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Assessment of implementation against the provisionally adopted impact indicators

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Review and assessment of scientific information from Parties and other reporting entities, in particular on impact indicators relating to strategic objectives 1, 2 and 3 of the 10-year strategic plan and framework to enhance the implementation of the Convention (2008–2018)

Preliminary analysis of information contained in reports from affected country Parties on strategic objectives 1, 2 and 3 of The Strategy

Note by the secretariat

Summary

This document contains the synthesis and preliminary analysis of information submitted by affected country Parties on the three strategic objectives of The Strategy, in particular: strategic objective 1: To improve the living conditions of affected populations; strategic objective 2: To improve the condition of affected ecosystems; and strategic objective 3: To generate global benefits through effective implementation of the UNCCD. It analyses two consolidated impact indicators from a global perspective and provides additional, more detailed, analysis from subregional and regional perspectives where possible.

The document offers some conclusions on the status of activities relating to the strategic objectives (baseline perspective) and some recommendations for consideration by the Committee on Science and Technology (CST) and by the Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention (CRIC) on the need to adjust, streamline and strengthen related activities with a view to achieving these objectives.

The CST may wish to advise the CRIC and provide concrete recommendations to Parties and institutions of the Convention on how to improve coverage and comparability of data for future reporting on strategic objectives 1, 2 and 3. The CRIC may also wish to provide advice to Parties and institutions of the Convention in order to enable follow-up on targeted recommendations to be put forward to the Conference of the Parties for its consideration.

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List of abbreviations

CEE	Central and Eastern Europe
COP	Conference of the Parties
Corine	Coordination of information on the environment
CRIC	Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention
CST	Committee on Science and Technology
DLDD	Desertification/land degradation and drought
e-SMART	economic – Specific – Measurable – Achievable – Relevant –Time-bound
EVI	Enhanced Vegetation Index
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FAPAR	Fraction of photosynthetically active radiation absorbed by vegetation
GLADIS	Global Land Degradation Information System
LAC	Latin America and the Caribbean
LCCS	Land Cover Classification System
NAP	National action programme
NDVI	Normalized Difference Vegetation Index
NMED	Northern Mediterranean
NPP	Net primary productivity
PRAIS	Performance review and assessment of implementation system
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNSD	United Nations Statistics Division

I. Introduction

1. The present document is a synthesis and preliminary analysis of information submitted by affected country Parties in the framework of the 2012–2013 reporting and review process on the three strategic objectives of The Strategy; in particular:

(a) Strategic objective 1: To improve the living conditions of affected populations;

(b) Strategic objective 2: To improve the condition of affected ecosystems;

(c) Strategic objective 3: To generate global benefits through effective implementation of the UNCCD.

2. In accordance with decision 17/COP.9, affected country Parties were required to report on two mandatory impact indicators (i.e. proportion of population living below the poverty line and land cover status) through the associated metrics identified during the scientific peer review process for the refinement of the set of impact indicators (i.e. poverty rate, land cover and land productivity).¹ Affected country Parties were also given the possibility of providing information on the nine impact indicators provisionally accepted by the Conference of the Parties (COP) but considered optional for inclusion in reports by affected country Parties. Countries could also report on any alternative indicators which they considered more suitable than the indicators which were provisionally accepted.²

3. Despite the prevailing circumstances under which the first reporting against impact indicators has been conducted, with limited time, no technical assistance provided during the process by specialized institutions at the subregional/regional level and delayed disbursement of funding to support national reporting to entitled affected country Parties, a total of 71 countries or about 42 per cent of all affected country Parties provided information on impact indicators through the performance review and assessment of the implementation system (PRAIS) online portal before the official deadline of 30 October 2012.³

4. Chapter II describes the methodology employed for the analysis of the information received. Following a structure which mirrors the structure of the reporting templates,⁴ chapter III summarizes the results of the preliminary analysis of general information on affected areas, rural areas and human population estimates, while the following chapters (IV, V and VI) discuss the state of affairs on the impact indicators relating to strategic objectives 1, 2 and 3, based on the information provided by the affected country Parties. For each group, response statistics are presented first, followed by an assessment of the quality of data and a discussion on the results of the analysis of information at the global and regional levels where appropriate.⁵

¹ For more information on the scientific peer review process and its outcomes see document ICCD/COP(10)/CST/2.

² See “Template and reporting guidelines for affected country Parties”. Available at: <<http://www.unccd.int/en/programmes/Reporting-review-and-assessment/Pages/Template-and-reporting-guidelines-for-affected-country-Parties.aspx>>.

³ For more specific information, see tables 1 and 8 in annex II; tables 1, 4 and 5 in annex III; and the table in annex IV.

⁴ As footnote 2 above.

⁵ See document ICCD/COP(10)/CST/4-ICCD/CRIC(10)/14.

5. The general conclusions on the status of activities relating to the three strategic objectives are presented at the end of the report and capture important issues relating to baseline information for the impact indicators (baseline perspective).

6. In accordance with decision 12/COP.9, the Committee on Science and Technology (CST) shall contribute to the work of the Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention (CRIC) by reviewing and assessing scientific information from Parties and other reporting entities, in particular on impact indicators relating to strategic objectives 1, 2 and 3 of The Strategy. Therefore, this document will be tabled at the third special session of the CST and, subsequently, to the eleventh session of the CRIC. Some recommendations for consideration by the CST and by the CRIC have been drawn up on the need to adjust, streamline and strengthen activities with a view to achieving the objectives of The Strategy.

7. Some considerations regarding the implementation of and reporting against indicators are also included in document ICCD/CRIC(11)/15, feeding the iterative process. Information on progress made in the refinement of the set of impact indicators by the ad hoc Advisory Group of Technical Experts is contained in document ICCD/CST(S-3)/5.

II. Methodology

8. The 2012–2013 reporting and review process is the first reporting cycle under the Convention since the adoption of The Strategy where affected country Parties were requested to provide quantitative information on strategic objectives 1, 2 and 3. This reporting cycle is meant to establish baseline information on the related impact indicators (baseline perspective) for the future assessment of progress made by Parties in the achievement of the strategic objectives (target perspective).

9. Affected country Parties were requested to provide information for one or more years in the period 2000–2011.⁶ In this analysis, for each country, the baseline comprises the data referring to the year of the adoption of The Strategy (2008), or, if data are not available for 2008, the data referring to the closest year for which quality-proofed data are available, giving preference to the most recent data.

10. Simple quality checks were performed, including: data validity checks on measurement units; consistency checks between surface areas and the percentages provided; consistency checks across time series; comparisons with statistics available through international sources (namely the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)). Data reported in the wrong units have been corrected if, having been compared with data available from other sources, there was no doubt about the correct value. Only the data passing quality checks have been retained for the analysis. The secretariat has been supported by the statistic division of the FAO (FAO/ESS) in the assessment of the quality of information contained in national reports, with particular reference to the poverty rate.

11. More information on the specific methodologies adopted for the analysis of each impact indicator is contained in the related sections below.

⁶ As footnote 2 above.

III. Analysis of general information on strategic objectives 1, 2 and 3: affected areas, rural areas and human population estimates

A. Definition of affected areas

12. Affected country Parties were requested to provide information on (1) whether affected areas had been identified in the national action programme (NAP) or another planning document; (2) the extent of affected areas in terms of both surface area and proportion of the national land area; and (3) definition and methods for identifying affected areas.⁷

13. The following sections present the results of the preliminary analysis of information on affected areas. In particular:

(a) Section A.1 presents the results on the identification of areas affected by desertification/land degradation and drought (DLDD);

(b) Section A.2 presents the results on the extension of areas affected by DLDD;

(c) Section A.3 presents the results on the definitions and methods for identifying areas affected by DLDD.

1. Identification of areas affected by desertification/land degradation and drought

14. The results show that about 90 per cent of reporting countries have identified affected areas either in the NAP or in another planning document (see figure, annex I). The details on the distribution of the responses at the global level and across the regions are presented in table 1 in annex I.

2. Extension of areas affected by desertification/land degradation and drought

15. A total of 59 Parties or about 83 per cent of reporting countries have provided information on the extension of affected areas. Tables 2 to 6 in annex I present national data on the extent of national areas affected by DLDD in the five regions, covering only those countries for which the data provided have been quality proofed.

16. The proportion of affected areas in relation to the national area varies greatly across countries and subregions, showing hardly any geographical or regional pattern. In particular, the following ranges in the proportion of affected areas can be observed:

(a) Africa: between 6 and 100 per cent;

(b) Asia: between 5 and about 96 per cent;

(c) Latin America and the Caribbean: between 1 and 87 per cent;

(d) Northern Mediterranean: between 16 and 33 per cent;

(e) Central and Eastern Europe: between 16 and 60 per cent.

17. This variation may be a consequence of the lack of a common definition and methodology for the identification of affected areas (see also section A.3 below).

⁷ As footnote 2 above.

18. Due to the limited coverage of quality-proofed and complete data on the extent of affected areas, which cover just over one third of all affected country Parties, statistics on the extent of areas affected by DLDD at the global or regional level could not be obtained.

3. Definitions and methods for the identification of areas affected by desertification/land degradation and drought

19. Most countries did not provide an explicit definition of affected areas that complemented or was an alternative to the UNCCD definition. If an explicit definition was provided, it emphasized the importance of “productivity” (biological, economic) or the primary role of human activities as a direct cause of DLDD. In a very few cases, drought is mentioned in the definition (see annex I, table 7).

20. As shown in the previous sections, most of the responding countries produced quantitative estimates on the extent of the affected areas. However, only one third provided information on the method used to identify affected areas (see annex I, table 8). Among these, some used the United Nations Environment Programme aridity index as the only indicator, while others adopted literature methods such as: the Land Degradation Assessment in Drylands,⁸ the assessment of the status of human-induced soil degradation in South and South East Asia,⁹ the Environmentally Sensitive Areas¹⁰ and the Land Degradation Index termed “2dRUE”,¹¹ or other methods developed at the national level. The remaining countries either mentioned local methods or listed some of the factors and indicators which were considered in the identification of affected areas, without providing any technical detail on the specific metrics used and the procedures adopted to combine and integrate the information.

B. Definition of rural areas

21. Affected country Parties were requested to provide information on (1) whether national rural areas had been identified in a national document and (2) the definition of rural areas.¹² A total of 66 affected country Parties or about 93 per cent of reporting countries responded to this question. The responses provided are analysed in the section below.

Identification of rural areas

22. The results show that nearly 90 per cent of reporting countries have identified rural areas in a national document. The details on the distribution of the responses across the regions are presented in table 9 in annex I. It should be noted that, in general, the definitions of rural areas seem totally independent from the definitions of affected areas.

⁸ Available at: <<http://www.fao.org/nr/lada/index.php>>.

⁹ Van Lynden, G.W.J. and L.R. Oldeman (1997). Assessment of the status of human induced soil degradation in South and South East Asia. International Soil Reference and Information Centre, Wageningen.

¹⁰ Kosmas, C., M. Kirkby and N. Geeson (1999). The MEDALUS project. Mediterranean desertification and land use. Manual on key indicators of desertification and mapping environmentally sensitive areas to desertification, European Commission, Brussels. Available at: <<http://www.kcl.ac.uk/projects/desertlinks/downloads/publicdownloads/ESA%20Manual.pdf>>.

¹¹ Del Barrio, G. and others. Assessment and monitoring of land condition in the Iberian Peninsula, 1989–2000, Remote Sensing of Environment, vol. 114, No. 8 (16 August 2010). Available at: <<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0034425710000970>>.

¹² As footnote 2 above.

C. Human population estimates

23. Affected country Parties were requested to provide human population estimates, in particular: the national population, the population living in rural areas and the population living in affected areas for the period 2000–2011.¹³

24. A total of 60 affected country Parties or about 85 per cent of reporting countries have provided information for one or more years. Among these 60 affected country Parties, 25 countries or about 35 per cent of reporting countries provided data on the population living in affected areas and very few countries provided a complete time series. The results of the analysis of the data are discussed in the section below.

Analysis of population trends – baseline

25. Tables 10 to 14 in annex I present a baseline of national data on human population in the five regions, covering only those countries for which the data provided have been quality proofed. The tables also show the proportion of the population in affected areas and rural areas, calculated on the basis of national data provided. No geographical and regional pattern can be observed in the data presented.

26. As mentioned in the previous sections, the lack of data on human population in affected areas is in part a consequence of the data gaps in the identification of affected areas at the national level, but it is also due to the limited availability of data specific to affected areas.

27. Due to the limited coverage of quality-proofed and complete estimates of human population, which cover about 35 per cent of reporting countries, statistics on the population affected by DLDD at the global or regional levels could not be obtained.

IV. Strategic objective 1

A. Poverty rate

Indicator: Proportion of the population living below the poverty line

Metric: Poverty rate

28. Affected country Parties were requested to provide information covering the period 2000–2011 on the number of people living below the rural poverty line in (a) affected areas and (b) rural areas.¹⁴ In the absence of the rural poverty line, affected country Parties were requested to provide information on the number of people living below the national poverty line (a) in affected areas; (b) in rural areas; and (c) nationwide (if information on rural and affected areas was not available). Finally, if no poverty lines were available, affected country Parties were requested to use the generic poverty line of USD 2.00/capita/day. In addition, countries provided ancillary information on the poverty lines adopted and the methods of poverty assessment used.

29. The analysis has been carried out separately for affected areas, rural areas and the national level. Due to the low response rate, it was not possible to carry out a complete and

¹³ As footnote 2 above.

¹⁴ As footnote 2 above.

detailed analysis as presented in document ICCD/COP(10)/CST/4-ICCD/CRIC(10)/14. For this reason, national poverty data relating to different poverty lines (rural, national, international) have been aggregated and used in the analysis.

30. The results should therefore be treated with caution because of the limited comparability of data relating to different poverty lines (namely international, national and rural), and in consideration of the limited number of countries providing complete information (see section on response statistics).

31. Response statistics, data quality and the results of the analysis are discussed in the sections below.

1. Response statistics

32. Fifty-seven affected country Parties or about 80 per cent of reporting countries provided data on poverty and very few countries provided complete time series (see annex II, figure and table 1).

2. Data quality assessment

33. In addition to the generic data quality checks applied to all data (see chapter II), the poverty data provided for population groups (i.e. population in affected areas, rural areas and nationwide) were compared with reported human population estimates and with statistics available through international sources (namely UNSD and FAO for population statistics and the World Bank for poverty data). Some data gaps have been filled using the reported human population estimates (e.g. for the calculation of percentages in relation to the total population if these were not reported). It should be noted that many problems with the data are a direct consequence of a misinterpretation of the questions.

3. Relevance of the indicator

34. Three countries or about 4 per cent of reporting countries indicated that either the indicator or the metrics used are not relevant at the national level. The reasons provided include:

- (a) Difficulties in defining and quantifying poverty at the national level;
- (b) Other indicators/metrics would be more relevant to the country (such as indicators on employment and level of nutrition);
- (c) The indicator (in particular the rural poverty rate) is not related to the impact of the implementation of the Convention in the country and therefore it is not considered in the NAP.

4. Proportion of the population living below the poverty line - affected areas

a. Baseline

35. Table 2 in annex II presents a baseline of national data on the proportion of the population in affected areas living below the poverty line in four regions.¹⁵ The data cover only those countries for which the data provided have been quality proofed.

¹⁵ Northern Mediterranean countries did not provide data on poverty in rural areas.

b. Analysis

36. Table 3 in annex II presents the results of a regional analysis of the poverty rate in four regions,¹⁶ covering only those countries for which the data provided have been quality proofed.

37. Due to the limited coverage of quality-proofed and complete data on the poverty rate in affected areas, which cover less than 7 per cent of all affected country Parties, the statistics presented in this section are not representative but should be considered only as an example of possible analyses.

38. The proportion of the population in affected areas living below the poverty line in relation to the national population varies greatly across regions, showing hardly any geographical or regional pattern. In particular, the following ranges in the proportion of the poverty population in affected areas can be observed:

- (a) Africa: between 8 and 64 per cent;
- (b) Asia: between 5 and about 90 per cent;
- (c) Latin America and the Caribbean: between 12 and 50 per cent;
- (d) Global: between 5 and 90 per cent.

39. As discussed in the chapter on general information, the lack of data on the poverty rate in affected areas is in part a consequence of the data gaps in the identification of affected areas at the national level.

5. Proportion of the population living below the poverty line – rural areas

a. Baseline

40. Table 4 in annex II presents a baseline of national data on the proportion of the population in rural areas living below the poverty line in four regions.¹⁷ The data cover only those countries for which the data provided have been quality proofed. It can be observed that more data are available on the proportion of the population living below the poverty line in rural areas than are available on the proportion of the population living below the poverty line in affected areas.

b. Analysis

41. Table 5 in annex II presents the results of a regional analysis of the poverty rate in four regions,¹⁸ covering only those countries for which the data provided have been quality proofed.

42. Due to the limited coverage of quality proofed and complete data on the poverty rate in rural areas, which cover about 14 per cent of all affected country Parties, the statistics presented in this section are not representative but should be considered only as an example of possible analyses.

43. It should be noted that the poverty rate nationwide was requested only if data on affected areas and rural areas were not available.

44. The proportion of the population in rural areas living below the poverty line in relation to the national population varies greatly across regions, showing hardly any

¹⁶ In Central and Eastern Europe data are available for one country only.

¹⁷ Northern Mediterranean countries did not provide data on poverty in rural areas.

¹⁸ As footnote 16 above.

geographical or regional pattern. In particular, the following ranges in the proportion of the poverty population in rural areas can be observed:

- (a) Africa: between 7 and 82 per cent;
- (b) Asia: between 4 and about 43 per cent;
- (c) Latin America and the Caribbean: between 12 and 74 per cent;
- (d) Central and Eastern Europe: between 18 and 43 per cent;
- (e) Global: between 4 and 80 per cent.

6. Proportion of the population living below the poverty line – national level

a. Baseline

45. Table 6 in annex II presents a baseline of national data on the proportion of the population nationwide living below the poverty line in the five regions. The data cover only those countries for which the data provided have been quality proofed.

b. Analysis

46. Table 7 in annex II presents the results of a regional analysis of the poverty rate in the five regions, covering only those countries for which the data provided have been quality proofed.

47. Due to the limited coverage of quality-proofed and complete data on the poverty rate nationwide, which cover about 14 per cent of all affected country Parties, the statistics presented in this section are not representative but should be considered only as an example of possible analyses.

48. The proportion of the population nationwide living below the poverty line in relation to the national population varies greatly across regions, showing hardly any geographical or regional pattern. In particular, the following ranges in the proportion of the poverty population nationwide can be observed:

- (a) Africa: between 4 and 77 per cent;
- (b) Asia: between 12 and about 31 per cent;
- (c) Northern Mediterranean: between 5 and 18 per cent;
- (d) Central and Eastern Europe: between 13 and 29 per cent;
- (e) Global: between 4 and 77 per cent.

B. Additional indicators

49. As mentioned in paragraph 2 above, affected country Parties were given the possibility of providing information on the nine impact indicators provisionally accepted by the COP but considered optional for inclusion in reports by affected country Parties. Countries could also report on any alternative indicators which they considered more suitable than the indicators which were provisionally accepted.

Availability of information on optional impact indicators

50. Table 8 in annex II summarizes the responses provided by affected country Parties with respect to the availability of information on optional impact indicators for strategic objective 1.

51. It should be noted that 10 affected country Parties or 14 per cent of all reporting countries provided information on additional indicators and, in particular, seven countries provided information on optional impact indicators relating to strategic objective 1. The low response rate may be due to the fact that reporting on optional indicators was voluntary.

52. Three of the nine indicators provisionally accepted by the COP are being used in the responding countries; in particular:

- (a) Water availability per capita (three countries);
- (b) Change in land use (four countries);
- (c) Food consumption per capita (three countries).

V. Strategic objective 2

A. Land cover status

Indicator: Land cover status

Metric: Land cover

1. Land cover

53. Affected country Parties were requested to provide information covering the period 2000–2011 on: (1) the definition of the land cover types which have been mapped at the national level; and (2) the extension of areas covered by each land cover type and their relative proportion to the total national area. To enable judgment of comparability, countries provided metadata on the methodology used to produce land cover data, including, for example, classification, data sources and accuracy.¹⁹

54. Due to the limited response rate and the wide variety of land cover types provided, it was not possible to carry out a complete and detailed analysis as presented in document ICCD/COP(10)/CST/4-ICCD/CRIC(10)/14. A simplified analysis was nevertheless carried out by aggregating the data according to five broad land cover types. More details of the response statistics, the quality of the reported data and the results of the analysis are discussed in the sections below.

a. Response statistics

55. Forty-nine affected country Parties or about 69 per cent of reporting countries provided data on land cover and very few countries provided complete time series (see annex III, figure 1 and table 1). A great deal of additional information was also made available in the form of geographical datasets, technical reports and official documents. It is to be noted that few countries made this additional information available as an alternative to their responses to specific questions.

b. Data quality assessment

56. About 320 unique land cover classes were reported by 49 countries with different levels of detail (from two or three land cover types to more than forty different types for a

¹⁹ As footnote 2 above.

single country) and coverage. Although the questions related to the distribution of land cover types in the whole country, the data provided by some countries cover only a portion of the national territory (relating to, for example, affected areas, forest areas or vegetated areas) or focus on specific land cover types. This could derive from a different interpretation of the questions or limited data availability, or could reflect different national priorities with respect to land management. For example, most of the Northern Mediterranean and Central and Eastern European countries reported information on the land cover type “artificial surfaces”, while data on urban areas can hardly be found in the data from African countries. Countries in other regions provided data exclusively on agricultural areas, while others delivered information on just three land cover types relating to forests, no forests and other land. However, most countries provided data based on widely-used international or regional classification systems (such as the FAO Land Cover Classification System (LCCS) or Corine (Coordination of information on the environment) Land Cover). For these countries in particular, it should be possible to provide data at the most appropriate level of detail in future reporting cycles. Only a small group used classifications which are specific to a country or do not relate directly to land cover.

c. Relevance of the indicator/metrics

57. One country indicated that the indicator/metrics were not relevant with respect to DLDD national planning purposes and national data were not available.

d. Distribution of land cover types – baseline

58. Data have been re-aggregated according to five broad land cover types:

- (a) Cultivated areas;
- (b) Natural and semi-natural vegetation (including wetlands);
- (c) Artificial areas;
- (d) Bare land and other land;
- (e) Water bodies.

59. All countries for which an association could be made with the five classes listed above have been included in the baseline. It was possible to retrieve data for some countries from online data sources indicated by the countries themselves. This has, however, required some interpretation.

60. The countries which provided data covering only part of the territory and for which additional data sources could not be used have not been considered, but could be added at a later stage by assigning the missing area to a further class “no data available”.

61. The resulting baseline datasets contain data from 20 affected country Parties, corresponding to about 28 per cent of all reporting countries.

62. Baseline information is not shown in this document due to the great amount of data involved.

e. Distribution of land cover types – analysis

63. Figure 2 and table 2 in annex III present the results of a global analysis of the distribution of aggregated land cover classes in the five regions.

64. Table 3 in annex III presents the results of an analysis carried out at the regional level.

65. It should be noted that all analyses only cover the 20 countries included in the baseline, for which the data provided have been selected as described above.

66. Global or regional analyses on the distribution of major land cover types are included here as an example. They should be treated with caution because of the low proportion of countries providing complete data on the major land cover types and the limited comparability of national data. The results are nevertheless useful for fine-tuning future reporting and improving data comparability and quality.

2. Land productivity

Indicator: Land cover status

Metric: Land productivity

67. Affected country Parties were requested to provide information covering the period 2000–2011 on net primary productivity (NPP) for each land cover type for which land cover data were provided, or, as an alternative, data on the normalized difference vegetation index (NDVI), the fraction of photosynthetically active radiation absorbed by vegetation (FAPAR), the enhanced vegetation index (EVI) or other indices.²⁰

a. Response statistics

68. Twelve affected country Parties or about 17 per cent of reporting countries provided data on land productivity (see annex III, figure 3 and table 4).

69. Due to the low response rate and the gaps in the data provided, it was not possible to carry out an analysis of data on land productivity as presented in document ICCD/COP(10)/CST/4-ICCD/CRIC(10)/14 or even a simplified analysis. The countries use different methodologies to assess land productivity and the data provided are therefore very heterogeneous and not comparable, as shown by the data quality assessment summarized below. This clearly points to the need to take up actions to improve both the response rate and data comparability.

b. Data quality assessment

70. Countries have used different variables to report on land productivity (NPP, NDVI, etc.) and the land cover types for which productivity is provided do not always refer to the same land cover classification systems and, in some cases, do not correspond to the land cover types reported for the land cover indicator.

71. The values provided for NPP differ greatly across regions, with some countries reporting in hundreds, some in thousands and others in trillions. Furthermore, important inconsistencies were found when comparing data series for the same country.²¹

c. Relevance of the indicator/metrics

72. Four affected country Parties or about 6 per cent of reporting countries indicated that either the indicator or the metrics used were not relevant at the national level.

²⁰ As footnote 2 above.

²¹ For example, the NPP for the land cover type “Low vegetation cover”, reported by one country in 2011, was 21 times greater than it was just two years earlier and approximately 5 times greater than the highest value reported for the land cover type “High vegetation cover”.

73. Three countries just provided a low score (0 or 1) in the e-SMART assessment without providing any further explanation. One country indicated that, due to the extreme variability of ecosystems present in the national territory, other elements (indicators/metrics) would be more relevant, such as those showing progress in the implementation/uptake of best practices, natural resource management and sustainable production.

B. Additional indicators

74. As previously mentioned, affected country Parties were given the possibility of providing information on the nine impact indicators provisionally accepted by the COP but considered optional for inclusion in reports by affected country Parties.

Availability of information on optional impact indicators

75. Table 1 in annex III summarizes the responses provided by affected country Parties with respect to the availability of information on optional impact indicators for strategic objective 2.

76. Ten affected country Parties or 14 per cent of reporting countries provided information on additional indicators and, in particular, six countries provided information on optional impact indicators relating to strategic objective 2. The low response rate may be due to the fact that reporting on optional indicators was voluntary.

77. Four indicators of the nine indicators provisionally accepted by the COP are being used in the responding countries; in particular:

- (a) Capacity of soils to sustain agropastoral use (one country);
- (b) Degree of land degradation (four countries);
- (c) Plant and animal biodiversity (four countries);
- (d) Drought index (three countries).

VI. Strategic objective 3

78. As there are no mandatory indicators for strategic objective 3,²² the baseline information to measure progress made by Parties in the achievement of this strategic objective could not be collected.

Additional indicators

79. Response statistics on additional indicators relating to strategic objective 3 are discussed in the section below.

Availability of information on optional impact indicators

80. The table in annex IV summarizes the responses provided by affected country Parties with respect to the availability of information on optional impact indicators for strategic objective 3.

81. Ten affected country Parties or 14 per cent of reporting countries provided information on additional indicators and, in particular, three countries provided information

²² See decision 17/COP.9.

on optional impact indicators relating to strategic objective 3. The low response rate may be due to the fact that reporting on optional indicators was voluntary.

82. Two indicators of the nine indicators provisionally accepted by the COP are being used in the responding countries; in particular:

- (a) Carbon stocks above and below ground (three countries);
- (b) Land under sustainable land management (three countries).

VII. Conclusions

83. This is the first reporting and review process under the Convention since the adoption of The Strategy where affected country Parties were requested to provide quantitative information on the two mandatory impact indicators (i.e.: proportion of population living below the poverty line and land cover status), and, on a voluntary basis, on the provisionally accepted and other optional indicators.

84. The scope of the analysis of the national information received was primarily to derive/identify a baseline against which future assessments of the implementation of the Convention should be made with respect to the achievement of the strategic objectives and the expected impacts.

85. A total of 71 countries or about 42 per cent of all affected country Parties provided information on impact indicators. However, not all Parties delivered quantitative information, resulting in a global data coverage varying from 7 to 36 per cent, depending on the specific question.

86. Countries have also provided a large variety of additional information, including geographical datasets, technical reports and other publications complementing, and in some cases as alternatives to, their responses to specific questions.

87. Due to the highly specialized/scientific nature of the information required, the coverage and comparability of reported national data have in general not been sufficient for obtaining statistically representative results from the analyses. However, a number of selected elements of the analysis have been carried out for the two mandatory impact indicators and their results are shown in the respective sections in this document. These elements should be taken as an example of possible analyses that can be carried out when enough data will be available in future reporting cycles. Beyond any consideration on statistical representativeness, the results give useful indications for improving future reporting and showing the way forward.

88. Specific conclusions on strategic objectives 1, 2 and 3 and related impact indicators are presented in sections A to E below.

89. Considering the prevailing circumstances under which the first reporting against impact indicators has been conducted, with limited time, no technical assistance provided during the process by specialized institutions at the subregional/regional level and delayed disbursement of funding to support national reporting to entitled affected country Parties in preparation for and during the reporting cycle, much has been achieved. Despite data gaps and lack of comparability, a first set of baseline data could be derived. Although limited, the data coverage has enabled a subset of analyses to be carried out and has provided useful insights on how to further improve the process in the future.

A. Analysis of general information on strategic objectives 1, 2 and 3: affected areas, rural areas and human population estimates

90. **Identification of affected areas and rural areas:** about 90 per cent of reporting countries have identified affected areas either in the NAP or in another planning document. The responding countries use different methodologies for the identification of affected areas. This may result in very low comparability of quantitative data relating to affected areas across regions and globally. The same proportion of reporting countries have identified rural areas in a national planning document. The definitions used to define the rural areas and the areas affected by DLDD seem to be totally independent.

91. **Extent of affected areas:** the proportion of affected areas in relation to the national area varies greatly among the reporting countries, showing hardly any geographical or regional pattern. This may be a consequence of the lack of a common definition and common criteria for the identification of affected areas and the resulting limited comparability of data.

92. **Human population estimates:** no geographical and regional pattern can be observed in the data on human population. Due to the limited coverage of quality-proofed and complete estimates of human population, which cover less than 15 per cent of all affected country Parties, statistics on the population affected by DLDD at the global or regional levels are not presented in this document. The lack of data on human population in affected areas is in part a consequence of the data gaps in the identification of affected areas at the national level but it is also due to the limited availability of data specific to affected areas.

B. Strategic objective 1

93. **Poverty rate:** the analysis has been carried out separately for affected areas, rural areas and the national level, by aggregating national poverty data relating to different poverty lines (rural, national, international). The proportion of the poverty population in affected areas, rural areas and nationwide varies greatly across regions, showing hardly any geographical or regional pattern. The results of the analysis should be treated with caution because of the limited comparability of data relating to different poverty lines, and in consideration of the limited number of countries providing complete information. The lack of data on the poverty rate in affected areas is in part a consequence of the data gaps in the identification of affected areas at the national level.

C. Strategic objective 2

94. **Land cover:** countries have reported data covering a wide variety of land cover types which could not be directly compared, although most countries have used widely accepted and diffuse classification methods, such as LCCS and Corine Land Cover. However, only a subset of respondents provided data referring to the whole national territory, while several countries provided partial information. The analysis was carried out by aggregating land cover data relating to different national land cover types and considering only the data covering the whole country. Global or regional analyses on the distribution of major land cover types have been included in the document for illustration purposes. Conclusions on the global and regional distribution of major land cover types cannot be drawn and the statistics presented in the document should be treated with caution because of the low proportion of countries providing complete data on the major land cover types and the limited comparability of national data. The results are nevertheless useful for fine-tuning future reporting and improving data comparability and quality.

95. **Land productivity:** Due to the low response rate and the different national approaches used for the assessment of land productivity, it was not possible to derive a baseline or carry out a statistical analysis or even a simplified analysis of the land productivity data provided. This clearly points to the need to take up actions to improve both the response rate and data comparability.

D. Strategic objective 3

96. **Strategic objective 3:** it should be noted that, as there are no mandatory indicators for strategic objective 3, it is not possible to measure progress with respect to this strategic objective. Three countries provided information on two optional impact indicators relating to strategic objective 3 (Carbon stocks above and below ground; Land under sustainable land management).

E. Additional indicators for strategic objectives 1, 2 and 3

97. **Additional indicators:** 10 countries or 6 per cent of all affected country Parties provided information on additional indicators relating to the three strategic objectives. However, it should be noted that this low response rate may be related to the fact that reporting on additional indicators was voluntary.

VIII. Recommendations

98. The following are preliminary recommendations that may be considered by Parties at CST S-3 and at CRIC 11 on the basis of the analysis provided in this document. The CST may wish to advise the CRIC and provide concrete recommendations to Parties and institutions of the Convention on how to improve coverage and comparability of data for future reporting on strategic objectives 1, 2 and 3. The CRIC may also wish to provide advice to Parties and institutions of the Convention in order to enable follow-up on targeted recommendations to be put forward to the COP for its consideration. Parties may wish to consider the following:

(a) Based on the findings of the ad hoc Advisory Group of Technical Experts on impact indicator refinement, the CST should provide recommendations for the development of common operational criteria for the identification of affected areas;

(b) The CST should consider providing recommendations for the adoption of broad land cover types and encouraging affected country Parties to report data on land cover and land productivity using this simplified classification;

(c) The CST should consider the possibility of deriving land productivity from other variables/methodologies that are based on readily available and internationally recognized datasets;

(d) The CST should consider identifying mandatory indicators relating to strategic objective 3, in order to provide a basis for assessing the implementation of the Convention with regard to this objective;

(e) The secretariat should simplify the reporting template and further develop the reporting manual by providing more detailed and indicator-specific guidance on methodologies for data collection, available sources of data and ancillary information in particular those published by the United Nations (also in the form of data files);

(f) Development partners and financial institutions, particularly the Global Environment Facility, should consider extending further technical and financial assistance in developing the capacity of affected country Parties in reporting against

impact indicators, including in order to achieve a progressive harmonization of definitions and methodologies to be used at the national level;

(g) Affected country Parties should consider making further efforts towards developing consistent time series for the impact indicators and increasing the coverage of spatially explicit data on affected areas, in order to enable the future interpretation of trends in the impact indicators and their link with progress in the implementation of the Convention;

(h) While more efforts should be directed towards improving the coverage of data on affected areas, in the absence of these data, affected country Parties should consider reporting the poverty rate for rural areas;

(i) Affected country Parties are invited to make more use of international standards, classifications and methods related to land cover;

(j) Affected country Parties are invited to use information from the United Nations and other recognized international sources if information from national sources is not available. Available information covers in particular: (1) human population estimates (total and rural population); (2) poverty rate; (3) land statistics (country area, land area, extent of rural areas); and (4) land cover and land productivity;

(k) Affected country Parties are encouraged to continue providing additional information in the form of geographical datasets, technical reports and other publications; however the required information should also be provided by filling in the dedicated online reporting template;²³

(l) Affected country Parties are invited to edit their report and amend their responses on strategic objectives 1, 2 and 3 at any time after the official deadline for reporting with a view to extending the baseline datasets and enabling future trend analysis.

²³ See: <<http://www.unccd-prais.com/>>.

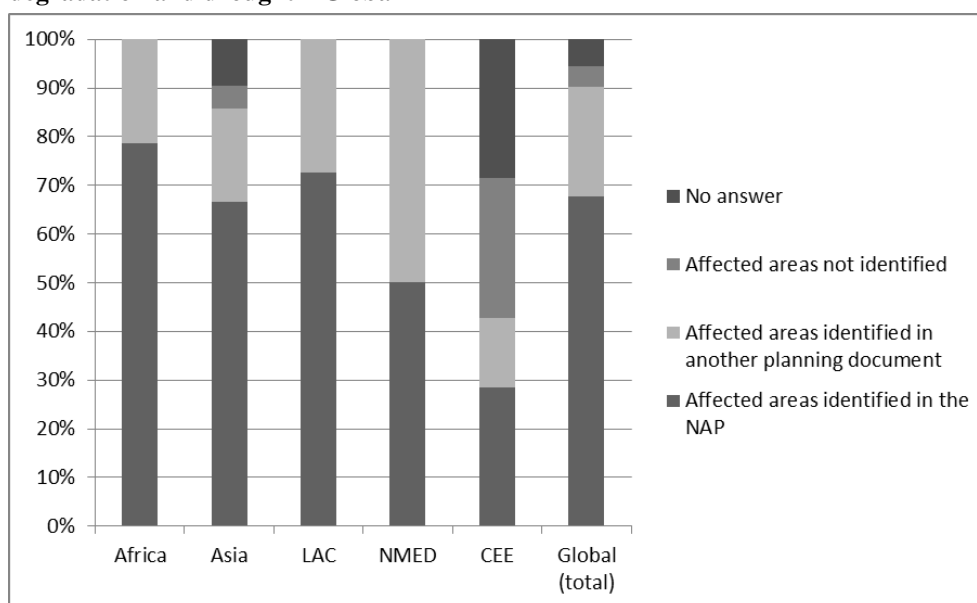
Annex I

[English only]

Tables – Analysis of general information on strategic objectives 1, 2 and 3: affected areas, rural areas and human population estimates

A. Identification of areas affected by desertification/land degradation and drought

Countries which have identified national areas affected by desertification/land degradation and drought – Global



**Table 1
Number of countries which have identified national areas affected by desertification/land degradation and drought – regional**

<i>Region/Subregion</i>	<i>Affected areas identified in the NAP</i>	<i>Affected areas identified in another planning document</i>	<i>Affected areas not identified</i>	<i>No answer</i>
Central Africa	5	1	0	0
Eastern Africa	2	0	0	0
Northern Africa	3	1	0	0
Southern Africa	6	0	0	0
Western Africa	6	4	0	0
Africa (total)	22	6	0	0

<i>Region/Subregion</i>	<i>Affected areas identified in the NAP</i>	<i>Affected areas identified in another planning document</i>	<i>Affected areas not identified</i>	<i>No answer</i>
Central Asia	2	2	0	0
East Asia	2	0	0	0
Pacific	0	0	1	1
South Asia	4	1	0	0
South East Asia	2	1	0	0
West Asia	4	0	0	1
Asia (total)	14	4	1	2
Andean	3	0	0	0
Caribbean	1	1	0	0
Mesoamerica	2	1	0	0
South Cone	2	1	0	0
LAC (total)	8	3	0	0
NMED (total)	2	2	0	0
CEE (total)	2	1	2	2
Global (total)	48	16	3	4

B. Extension of areas affected by desertification/land degradation and drought

Table 2

Extension of areas affected by desertification/land degradation and drought - Africa

<i>Subregion</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Affected areas [km²]</i>	<i>Affected areas [% in relation to national land area]</i>
Central Africa	Cameroon	195 355	41
	Central African Republic	310 000	50
	Chad	7 060	54
	Democratic Republic of the Congo	270 897	12
	Sao Tome and Principe	80	8
Eastern Africa	Uganda	42 515	22
Northern Africa	Algeria	188 000	8
	Egypt	61 594	6
	Morocco	539 000	77
	Tunisia	152 500	93

<i>Subregion</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Affected areas [km²]</i>	<i>Affected areas [% in relation to national land area]</i>
Southern Africa	Lesotho	10 618	35
	Madagascar	134 278	23
	Mauritius	500	25
	United Republic of Tanzania	567 960	61
Western Africa	Benin	81 102	82
	Burkina Faso	202 908	74
	Côte d'Ivoire	161 000	50
	Guinea	245 857	100
	Guinea-Bissau	2 500	7
	Mali	1 104 701.82	89
	Niger	1 013 600	80
	Nigeria	393 168	43
	Togo	20 600	37

Table 3

Extension of areas affected by desertification/land degradation and drought - Asia

<i>Subregion</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Affected areas [km²]</i>	<i>Affected areas [% in relation to national land area]</i>
Central Asia	Kazakhstan	2 534 157	93
	Kyrgyzstan	53 912	28
	Uzbekistan	353 505	82
East Asia	China	3 317 631	35
	Mongolia	1 095 500	72
South Asia	India	791 475	25
	Nepal	37 576	26
	Pakistan	581 001	71
	Sri Lanka	39 900	77
South East Asia	Philippines	206 095	69
	Thailand	26 640	5
	Viet Nam	90 000	27
West Asia	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	1 200 000	75
	Lebanon	1 170.624	11.2
	Oman	296 501	95.8
	Syrian Arab Republic	109 000	59

Table 4
Extension of areas affected by desertification/land degradation and drought – Latin America and the Caribbean

<i>Subregion</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Affected areas [km²]</i>	<i>Affected areas [% in relation to national land area]</i>
Andean	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	437 501	40
	Colombia	193 510	17
	Ecuador	129 443	46
Caribbean	Cuba	96 157	87
	Guyana	2 968	1
Mesoamerica	Costa Rica	15 314	30
	Mexico	1 280 000	45
	Panama	20 787	27
South Cone	Brazil	1 338 076	16
	Chile	483 343	62

Table 5
Extension of areas affected by desertification/land degradation and drought – Northern Mediterranean

<i>Subregion</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Affected areas [km²]</i>	<i>Affected areas [% in relation to national land area]</i>
	Hungary	30 453	33
	Italy	48 961	16
	Portugal	16 000	18
	Spain	90 374	18

Table 6
Extension of areas affected by desertification/land degradation and drought – Central and Eastern Europe

<i>Subregion</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Affected areas [km²]</i>	<i>Affected areas [% in relation to national land area]</i>
	Bulgaria		60
	Georgia	30 000	43
	Russian Federation	2 774 000	16

C. Definitions and methods for the identification of areas affected by desertification/land degradation and drought

Table 7
Desertification/land degradation and drought definitions adopted – global

<i>Type of definition</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Number of countries</i>
A	Explicit definition based on the UNCCD definitions of desertification and land degradation	16
B	Explicit definition based on the UNEP aridity index: dry areas = affected areas	4
C	Other explicit definition	14
D	Implicit definition: the UNCCD definition is not mentioned and no other definition is given	20
E	The answer does not correspond to the question	3
F	No answer	14
Global (total)		71
G	Explicit definition of drought also given (subgroup of cases A to D)	3

Table 8
Methods to identify affected areas adopted – global

<i>Type of definition</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Number of countries</i>
A	Adoption of literature methods	11
B	Adoption of the UNEP aridity index: dryland = affected	4
C	Specific (original) methods are used and are outlined/described	6
D	The answer does not explain the method, but provides a list of the indicators/metrics used	6
E	The answer does not explain the method: it is generic and does not even provide a list of indicators. In some cases it focuses on, for example, organizational matters, types of data used and DLDD issues and factors	31
F	The respondent states that no information is available on the method actually used to identify the affected areas	1
G	No answer	12
Global (total)		71
H	Specific methods used to measure drought are also indicated	3

D. Identification of rural areas

Table 9
Number of countries which have identified national rural areas

<i>Region/Subregion</i>	<i>Rural areas identified in a national document</i>	<i>Rural areas not identified</i>	<i>Responding countries</i>
Central Africa	6		6
Eastern Africa	2		2
Northern Africa	3		3
Southern Africa	5	1	6
Western Africa	8	1	9
Africa (total)	24	2	26
Central Asia	4		4
East Asia	2		2
Pacific		1	1
South Asia	4	1	5
South East Asia	3		3
West Asia	3	1	4
Asia (total)	16	3	19
Andean	2	1	3
Caribbean	2		2
Mesoamerica	3		3
South Cone	3		3
LAC (total)	10	1	11
NMED (total)	4		4
CEE (total)	4	1	5
Global (total)	58	7	65

E. Human population estimates

Table 10
Human population estimates – Africa

<i>Subregion</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Year^a</i>	<i>Number of people living in the national area [number of inhabitants]</i>	<i>Number of people living in rural areas [number of inhabitants]</i>	<i>Number of people living in affected areas [number of inhabitants]</i>	<i>Number of people living in rural areas [% of total population]</i>	<i>Number of people living in affected areas [% of total population]</i>
Central Africa	Cameroon	2010	20 164 000	7 455 114	10 136 245	37	50
	Chad	2009	11 175 915	8 752 867		78	
	Gabon	2010	1 500 000				
Eastern Africa	Uganda	2008	30 000 000				
Northern Africa	Algeria	2010	34 080 030	11 608 851		34	
	Egypt	2008	75 097 000	42 773 000	11 870 000	57	16
	Morocco	2009	31 514 000	13 421 500		43	
	Tunisia	2008	10 328 900	3 532 484		34	
Southern Africa	Lesotho	2006	1 876 633	1 448 716	493 597	77	26
	Madagascar	2008	19 312 550	15 083 102		78	
	Mauritius	2008	1 272 742	702 208		55	
	South Africa	2008	48 793 022	19 209 813		39	
	United Republic of Tanzania	2008	41 879 421	31 480 958		75	
	Zambia	2008	12 533 509	8 181 027	7 394 770	65	59
Western Africa	Benin	2008	8 355 980	4 913 316	2 605 250	59	31
	Burkina Faso	2008	15 515 258	12 480 474	12 480 474	80	80
	Guinea	2006	8 400 000	7 140 000		85	
	Mali	2009	14 528 662	11 253 935	11 622 929	77	80
	Niger	2008	14 197 601	11 469 060		81	
	Nigeria	2008	149 107 132	95 011 065	49 408 182	64	33
	Senegal	2011	12 855 153	6 838 941		53	
	Togo	2010	6 191 155	3 856 660	2 320 926	62	37

^a Baseline year = 2008.

Table 11
Human population estimates – Asia

<i>Subregion</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Year^a</i>	<i>Number of people living in the national area [number of inhabitants]</i>	<i>Number of people living in rural areas [number of inhabitants]</i>	<i>Number of people living in affected areas [number of inhabitants]</i>	<i>Number of people living in rural areas [% of total population]</i>	<i>Number of people living in affected areas [% of total population]</i>
Central Asia	Kazakhstan	2008	15 571 506	7 305 571		47	
	Kyrgyzstan	2008	5 348 300	3 525 000	3 525 000	66	66
	Uzbekistan	2008	27 072 200	17 374 000	17 374 000	64	64
East Asia	China	2008	1 328 000 000	704 000 000	651 000 000	53	49
	Mongolia	2009	2 735 780	1 300 020	538 000	48	20
South Asia	Bhutan	2011	708 263	489 480		69	
	India	2011	1 210 000 000	833 000 000		69	
	Nepal	2011	26 620 809	22 095 022		83	
	Pakistan	2008	166 410 000	105 000 000		63	
	Sri Lanka	2011	21 000	16 000	10 000	76	48
South East Asia	Philippines	2008	90 173 139	46 527 536		52	
	Thailand	2010	63 878 267	35 500 000		56	
West Asia	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2008	72 357 336	21 920 204		30	
	Lebanon	2008	4 166 915	543 366		13	
	Syrian Arab Republic	2007	19 172 000	8 915 000		47	

^a Baseline year = 2008.

Table 12
Human population estimates – Latin America and the Caribbean

<i>Subregion</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Year^a</i>	<i>Number of people living in the national area [number of inhabitants]</i>	<i>Number of people living in rural areas [number of inhabitants]</i>	<i>Number of people living in affected areas [number of inhabitants]</i>	<i>Number of people living in rural areas [% of total population]</i>	<i>Number of people living in affected areas [% of total population]</i>
Andean	Colombia	2008	44 451 147	11 054 767		25	
	Ecuador	2010	14 483 499	5 392 713	2 480 648	37	17
Caribbean	Cuba	2008	11 236 099	2 771 204		25	
Mesoamerica	Costa Rica	2011	4 301 712	1 170 841	743 061	27	17
	Mexico	2008	109 623 000	25 480 000		23	
	Panama	2010	3 405 813	1 189 254	227 363	35	7
South Cone	Brazil	2008	186 799 170	30 194 761	9 061 242	16	5
	Chile	2002	15 116 435	2 026 322	1 749 163	13	12

^a Baseline year = 2008.

Table 13
Human population estimates – Northern Mediterranean

<i>Subregion</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Year^a</i>	<i>Number of people living in the national area [number of inhabitants]</i>	<i>Number of people living in rural areas [number of inhabitants]</i>	<i>Number of people living in affected areas [number of inhabitants]</i>	<i>Number of people living in rural areas [% of total population]</i>	<i>Number of people living in affected areas [% of total population]</i>
	Hungary	2008	10 045 000	4 520 250		45	
	Italy	2008	59 619 290	11 558 129	4 103 349	19	7
	Portugal	2011	10 041 813		3 130 503		31
	Spain	2010	47 021 031	9 923 688		21	

^a Baseline year = 2008.

Table 14

Human population estimates – Central and Eastern Europe

<i>Subregion</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Year^a</i>	<i>Number of people living in the national area [number of inhabitants]</i>	<i>Number of people living in rural areas [number of inhabitants]</i>	<i>Number of people living in affected areas [number of inhabitants]</i>	<i>Number of people living in rural areas [% of total population]</i>	<i>Number of people living in affected areas [% of total population]</i>
	Belarus	2008	9 542 000				
	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2011	3 839 737				
	Bulgaria	2011	7 364 570	2 025 569	2 025 569	28	28
	Georgia	2010	4 436 000				
	Russian Federation	2010	142 914 000	37 600 000	25 933 000	26	18
	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	2008	2 048 619	883 569		43	

^a Baseline year = 2008.

Annex II

[English only]

Tables – Strategic objective 1

A. Poverty rate

Countries providing data on poverty rate – global

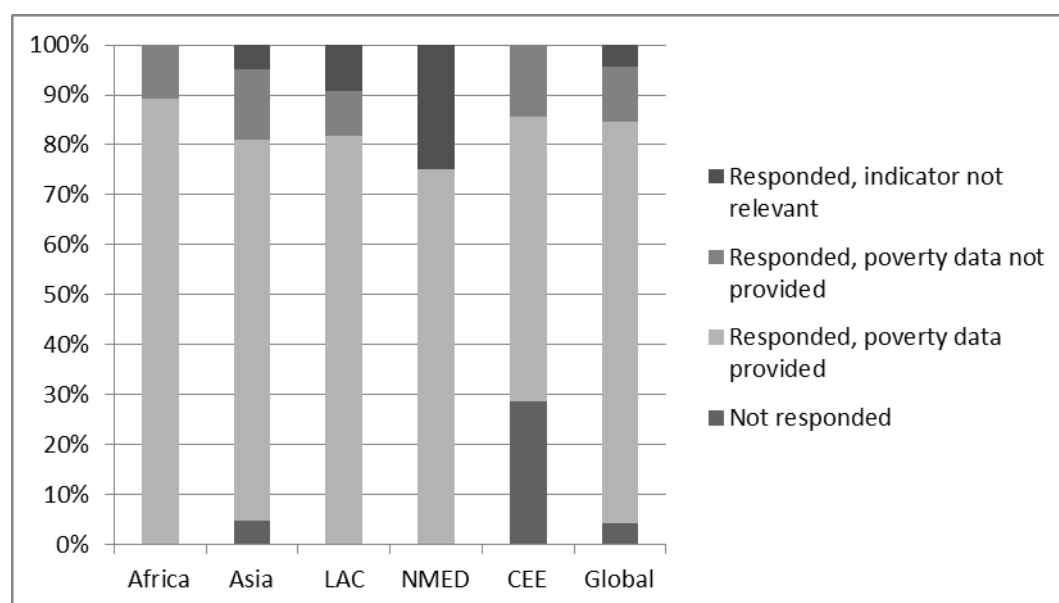


Table 1

Number of countries providing data on poverty rate – regional

<i>Region/Subregion</i>	<i>Reporting countries</i>	<i>Not responded</i>	<i>Responded, poverty data provided</i>	<i>Responded, poverty data not provided</i>	<i>Responded, indicator not relevant</i>
Central Africa		6		5	1
Eastern Africa		2		1	1
Northern Africa		4		4	
Southern Africa		6		5	1
Western Africa		10		10	
Africa (total)		28		25	3
Central Asia		4		3	1
East Asia		2		2	
Pacific		2	1		1
South Asia		5		5	
South East Asia		3		3	
West Asia		5		3	2
Asia (total)		21	1	16	3

<i>Region/Subregion</i>	<i>Reporting countries</i>	<i>Not responded</i>	<i>Responded, poverty data provided</i>	<i>Responded, poverty data not provided</i>	<i>Responded, indicator not relevant</i>
Andean		3		3	
Caribbean		2			1 1
Mesoamerica		3		3	
South Cone		3		3	
LAC (total)		11		9	1 1
NMED (total)		4		3	1
CEE (total)		7	2	4	1
Global (total)		71	3	57	8 3

Table 2
Proportion of population in affected areas living below the poverty line – baseline year^a

<i>Region</i>	<i>Subregion</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Reference year</i>	<i>Percentage of total population in affected areas living below the poverty line</i>	<i>Number of people in affected areas living below the poverty line</i>	<i>Poverty line^b</i>
Africa	Northern Africa	Morocco	2007	8	2 459 960	RUR
		Nigeria	2007	64	30 640 732	NAT
		Senegal	2009	37		RUR
Asia	East Asia	China	2008	5	24 110 000	RUR
		South Asia	Nepal	2011	27	
		Pakistan	2006	90	30 000 000	RUR
		Sri Lanka	2007	16		RUR RUR&
		Viet Nam	2008	17	4 843 000	NAT
LAC	Mesoamerica	Panama	2011	50	113 682	RUR
	South Cone	Chile	2009	12		RUR
CEE		Bulgaria	2003	18		RUR

^a NAT = national poverty line; RUR = rural poverty line.

^b Baseline year = 2008.

Table 3
Proportion of total population in affected areas living below the poverty line – regional

<i>Region/Subregion</i>	<i>Min percentage of total nationwide population living below the poverty line^{ac}</i>	<i>Max percentage of total nationwide population living below the poverty line^{bc}</i>	<i>Number of people nationwide living below the poverty line [thousand inhabitants]</i>	<i>Number of countries with data^d</i>
Northern Africa	8	8	2 460	1
Western Africa	37	64	30 641	2
Africa (total)	8	64	33 101	3
East Asia	5	5	24 110	1
South Asia	16	90	30 000	3
South East Asia	17	17	4 843	1
Asia (total)	5	90	58 953	5
Mesoamerica	50	50	114	1
South Cone	12	12		1
LAC (total)	12	50	114	2
CEE (total)	18	18		1
Global (total)	5	90	92 167	11

^a The minimum percentage reported by countries with data in the subregion.

^b The maximum percentage reported by countries with data in the subregion.

^c Minimum and maximum percentages coincide if there is only one country with data in the subregion.

^d Countries with data: countries which provided most complete and quality-proofed poverty data.

Table 4
Proportion of population in rural areas living below the poverty line – baseline year^a

<i>Region</i>	<i>Subregion</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Reference year</i>	<i>Percentage of total population in rural areas living below the poverty line</i>	<i>Number of people in rural areas living below the poverty line</i>	<i>Poverty line^b</i>
Africa	Central Africa	Democratic Republic of the Congo	2005	69	39 992 400	INT
		Eastern Africa Uganda	2009	27	7 100 000	NAT
	Northern Africa	Egypt	2008	30		NAT
		Morocco	2007	15	1 926 000	NAT
		Tunisia	2004	7.1	247 797	RUR
	Southern Africa	Lesotho	2003	77	1 448 716	NAT
		Madagascar	2010	82	13 189 690	NAT
	Western Africa	Côte d'Ivoire	2008	62		NAT
		Guinea	2008	54		NAT

<i>Region</i>	<i>Subregion</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Reference year</i>	<i>Percentage of total population in rural areas living below the poverty line</i>	<i>Number of people in rural areas living below the poverty line</i>	<i>Poverty line^b</i>
		Nigeria	2007	64	64 445 470	NAT
		Togo	2006	74	2 590 564	NAT
Asia	East Asia	China	2008	4	40 070 000	RUR
	South Asia	India	2010	33.8		RUR
		Nepal	2011	27	7 302 087	RUR
	South East Asia	Philippines	2008	42.5	19 774 203	RUR
		Thailand	2008	11	5 194 000	RUR
	West Asia	Lebanon	2004	30	165 000	NAT
		Syrian Arab Republic	2007	15.1	1 346 165	NAT
LAC	Andean	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	2008	74	2 543 118	RUR
	Mesoamerica	Costa Rica	2008	22	383 308	RUR& NAT
		Costa Rica	2010	29	520 847	RUR& NAT
		Mexico	2008	62	15 900 000	RUR
	South Cone	Chile	2009	12	273 846	RUR
CEE		Bulgaria	2003	18		RUR& NAT
		The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	2008	43.3		NAT

^a Baseline year = 2008.

^b INT = international poverty line; NAT = national poverty line; RUR = rural poverty line.

Table 5
Proportion of total population in rural areas living below the poverty line – global

<i>Region/Subregion</i>	<i>Min percentage of total nationwide population living below the poverty line^{a,c}</i>	<i>Max percentage of total nationwide population living below the poverty line^{b,c}</i>	<i>Number of people nationwide living below the poverty line [thousand inhabitants]</i>	<i>Number of countries with data^d</i>
Central Africa	69	69	39 992	1
Eastern Africa	27	27	7 100	1
Northern Africa	7	30	2 174	3
Southern Africa	77	82	14 638	2
Western Africa	53	74	72 136	4
Africa (total)	7	82	136 041	11

<i>Region/Subregion</i>	<i>Min percentage of total nationwide population living below the poverty line ^{a,c}</i>	<i>Max percentage of total nationwide population living below the poverty line ^{b,c}</i>	<i>Number of people nationwide living below the poverty line [thousand inhabitants]</i>	<i>Number of countries with data ^d</i>
East Asia	4	4	40 070	1
South Asia	27	34	7 302	2
South East Asia	11	43	24 968	2
West Asia	15	30	1 511	2
Asia (total)	4	43	73 851	7
Andean	74	74	2 543	1
Mesoamerica	22	62	16 283	2
South Cone	12	12	274	1
LAC (total)	12	74	19 100	4
CEE (total)	18	43		2
Global (total)	4	82	228 992	24

^a The minimum percentage reported by countries with data in the subregion.

^b The maximum percentage reported by countries with data in the subregion.

^c Minimum and maximum percentages coincide if there is only one country with data in the subregion.

^d Countries with data: countries which provided most complete and quality-proofed poverty data.

Table 6
Proportion of nationwide population living below the poverty line – baseline year^a

<i>Region</i>	<i>Subregion</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Reference year</i>	<i>Percentage of total nationwide population living below the poverty line</i>	<i>Number of people nationwide living below the poverty line</i>	<i>Poverty line^b</i>
Africa	Central Africa	Democratic Republic of the Congo	2005	31	17 967 600	INT
		Gabon	2010	33	495 000	NAT
		Sao Tome and Principe	2010	15	24 764	NAT
	Northern Africa	Algeria	2010	5	1 704 002	NAT
		Egypt	2008	28.9	12 361 397	NAT
		Tunisia	2004	3.8	381 102	NAT
	Southern Africa	Lesotho	2003	58	1 088 448	NAT
		Madagascar	2010	77	15 401 600	NAT
		Mauritius	2007	9	104 200	NAT
		United Republic of Tanzania	2007	37		NAT
	Western Africa	Côte d'Ivoire	2008	49		NAT
		Nigeria	2007	70	101 138 559	NAT

<i>Region</i>	<i>Subregion</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Reference year</i>	<i>Percentage of total nationwide population living below the poverty line</i>	<i>Number of people nationwide living below the poverty line</i>	<i>Poverty line^b</i>
Asia	South Asia	Bhutan	2007	23	146 100	NAT
		South East Asia	Philippines	2008	31.1	28 043 846
		Viet Nam	2008	13	11 400 000	NAT
	West Asia	Lebanon	2004	28	1 168 500	NAT
		Syrian Arab Republic	2007	12.3	2 358 156	NAT
NMED		Hungary	2008	12	1 205 400	NAT
		Italy	2008	5	2 893 000	NAT
		Portugal	2008	18	1 902 278	NAT
CEE		Bosnia and Herzegovina	2002	18.2		NAT
		Russian Federation	2008	13	18 800 000	NAT
		The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	2008	28.7	587 954	NAT

^a Data refer to baseline year = 2008.

^b INT = international poverty line; NAT = national poverty line.

Table 7

Proportion of nationwide population living below the poverty line – global

<i>Region/Subregion</i>	<i>Min percentage of total nationwide population living below the poverty line^{a,c}</i>	<i>Max percentage of total nationwide population living below the poverty line^{b,c}</i>	<i>Number of people nationwide living below the poverty line [thousand inhabitants]</i>	<i>Number of countries with data^d</i>
Central Africa	15	33	18 487	3
Northern Africa	4	29	14 447	3
Southern Africa	9	77	16 594	4
Western Africa	49	70	101 139	2
Africa (total)	4	77	150 667	12
South Asia	23	23	146	1
South East Asia	13	31	39 444	2
West Asia	12	28	3 527	2
Asia (total)	12	31	43 117	5
NMED (total)	5	18	6 001	3
CEE (total)	13	29	19 388	3
Global (total)	4	77	219 172	23

^a The minimum percentage reported by countries with data in the subregion.

^b The maximum percentage reported by countries with data in the subregion.

^c Minimum and maximum percentages coincide if there is only one country with data in the subregion.

^d Countries with data: countries which provided most complete and quality-proofed poverty data.

B. Additional indicators

Table 8
**Availability of information on optional impact indicators –
 Strategic objective 1**

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Metrics</i>	<i>Number of countries applying the metrics/Number of other metrics</i>
Water availability per capita	Water availability and use	3
	Percentage of rural population with access to (safe) drinking water	2
	Other metrics	1
Number of countries using the indicator		4
Change in land use	Land under sustainable land management	4
	Other metrics	0
Number of countries using the indicator		4
Food consumption per capita	Proportion of chronically undernourished children under the age of 5 in rural areas	0
	Other metrics	3 ^a
Number of countries using the indicator		3
Total number of countries providing information		7

^a Three countries indicated three other metrics.

Annex III

[English only]

Tables – Strategic objective 2

A. Land cover

Figure 1
Countries providing data on land cover - global

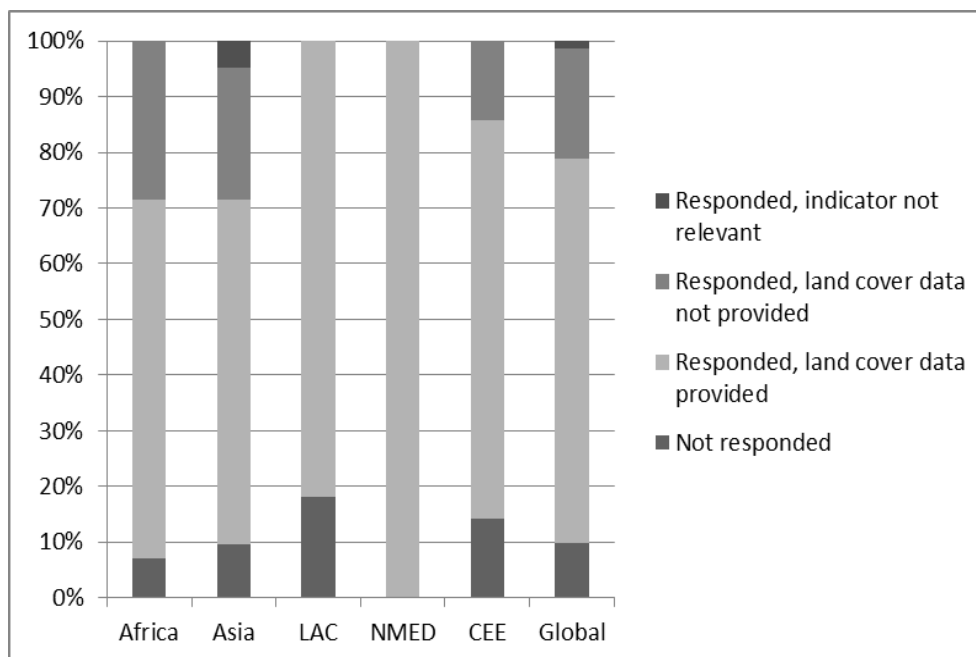


Table 1
Number of countries providing data on land cover – regional

<i>Region/Subregion</i>	<i>Reporting countries</i>	<i>Not responded</i>	<i>Responded, land cover data provided</i>	<i>Responded, land cover data not provided</i>	<i>Responded, indicator not relevant</i>
Central Africa	6	1	4	1	
Eastern Africa	2	1	1		
Northern Africa	4		2	2	
Southern Africa	6		5	1	
Western Africa	10		6	4	
Africa (total)	28	2	18	8	
Central Asia	4		2	1	1
East Asia	2		2		
Pacific	2	2			
South Asia	5		3	2	
South East Asia	3		2	1	
West Asia	5		4	1	
Asia (total)	21	2	13	5	1
Andean	3		3		
Caribbean	2	1	1		
Mesoamerica	3	1	2		
South Cone	3		3		
LAC (total)	11	2	9		
NMED (total)	4		4		
CEE (total)	7	1	5	1	
Global (total)	71	7	49	14	1

Table 2
Distribution of land cover types – global

<i>Region</i>	<i>Artificial areas [km²]</i>	<i>Cultivated areas [km²]</i>	<i>Natural and seminatural vegetation [km²]</i>	<i>Bare land and other areas [km²]</i>	<i>Water bodies [km²]</i>	<i>All types [km²]</i>	<i>Number of countries with data^a</i>
Africa	910	354 033	1 284 294	1 163 897	60 306	2 863 440	5
Asia	32 484	2 305 532	2 089 524	957 122	22 631	5 407 293	5
LAC	28 159	1 048 234	4 513 069	160 166	95 826	5 845 454	3
NMED	30 591	460 102	387 672	12 441	10 243	901 049	3
CEE	32 805	413 814	298 448	347	24 791	770 204	4
Global (total)	124 949	4 581 714	8 573 007	2 293 973	213 797	15 787 440	20

^a Countries with data: countries which reported land cover data on the major land cover types for the whole national territory.

Figure 2
Distribution of land cover types – Global

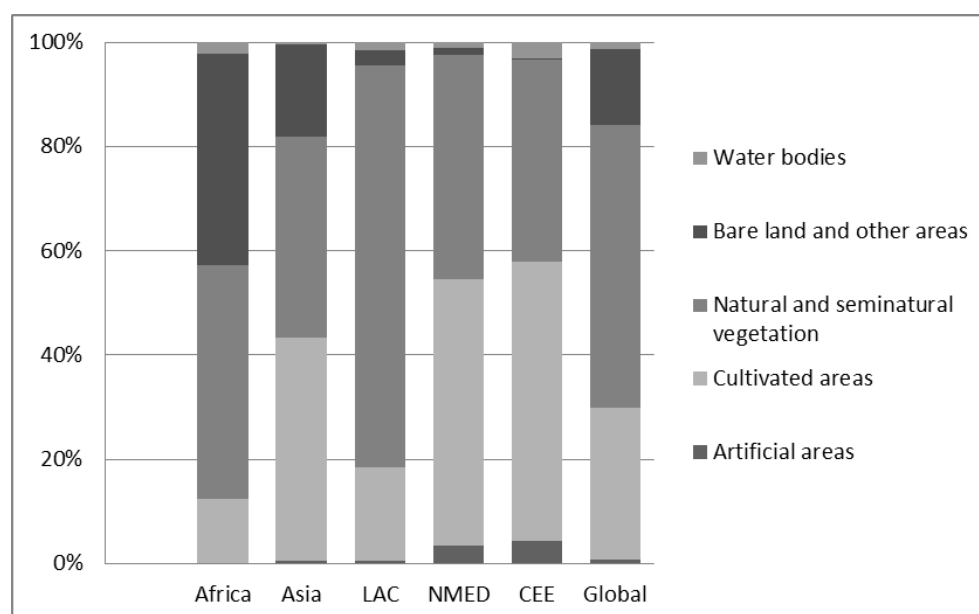


Table 3
Distribution of land cover types – regional

Region	Artificial areas [km ²]	Cultivated areas [km ²]	Natural and seminatural vegetation [km ²]	Bare land and other areas [km ²]	Water bodies [km ²]	All types [km ²]	Number of countries with data ^a
Central Africa	38	219 286	380 682	705 952	2 406	13 08 364	1
Southern Africa	872	134 747	903 612	457 945	57 900	1 555 076	4
Africa (total)	910	354 033	1 284 294	1 163 897	60 306	2 863 440	5
Africa (%)	0.03	12	45	41	2	100	
South Asia	65	1 843 755	884 472	611 956	3 133	3 343 381	2
South East Asia	24 179	274 537	181 072	19 227	14 100	513 115	1
West Asia	8 240	187 240	1 023 980	325 939	5 398	1 550 797	2
Asia (total)	32 484	2 305 532	2 089 524	957 122	22 631	5 407 293	5
Asia (%)	1	43	39	18	0.4	100	
Andean	605	55 669	981 695	26 977	15 429	1 080 375	1
Mesoamerica	9 111	395 730	1 516 354	17 321	18 091	1 956 607	1
South Cone	18 443	596 835	2 015 020	115 868	62 306	2 808 471	1
LAC (total)	28 159	1 048 234	4 513 069	160 166	95 826	5 845 454	3
LAC (%)	0	18	77	3	2	100	
NMED (total)	30 591	460 102	387 672	12 441	10 243	901 049	3
NMED (%)	3	51	43	1	1	100	

Region	Artificial areas [km ²]	Cultivated areas [km ²]	Natural and seminatural vegetation [km ²]	Bare land and other areas [km ²]	Water bodies [km ²]	All types [km ²]	Number of countries with data ^a
CEE (total)	32805	413814	298448	347	24791	770204	4
CEE (%)	4	46	33	0.04	3	85	
Global (total)	124 949	4 581 714	8 573 007	2 293 973	213 797	15 787 440	20
Global (%)	1	29	54	15	1	100	

^a Countries with data: countries which reported land cover data on the major land cover types for the whole national territory.

B. Land productivity

Figure 3
Countries providing data on land productivity – global

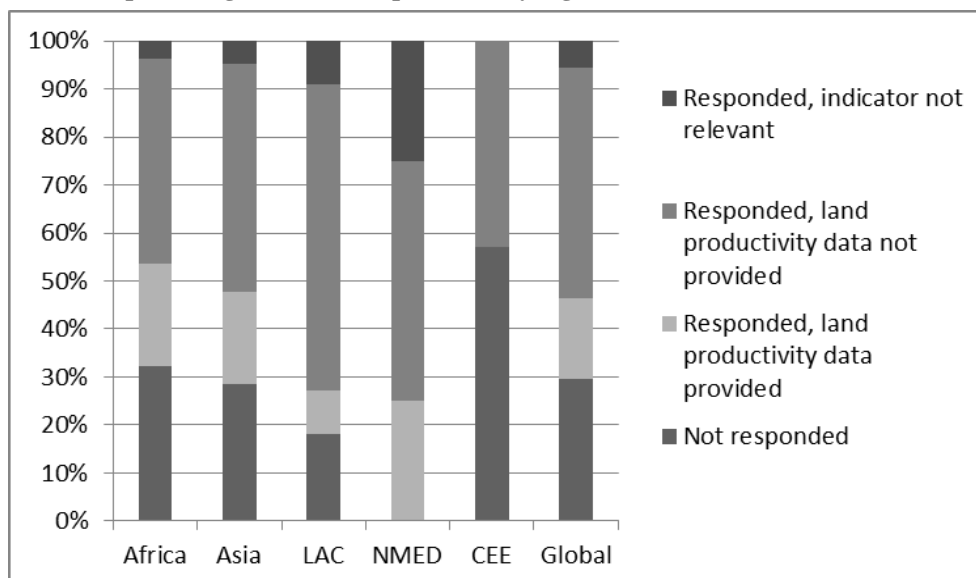


Table 4
Number of countries providing data on land productivity – regional

<i>Region/Subregion</i>	<i>Reporting countries</i>	<i>Not responded</i>	<i>Responded, land cover data provided</i>	<i>Responded, land cover data not provided</i>	<i>Responded, indicator not relevant</i>
Central Africa	6	3	1	2	
Eastern Africa	2	1	1		
Northern Africa	4		1	2	1
Southern Africa	6	2	1	3	
Western Africa	10	3	2	5	
Africa (total)	28	9	6	12	1
Central Asia	4	1		2	1
East Asia	2		1	1	
Pacific	2	2			
South Asia	5	1	1	3	
South East Asia	3	1	1	1	
West Asia	5	1	1	3	
Asia (total)	21	6	4	10	1
Andean	3			3	
Caribbean	2		1	1	
Mesoamerica	3	1		2	
South Cone	3	1		1	1
LAC (total)	11	2	1	7	1
NMED (total)	4		1	2	1
CEE (total)	7	4		3	
Global (total)	71	21	12	34	4

C. Additional indicators

Table 5
**Availability of information on optional impact indicators –
 strategic objective 2**

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Metrics</i>	<i>Number of countries applying the metrics/Number of other metrics</i>
Capacity of soils to sustain agropastoral use	GLADIS “Soil Health Status”	0
	Other metrics	1 ^a
Number of countries using the indicator		1
Degree of land degradation	Level of land degradation (via ecosystem services provision capacity)	1
	Level of land degradation	2
	Other metrics	3 ^b
Number of countries using the indicator		4
Plant and animal biodiversity	Number and share of crop and animal varieties that are endangered per area	1
	Share of main or key crop and animal varieties	0
	Number of crop and animal species in agricultural use	1
	Living Planet Index	0
	Wild Bird Index	2
	Soil biodiversity	0
	Other metrics	0
Number of countries using the indicator		4
Drought index	Trends in seasonal precipitation	1
	Standardized Precipitation Index	2
	Other metrics	1
Number of countries using the indicator		3
Total number of countries providing information		6

^a Metrics not indicated.

^b Two countries provided three metrics.

Annex IV

[English only]

Tables – strategic objective 3

Additional indicators

Availability of information on optional impact indicators – strategic objective 3

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Metrics</i>	<i>Number of countries applying the metrics/Number of other metrics</i>
Carbon stocks above and below ground	Above-ground organic carbon stocks	2
	Below-ground organic carbon stocks	1
	Other metrics	
Number of countries using the indicator		3
Land under sustainable land management	Land under sustainable land management	1
	Other metrics	5 ^a
Number of countries using the indicator		2
Total number of countries providing information		3

^a One country indicated five metrics.