

Sub Region	Commitments	Commitment weighted
Cono Sur	3 497	1 223
Northern Africa	2 264	2 098
West Asia	802	262
Andean	605	539
Meso America	393	257
South East Asia	307	184
Southern Africa	141	81
Eastern Africa	130	55
Western Africa	104	77
Central Asia	89	88
Caribbean	84	38
Central Africa	3	3
Pacific	1	1
South Asia	1	0
No Sub region	3 379	1 859
Not screened	15	15
Total général	11 818	6 782

Table 15
Aid in support of desertification by sub region

Number of activities

Sub Region	Number of activities per region	Share of sub region in total activities aid
Andean	23	8%
Caribbean	20	7%
Central Africa	4	1%
Central Asia	5	2%
Cono Sur	16	6%
Eastern Africa	7	3%
Meso America	11	4%
No Sub region	43	15%
Northern Africa	25	9%
Pacific	5	2%
South Asia	1	0%
South East Asia	18	6%
Southern Africa	11	4%
West Asia	33	12%
Western Africa	26	9%
Not screened	30	11%
Total général	278	100%

Figure 3
Distribution of aid to desertification by sub region and region

Number of activities

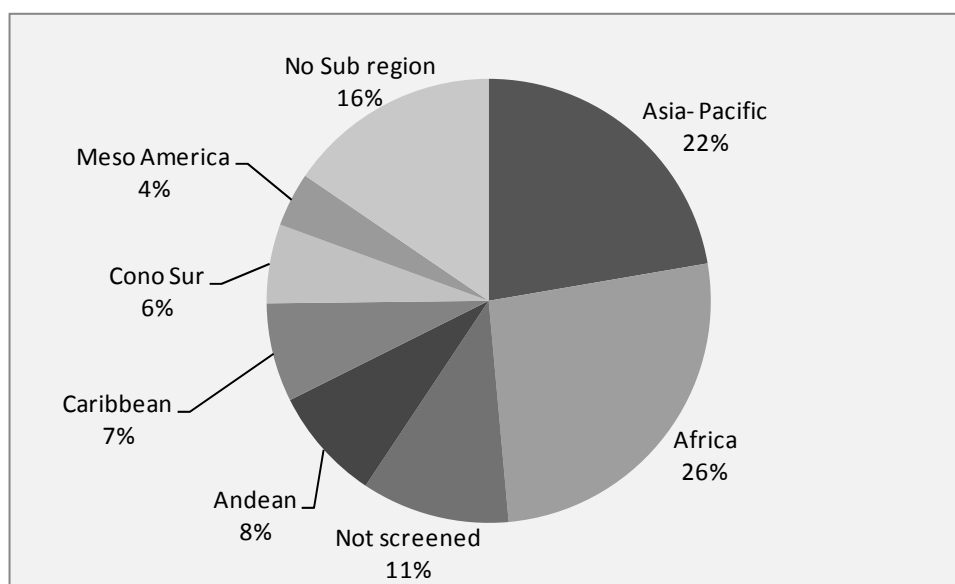


Table 16
Distribution of investment by target area size and sub region

Target area in hectares, commitment and commitments weighted in USD million, current prices

Sub region name	Target area size	Commitment	Target area size per commitment	Commitments Weighted	Target area size per commitment weighted	Number of projects
Andean	7 544 968	605	12 468	539	13 996	23
Caribbean	109 956	84	1 305	38	2 889	20
Central Africa	267 687 000	3	77 098 122	3	83 634 413	4
Central Asia	49 254 400	89	553 537	88	557 839	5
Cono Sur	117 081 834	3 497	33 478	1 223	95 697	16
Eastern Africa	260 000	130	1 996	55	4 752	7
Meso America	67 665 935	393	172 139	257	262 984	11
No Sub region	53 849 012	3 379	15 936	1 859	28 973	43
Northern Africa	16 971 703	2 264	7 495	2 098	8 090	25
Pacific	56 429	1	47 292	1	47 292	5
South Asia	0	1	...	0	...	1
South East Asia	43 018 815	307	139 984	184	233 742	18
Southern Africa	105 582 950	141	746 291	81	1 301 805	11
West Asia	438 977 389	802	547 148	262	1 673 428	33
Western Africa	57 628 670	104	555 761	77	746 775	26
Not screened	126 474 500	15	8 229 727	15	8 229 727	30
Total général	1 352 163 561	11 818	88 162 681	6 782	96 842 402	278

Figure 4
Aid to desertification by target area and by sub region

Target area in hectares, commitment in USD million (current prices)

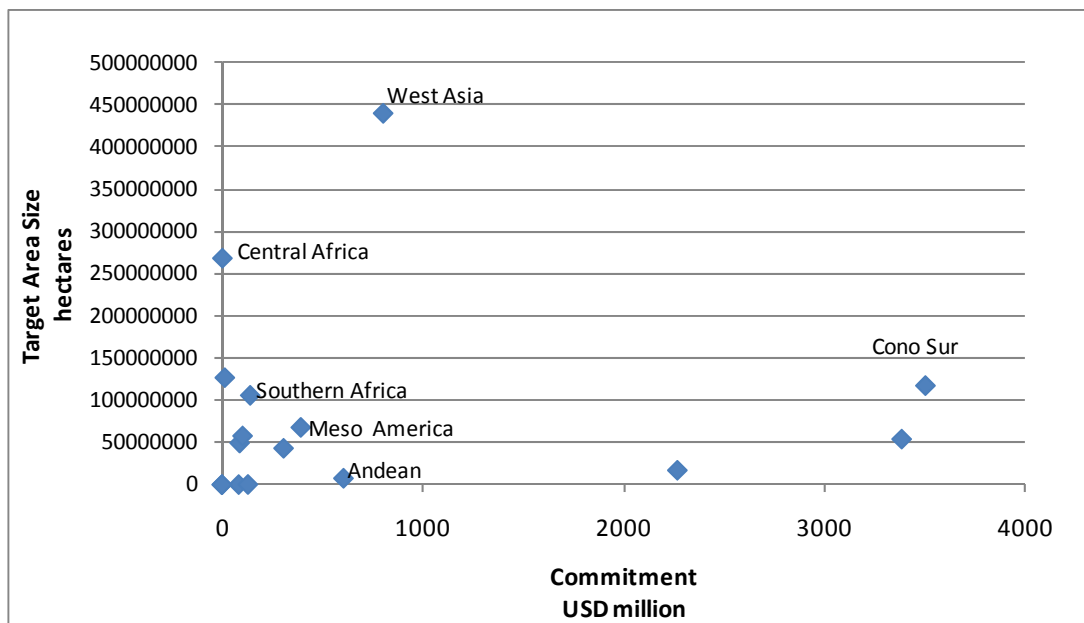


Table 17

Aid in support of desertification by operational objective

Commitment and commitment weighted, USD million, current prices

Operational Objective	Commitment	Commitment weighted
1	3 670	3 186
2	9 298	6 011
3	3 151	2 169
4	2 249	1 655
5	2 343	1 319

Figure 5

Distribution by UNCCD objectives

Commitment and commitment weighted, USD million, current prices

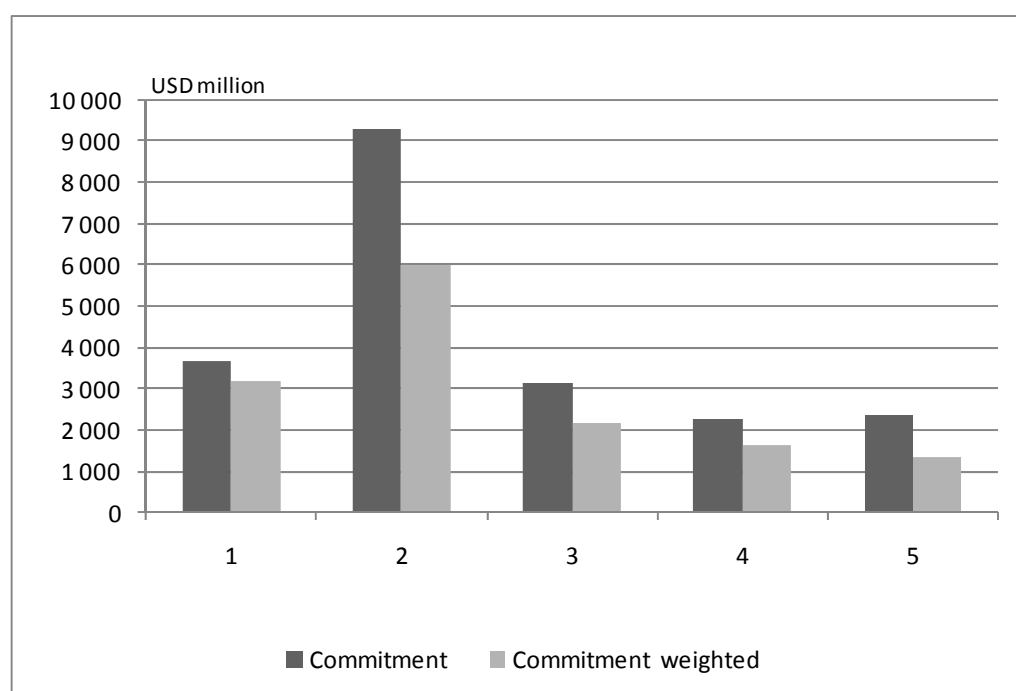


Table 18

Number of projects by operational objective – Global

Operational Objective	Number of projects by operational objective
1	116
2	149
3	103
4	122
5	88

Figure 6
Distribution by UNCCD objectives
 Number of projects

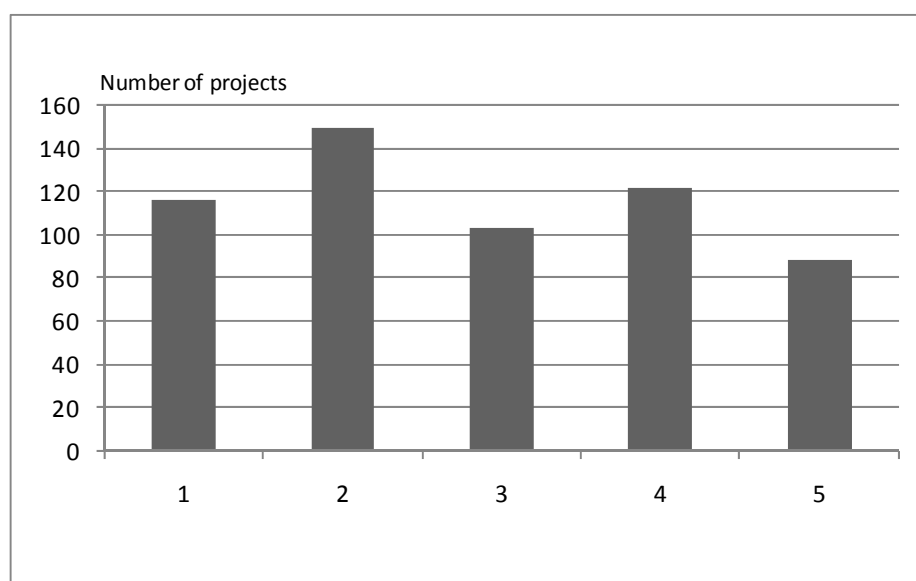


Table 19

	<i>Reports due</i>	<i>Reports received</i>	<i>Difference</i>	<i>%</i>
Affected country Parties	168	84	84	50.0
Central Africa	9	6	3	66.7
Eastern Africa	8	3	5	37.5
Southern Africa	15	7	8	46.7
Western Africa	15	10	5	66.7
Northern Africa	6	3	3	50.0
Annex I - Africa	53	29	24	54.7
South East Asia	10	5	5	50.0
West Asia	11	8	3	72.7
Pacific	15	3	12	20.0
Central Asia	5	5	0	100.0
East Asia	4	2	2	50.0
South Asia	8	4	4	50.0
Annex II - Asia	53	27	26	50.9

	<i>Reports due</i>	<i>Reports received</i>	<i>Difference</i>	<i>%</i>
Mesoamerica	8	3	5	37.5
Cono Sur	5	3	2	60.0
Andean	5	2	3	40.0
Caribbean	15	6	9	40.0
Annex III - Latin America and the Caribbean	33	14	19	42.4
Annex IV - Northern Mediterranean	11	5	6	45.5
Annex V - Central and Eastern Europe	15	9	6	60.0
Other affected country Parties	3	0	3	0.0
 Developed country Parties				
	42	11	31	26.2
 Other Parties not having indicated their status				
	2	0	2	0.0
 Observers				
 United Nations agencies				
	41	0	41	0.0
 Intergovernmental organizations (including GEF)				
	45	1	44	2.2