



Convention to Combat Desertification

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Assessment of implementation of the Convention against performance indicators

Preliminary analysis of information contained in reports from affected and developed country Parties, United Nations agencies and intergovernmental organizations and the Global Environment Facility on operational objective 4 of The Strategy

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Note by the secretariat

Summary

This document contains the synthesis and preliminary analysis of information submitted by affected and developed country Parties and the Global Environment Facility on operational objective 4 of The Strategy: capacity-building. It analyses one consolidated performance indicator from a global perspective and provides additional, more detailed, analysis from subregional and regional perspectives.

The document offers some conclusions on the status of activities relating to operational objective 4 (baseline perspective) and some recommendations for consideration by the Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention on the need to adjust, streamline and strengthen related activities in view of the achievement of this objective (target perspective).

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

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I. Introduction

1. This document is a synthesis and preliminary analysis of information submitted by Parties and observers on operational objective 4 (OO 4) of the 10-year strategic plan and framework to enhance the implementation of the Convention (The Strategy): capacity-building.
2. For performance indicator CONS-O-13 pertaining to this operational objective, (see chapter II below), a section on global analysis discusses the state of affairs relating to that performance indicator from a global perspective, based on information provided by both affected and developed country Parties. More detailed information is provided in the adjacent sections on subregional and regional analysis for affected country Parties, as well as for developed country Parties,¹ and the Global Environment Facility (GEF), where appropriate.
3. General conclusions on the status of activities relating to operational objective 4 (OO 4) are presented at the end of the report and capture important issues relating to baseline information for the performance indicators (baseline perspective). Some recommendations for consideration by the Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention (CRIC) have been drawn up on the need to adjust/streamline/strengthen activities in view of the achievement of the objectives of The Strategy (target perspective). Following a results-based framework, the CRIC may wish to provide actionable guidance to Parties and institutions of the Convention in order to allow follow-up on targeted recommendations to be put forward to the Conference of the Parties (COP) for its consideration.

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

A. Global analysis

1. Number of DLDD-related capacity-building initiatives

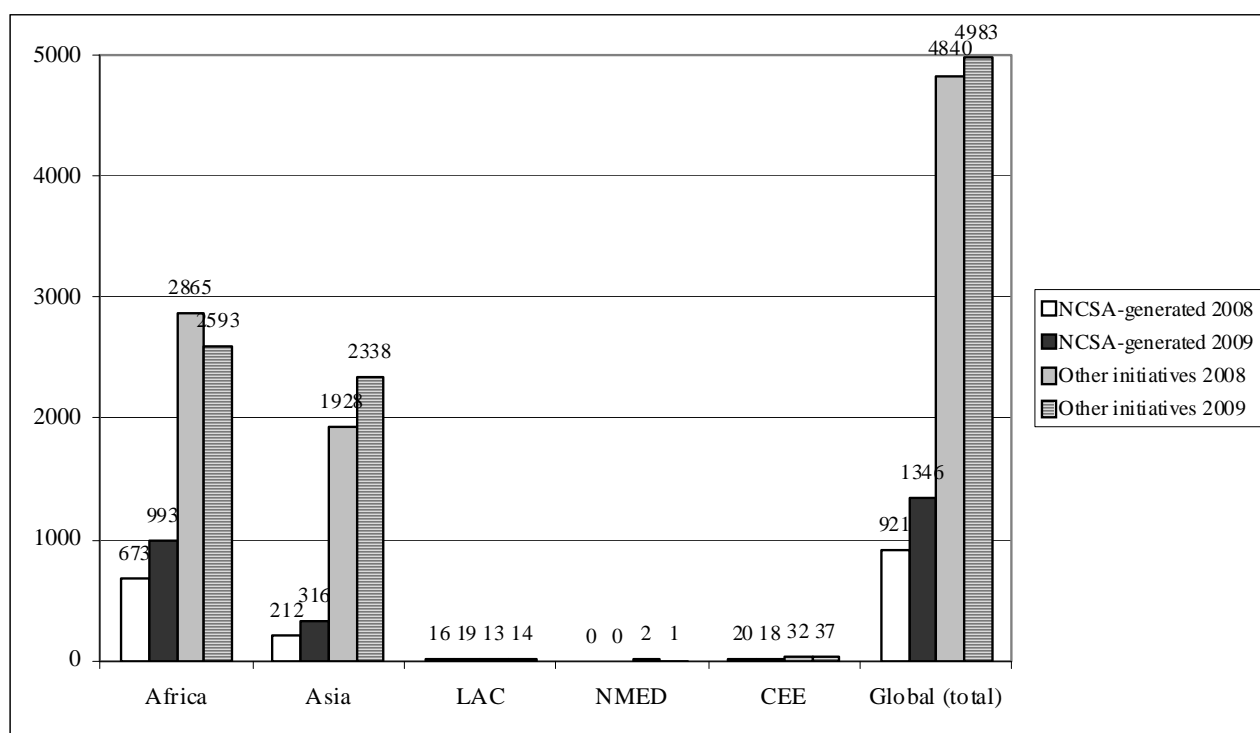
4. There were impressive numbers of capacity-building initiatives globally in both 2008 and 2009. Nearly 1,000 National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA)-generated initiatives were ongoing in 2008 and more than 1,300 in 2009 (an increase of 46 per cent), and nearly 5,000 other initiatives in 2008 and 2009 (an increase of 2 per cent). The dominance of initiatives which were not generated by NCSA over those that were related to it is evident – the ratio is approximately 1:5. This is striking given that NCSA is by far the most used method in assessing capacity-building needs, as reported by the countries.
5. Africa and Asia clearly dominate the figures for both types; some caution needs to be expressed, however, concerning the methodology for calculating these initiatives, as an overwhelming majority of them were reported by five countries (three from Africa and two from Asia). However, even if those figures are put aside, the dominance of other initiatives as compared to NCSA-related initiatives remains.
6. This may, at least partly, be explained by the fact that developed countries reported that they supported more than 1,000 capacity-building initiatives in both years, not a single one of which was NCSA-related.

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

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

<i>Region</i>	<i>Number of NCSA-generated capacity-building initiatives in 2008</i>	<i>Number of NCSA-generated capacity-building initiatives in 2009</i>	<i>Number of other capacity-building initiatives in 2008</i>	<i>Number of other capacity-building initiatives in 2009</i>
Africa	673	993	2 865	2 593
Asia	212	316	1 928	2 338
LAC	16	19	13	14
NMED	0	0	2	1
CEE	20	18	32	37
Global (total)	921	1 346	4 840	4 983

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



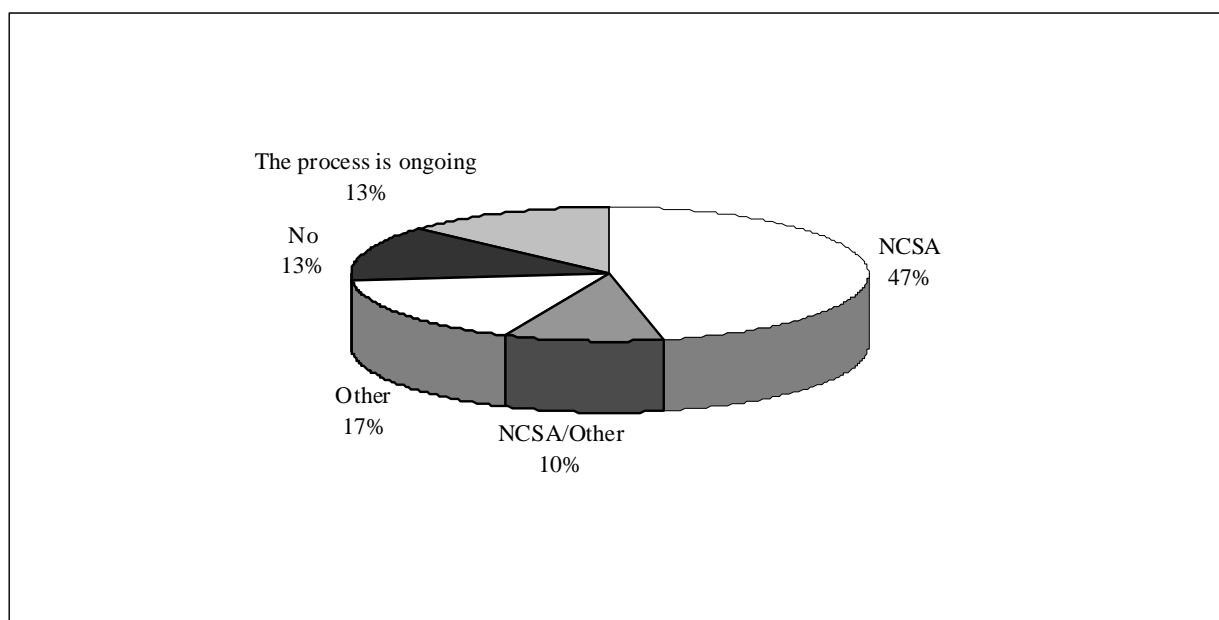
7. The majority of countries that responded to this question (60 out of 80, or 75 per cent) stated that they assessed their capacity-building needs. This exactly matches the number of countries that reported on capacity-building initiatives in 2008–2009. Only nine countries (or 11 per cent) stated that they did not assess their needs. In eleven countries (14 per cent), this process was still ongoing. This means that affected countries are very much aware of the importance of desertification/land degradation and drought (DLDD)-related capacity-building activities, and that they have already taken steps in this respect.

8. NCSA is the method most used for performing such an assessment: 50 countries reported that they had used it, either alone or in combination with other methods.

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

<i>Region</i>	<i>NCSA</i>	<i>NCSA/Other</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>The process is ongoing</i>
Africa	14	3	5	4	4
Asia	13	4	4	3	3
LAC	8	3	1	2	3
NMED	1	0	0	0	0
CEE	3	1	0	0	1
Global	39	11	10	9	11

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



9. More than two thirds of the countries that assessed their capacity-building needs also assessed their related resource requirements. Slightly less than half of them also included these requirements in an integrated investment framework. Africa is the most advanced region in this respect.

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

<i>Region</i>	<i>Resource requirements assessed and included in an investment framework</i>	<i>Resource requirements assessed but not included in an investment framework</i>	<i>Resources necessary for capacity-building needs not assessed</i>
Africa	8	8	4
Asia	2	10	7
LAC	5	2	5
NMED	0	1	0
CEE	2	0	2
Global (total)	17	21	18

2. National contribution to the target

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

(See ICCD/CRIC(9)/INF.2, section II.C.10, template for CONS-O-13.)

10. In the reporting period, 60 countries had capacity-building initiatives on DLDD. This represents 71 per cent of the countries that answered this question. Eighteen additional countries reported that they planned to have such initiatives by 2014; four reported that they had no such plans. If all these plans are fulfilled, this would mean that 92 per cent of these countries would have such an initiative by 2014, which is just above the 90 per cent target. If the eight developed countries that have expressed their readiness to provide support to affected countries (22 countries and two regions) help to achieve these plans in a concerted manner, this would certainly contribute to ensuring that the target is reached by 2014.

11. From the regional perspective, the difference in current percentages is quite considerable: they range from 40 to 83 per cent. Two regions would reach the threshold by 2014 and three would not. The likelihood of reaching the global target is due mainly to the very good situation in Africa.

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

<i>Region</i>	<i>2008–2009</i>	<i>2010–2011</i>	<i>2012–2013</i>	<i>No plan yet</i>
Africa	25	3	1	0
Asia	18	2	5	1
LAC	10	3	1	1
NMED	2	0	1	1
CEE	5	0	2	1
Global (total)	60	8	10	4

3. Qualitative assessment

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

(See ICCD/CRIC(9)/INF.2, section II.C.10, template for CONS-O-13.)

12. A large number of countries reported that they received assistance in building capacities to combat DLDD. The GEF was the most active institution in providing such support. It supported more than half of the countries which submitted their reports in this reporting cycle. Other multilateral institutions were very active as well. The pattern of support is very similar across the regions.

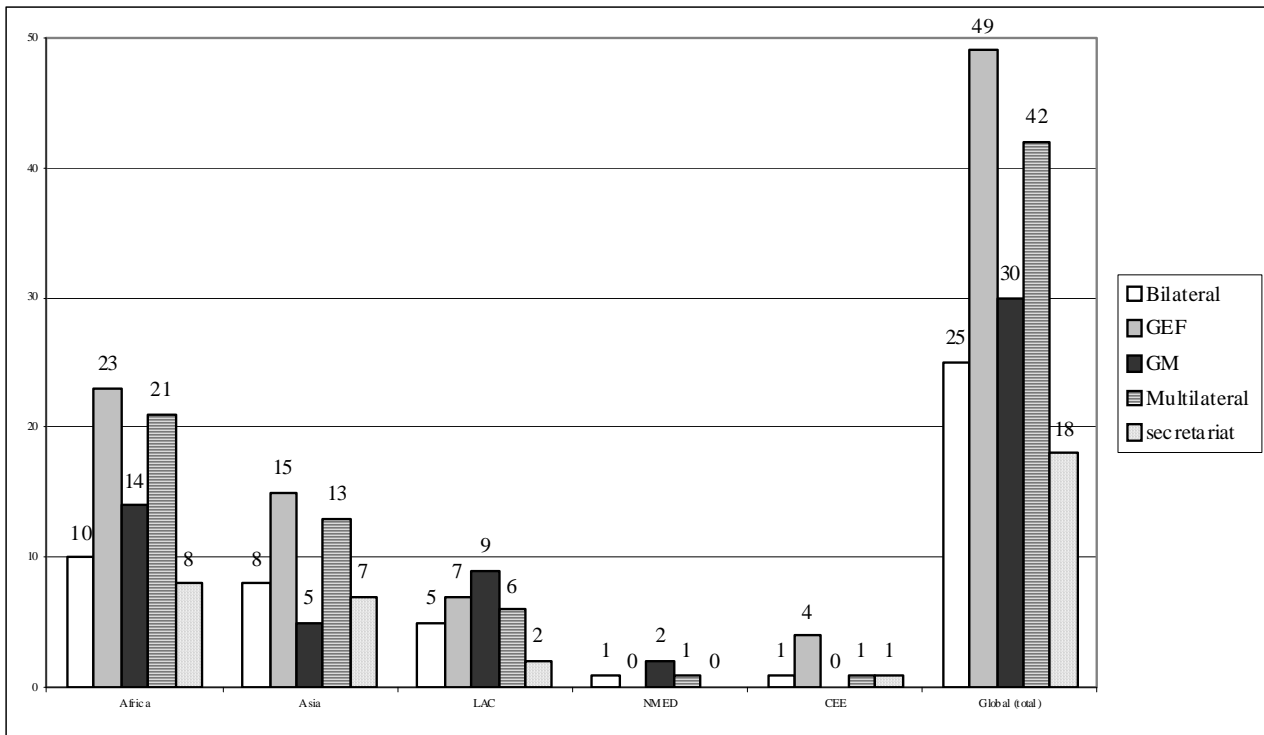
13. It is interesting to analyse the level of bilateral support. Twenty-five affected countries reported that they received bilateral support. On the other hand, the 11 developed country Parties which provided information on their support to affected countries listed 101 countries as beneficiaries of such support. There is a clear mismatch between information on support received and that on support provided, which cannot be explained just by the fact that not all countries reported as being beneficiaries of bilateral support actually submitted their report in this reporting cycle.

14. An insight into data provided reveals that a number of countries reported that no support was received from bilateral cooperation, while several developed countries reported that support to capacity-building was provided to those countries. For instance, Western Africa was reported as the most supported subregion but only four Western African countries reported that they received bilateral assistance.

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

<i>Region</i>	<i>Bilateral</i>	<i>GEF</i>	<i>GM</i>	<i>Multilateral</i>	<i>Secretariat</i>
Africa	10	23	14	21	8
Asia	8	15	5	13	7
LAC	5	7	9	6	2
NMED	1	0	2	1	0
CEE	1	4	0	1	1
Global (total)	25	49	30	42	18

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



B. Affected country Parties (subregional and regional analysis)

1. Number of DLDD-related capacity-building initiatives

a. Africa

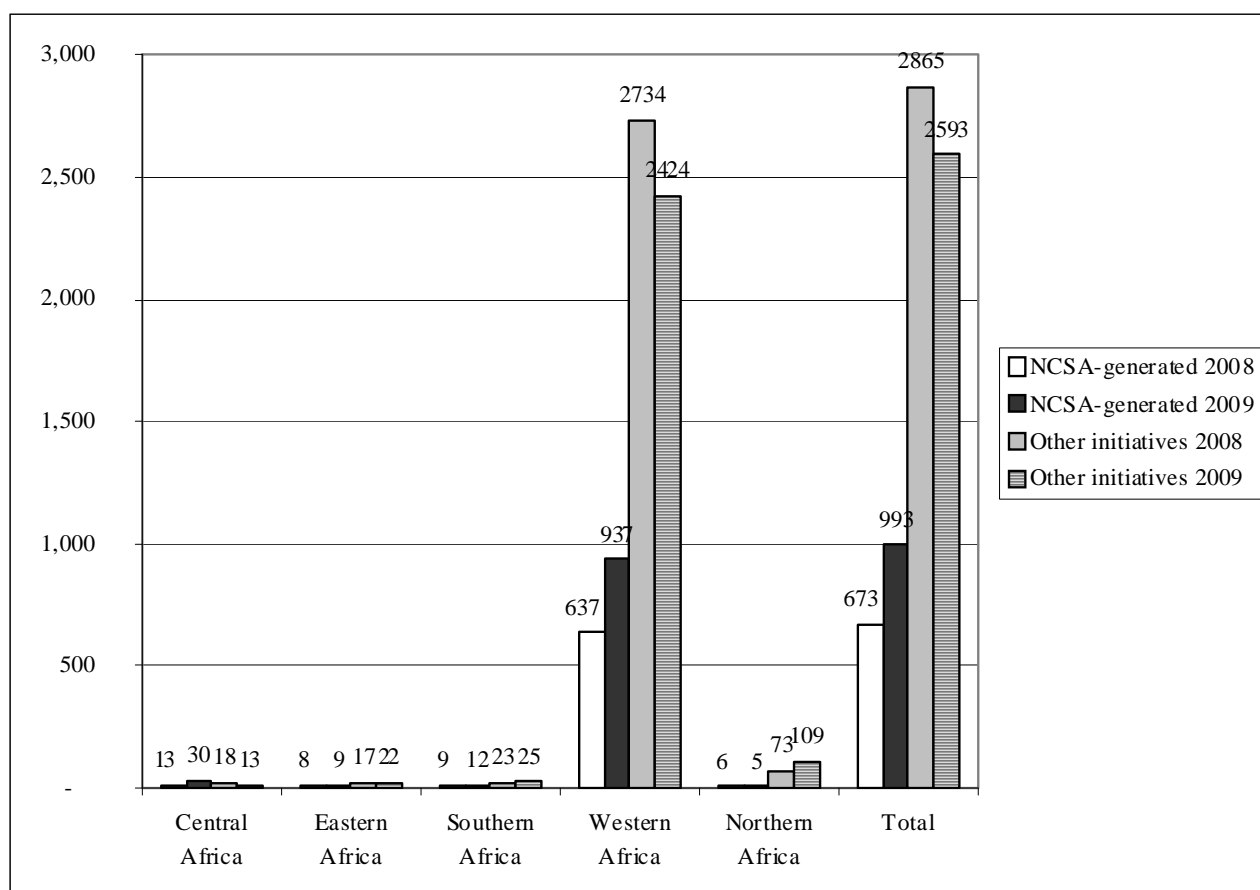
15. Affected African country Parties reported a large number of capacity-building initiatives. Their number slightly increased (by 1.4 per cent) from 2008 to 2009. The overwhelming bulk of these initiatives was reported from Western Africa (95.3 per cent of all initiatives in Africa in 2008 and 93.7 per cent in 2009), in particular from Senegal, but high numbers were also reported from Niger and Cape Verde.

16. NCSA-generated capacity-building initiatives are much less represented than other types of initiatives, especially in Western and Northern Africa. The only exception is Central Africa which had more NCSA-generated initiatives than other initiatives in 2009. However, the number of NCSA-generated initiatives is rising, and the number of other initiatives is falling.

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

Subregion	Number of NCSA-generated capacity-building initiatives in 2008	Number of NCSA-generated capacity-building initiatives in 2009	Number of other capacity-building initiatives in 2008	Number of other capacity-building initiatives in 2009
Central Africa	13	30	18	13
Eastern Africa	8	9	17	22
Northern Africa	6	5	73	109
Southern Africa	9	12	23	25
Western Africa	637	937	2 734	2 424
Africa (total)	673	993	2 865	2 593

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



17. Most African countries have already assessed their needs for capacity-building (22 countries or 77 per cent). Four countries (11 per cent) are in the process of doing so and four countries (11 per cent) have not yet done so. All Eastern African countries have already completed this process.

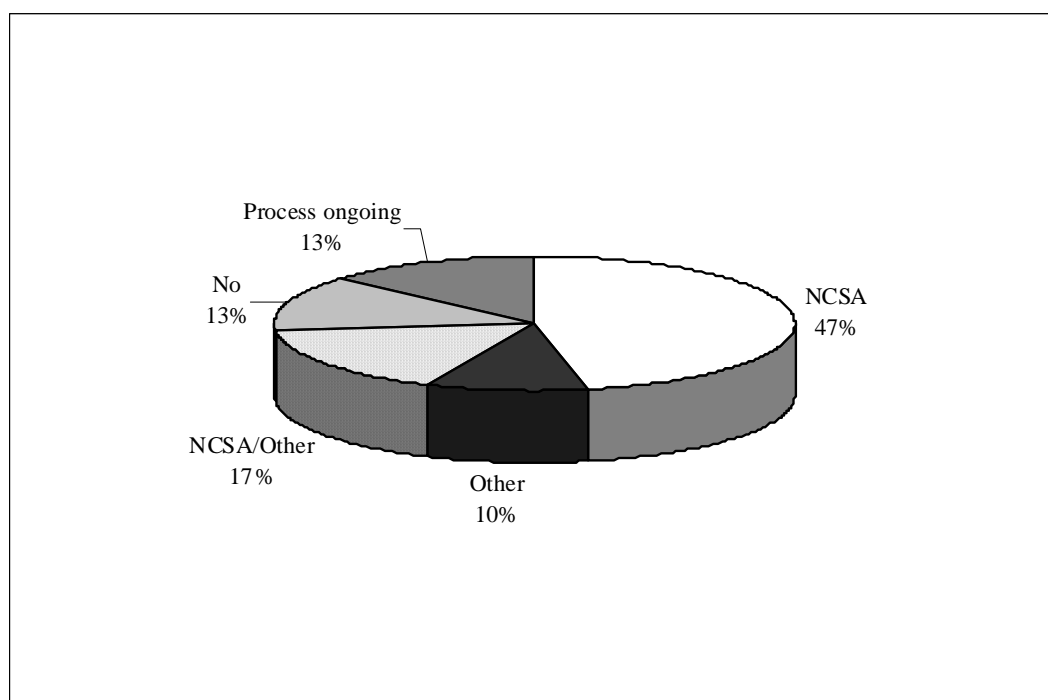
18. Out of the 22 countries which have already assessed their capacity-building needs, a clear majority (14 countries) assessed their needs using NCSA; an additional three countries used both NCSA and other methods for assessment. Five countries exclusively used methods other than NCSA.

19. It is worth noting that Western Africa was the subregion that almost exclusively used NCSA as the self-assessment method; it is, however, the region with the most striking dominance of capacity-building initiatives not generated by NCSA.

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

<i>Subregion</i>	<i>NCSA</i>	<i>NCSA/Other</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>The process is ongoing</i>
Central Africa	2	0	2	2	1
Eastern Africa	3	1	0	0	0
Northern Africa	0	1	1	1	0
Southern Africa	1	0	2	1	2
Western Africa	8	1	0	0	1
Africa (total)	14	3	5	4	4

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



20. Eighty per cent of countries (16 out of the 20 that answered this question) which assessed their capacity-building needs also addressed the resources necessary for addressing these needs. Half of them included the resource requirements in an investment

framework and half did not. Differences across subregions are interesting. Again, Eastern Africa leads: all its countries have assessed their resources and all of them included these requirements in an investment framework. However, this has not resulted in a high number of capacity-building initiatives. On the other hand, Western Africa, the subregion with the highest number of capacity-building initiatives, is the subregion with the lowest number of countries to have integrated capacity-building requirements into an investment framework.

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

<i>Subregion</i>	<i>Resource requirements assessed and included in an investment framework</i>	<i>Resource requirements assessed but not included in an investment framework</i>	<i>Resources necessary for capacity-building needs not assessed</i>
Central Africa	3	0	1
Eastern Africa	3	0	0
Northern Africa	0	1	1
Southern Africa	1	2	0
Western Africa	1	5	2
Africa (total)	8	8	4

b. Asia

21. Eighteen out of 28 countries reported capacity-building initiatives in 2009, two more than in 2008. Three countries reported that they did not undertake any initiative in either 2008 or 2009, while seven countries in the region did not answer this question. There was a noticeable increase (24 per cent) in DLDD-related capacity-building initiatives in 2009 over 2008. Nepal and Iran reported a very high number of non-NCSA related initiatives in both 2008 and 2009. The increase in NCSA-related initiatives in Asia was remarkable (approximately 50 per cent between 2008 and 2009). The increase in other initiatives during the same period was smaller (21 per cent).

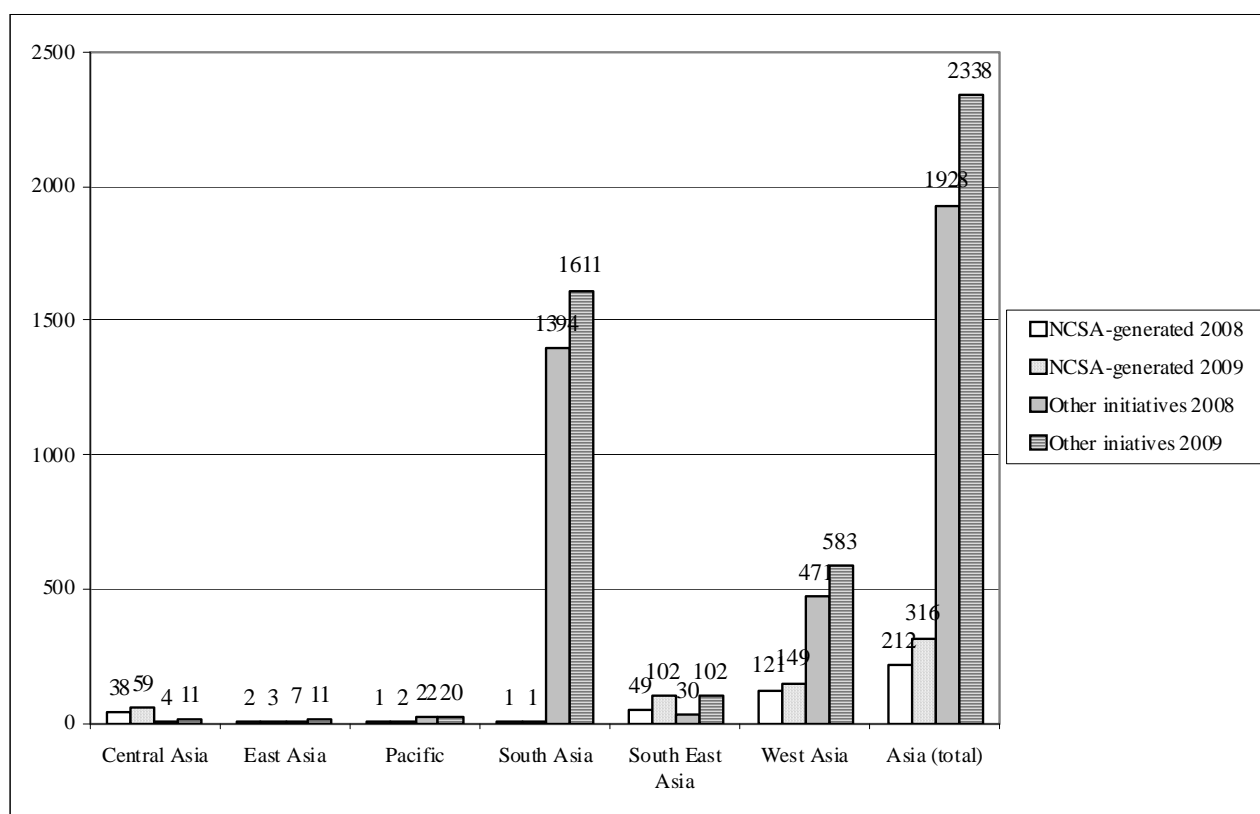
22. As in Africa, initiatives not generated by NCSA are much more present than those which were based on NCSA. More than a half of reporting affected country Parties reported no NCSA-related initiatives in 2009 or did not answer this question.

23. Although the highest number of initiatives was undertaken in West Asia and South Asia, the highest increase was recorded in South East Asia. Nevertheless, NCSA has great impact in West Asia, as most of the country Parties in this subregion (Oman, Saudi Arabia, the Syrian Arab Republic and the United Arab Emirates) had only NCSA-related initiatives.

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

<i>Subregion</i>	<i>Number of NCSA-generated capacity-building initiatives in 2008</i>	<i>Number of NCSA-generated capacity-building initiatives in 2009</i>	<i>Number of other capacity-building initiatives in 2008</i>	<i>Number of other capacity-building initiatives in 2009</i>
Central Asia	38	59	4	11
East Asia	2	3	7	11
Pacific	1	2	22	20
South Asia	1	1	1 394	1 611
South East Asia	49	102	30	102
West Asia	121	149	471	583
Asia (total)	212	316	1 928	2 338

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



24. An overwhelming majority of countries (21 out of the 27 countries that reported on this parameter, or 78 per cent) stated that they assessed the DLDD-related capacity-building initiatives. In three countries the process is still ongoing (one each in East Asia, the Pacific and West Asia), and the remaining three country Parties answered in the negative (one each in the Pacific, South East Asia and West Asia). All Central Asian and South Asian country Parties have completed such an assessment.

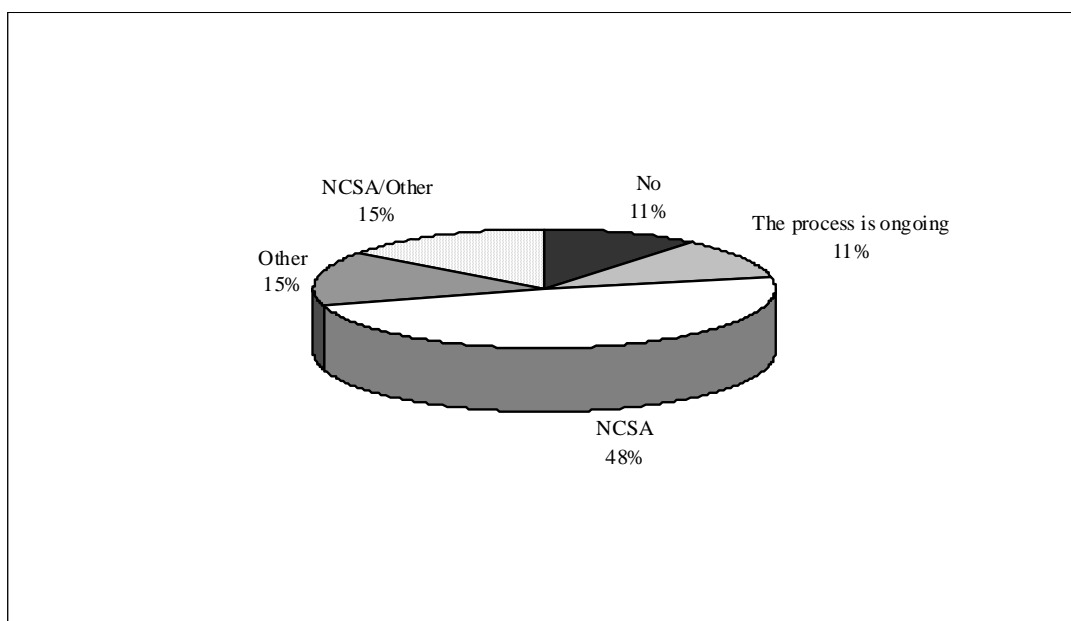
25. Out of 21 countries which assessed their capacity-building needs, 13 countries answered that they used NCSA, four countries answered that they used other methods, and four countries used both NCSA and other methods.

26. As in Africa, the subregions with the highest numbers of non-NCSA initiatives (South Asia and West Asia) are those which used this method most.

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

<i>Subregion</i>	<i>NCSA</i>	<i>NCSA/Other</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>The process is ongoing</i>
Central Asia	1	1	2	0	0
East Asia	0	1	0	0	1
Pacific	1	1	0	1	1
South Asia	3	1	0	0	0
South East Asia	4	0	0	1	0
West Asia	4	0	2	1	1
Asia (total)	13	4	4	3	3

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



27. Out of 19 countries which answered these questions, 12 assessed their resource requirements for capacity-building, and seven did not. However, only two out of these 12 countries included these requirements in an investment framework. Interestingly, these two countries did not report a high number of capacity-building initiatives.

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

<i>Subregion</i>	<i>Resource requirements assessed and included in an investment framework</i>	<i>Resource requirements assessed but not included in an investment framework</i>	<i>Resources necessary for capacity-building needs not assessed</i>
Central Asia	1	1	1
East Asia	0	0	1
Pacific	0	2	0
South Asia	0	2	2
South East Asia	1	1	2
West Asia	0	4	1
Asia (total)	2	10	7

c. *Latin America and the Caribbean*

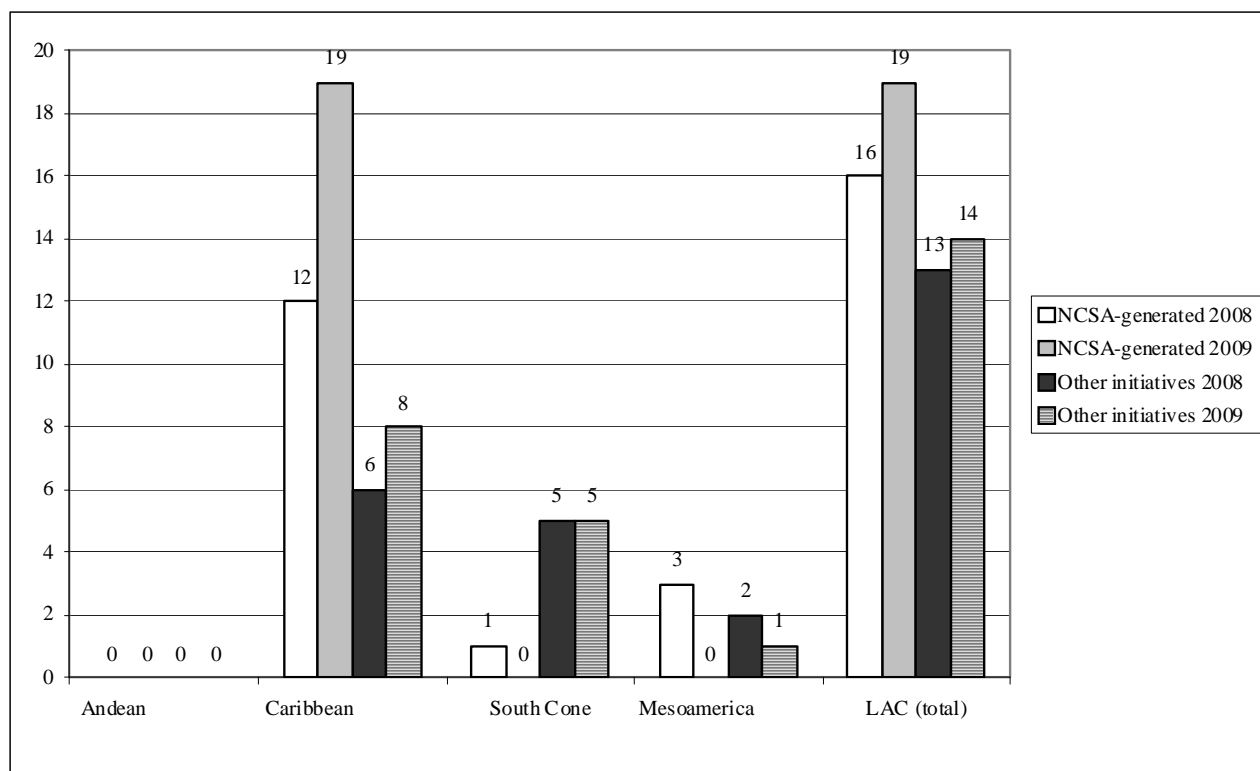
28. National reports from the Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) region show that the number of capacity-building initiatives in the region increased from 29 to 33 in the years 2008–2009. At subregional level, data show an increased number of initiatives for the Caribbean subregion, while in the Southern Cone and Mesoamerica the number of initiatives decreased during these two years. The Andean subregion reported no initiatives on capacity-building at national level.

29. There was a slightly higher number of NCSA-generated initiatives than other initiatives (35 compared to 27).

Table 12
Number of DLDD-related capacity-building initiatives (LAC)

<i>Subregion</i>	<i>Number of NCSA-generated capacity-building initiatives in 2008</i>	<i>Number of NCSA-generated capacity-building initiatives in 2009</i>	<i>Number of other capacity-building initiatives in 2008</i>	<i>Number of other capacity-building initiatives in 2009</i>
Andean	0	0	0	0
Caribbean	12	19	6	8
Mesoamerica	3	0	2	1
South Cone	1	0	5	5
LAC (total)	16	19	13	14

Figure 8
Number of DLDD-related capacity-building initiatives (LAC)

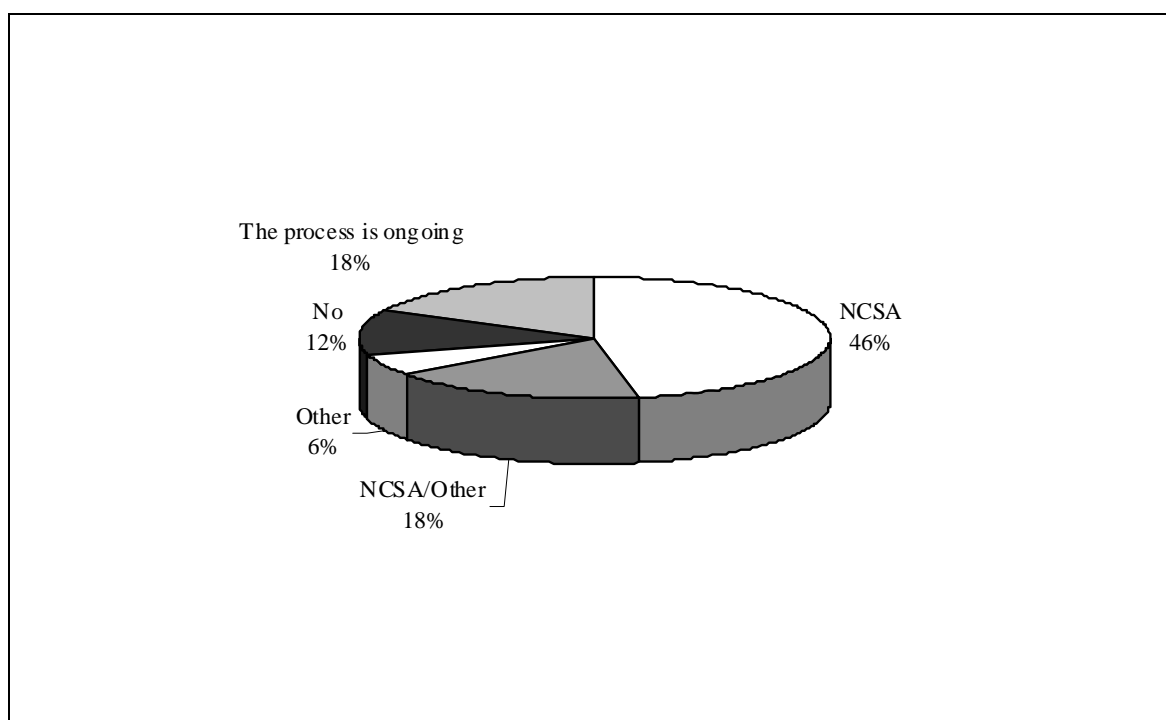


30. Twelve out of 17 (or 70 per cent) of LAC countries assessed their capacity-building needs at national level, while three (18 per cent) of these countries are still in the process of doing so, and two (12 per cent) had not started the assessment. NCSA was used as a framework for eight countries in the assessment, while three countries used a combination of NCSA and other instruments, and only one country used other frameworks for the assessment. This process was not completed in any subregion.

Table 13
Assessment of DLDD-related capacity-building needs (LAC)

Subregion	NCSA	NCSA/Other	Other	No	The process is ongoing
Andean	1	0	1	1	0
Caribbean	3	2	0	1	1
Mesoamerica	3	0	0	0	1
South Cone	1	1	0	0	1
LAC (total)	8	3	1	2	3

Figure 9
Assessment of DLDD-related capacity-building needs (LAC)



31. Out of those 12 LAC countries to have performed an assessment of their capacity-building needs, seven (58 per cent) also assessed their needs in terms of financial resources for implementation. Five out of these seven countries (71 per cent) included financial resource requirements in an investment framework.

Table 14
Assessment of resource requirements for DLDD-related capacity-building needs (LAC)

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

d. *Northern Mediterranean*

32. Only two Northern Mediterranean countries responded to this question. Understandably, the figures are therefore low. Neither of these countries reported an NCSA-generated initiative.

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

<i>Region</i>	<i>Number of NCSA-generated capacity-building initiatives in 2008</i>	<i>Number of NCSA-generated capacity-building initiatives in 2009</i>	<i>Number of other capacity-building initiatives in 2008</i>	<i>Number of other capacity-building initiatives in 2009</i>
NMED (total)	0	0	2	1

33. Only one country (the only non-developed Northern Mediterranean country to have submitted its report) responded to the question on assessment of DLDD-related capacity-building needs at the national level, reporting that it had already assessed these needs, using NCSA. It had also assessed the resources necessary for addressing capacity-building needs but had not included related requirements in an investment framework.

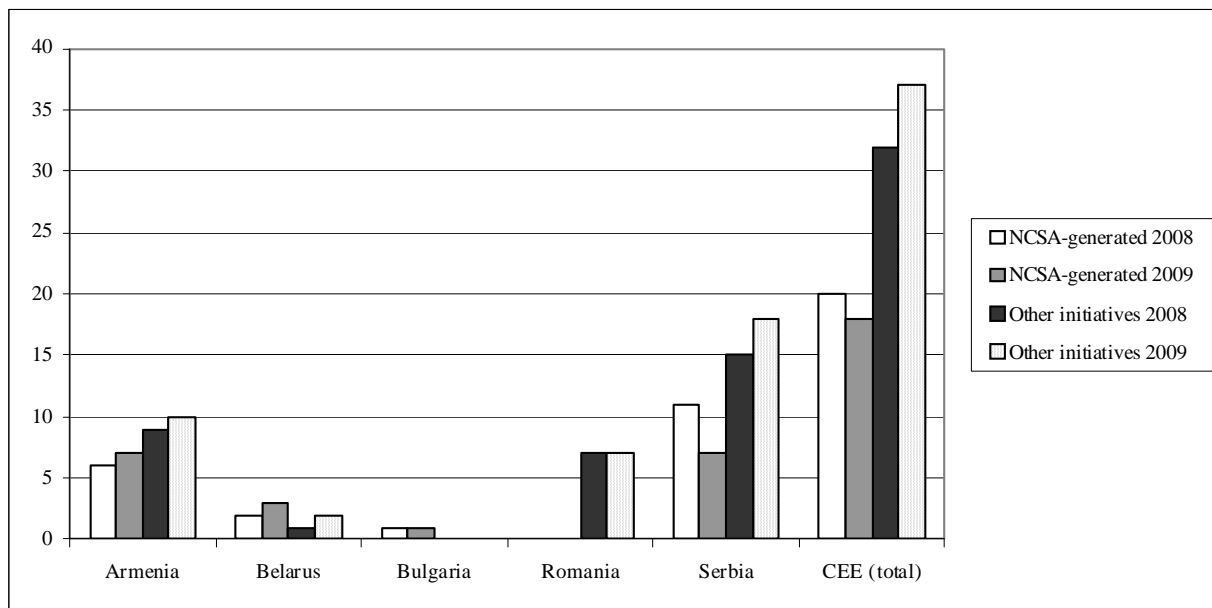
e. Central and Eastern Europe

34. Five out of nine reporting countries responded to this question. Serbia had the highest number of initiatives for both types in both years. In total, there was just a slight increase in the number of initiatives from 2008 to 2009 (52 compared to 55); NCSA-generated initiatives decreased slightly and other initiatives increased slightly.

Table 16
Number of DLDD-related capacity-building initiatives (CEE)

<i>Country Party</i>	<i>Number of NCSA-generated capacity-building initiatives in 2008</i>	<i>Number of NCSA-generated capacity-building initiatives in 2009</i>	<i>Number of other capacity-building initiatives in 2008</i>	<i>Number of other capacity-building initiatives in 2009</i>
Armenia	6	7	9	10
Belarus	2	3	1	2
Bulgaria	1	1	0	0
Romania	0	0	7	7
Serbia	11	7	15	18
CEE (total)	20	18	32	37

Figure 10
Number of DLDD-related capacity-building initiatives (CEE)

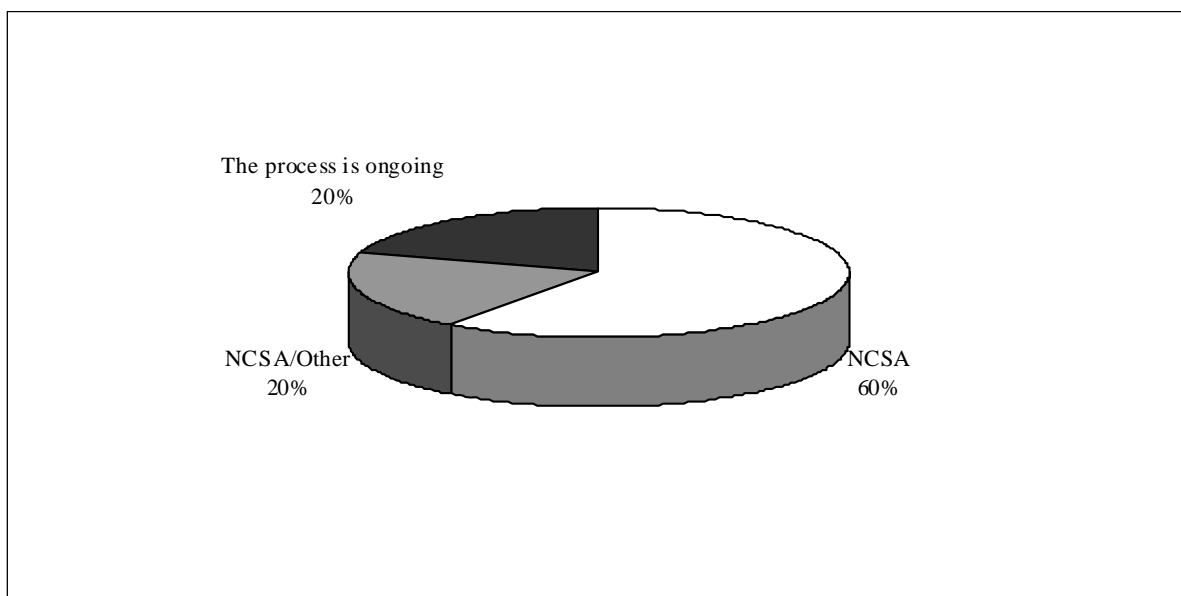


35. Five countries assessed their capacity-building needs, three of them using NCSA, and one using a combination of methods. In one country, this process is still ongoing.

Table 17
Assessment of DLDD-related capacity-building needs (CEE)

Region	NCSA	NCSA/Other	Other	No	<i>The process is ongoing</i>
CEE (total)	3	1	0	0	1

Figure 11
Assessment of DLDD-related capacity-building needs (CEE)



36. Out of four countries that assessed their capacity-building needs, two did not assess the necessary related resources and two did, also including them in an investment framework.

Table 18
Assessment of resource requirements for DLDD-related capacity-building needs (CEE)

Region	Resource requirements assessed and included in an investment framework	Resource requirements assessed but not included in an investment framework	Resources necessary for capacity-building needs not assessed
CEE (total)	2	0	2

2. National contribution to the target

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

(See ICCD/CRIC(9)/INF.2, section II.C.10, template for CONS-O-13.)

a. Africa

37. Out of 30 African countries which submitted their reports in this reporting cycle, 25 countries reported capacity-building initiatives in 2008–2009, one reported that it did not have any such initiatives, and four countries did not respond to this question. The country which stated that it had no initiatives in 2008–2009 reported that it planned to have something in place in 2010–2011. Out of the four countries which did not provide figures

for 2008–2009, two stated that they would have some initiatives in place in 2010–2011 and one in 2012–2013. One country did not provide an answer to this question.

38. This means that in the reporting period 2008–2009, at least 83 per cent of affected country Parties implemented DLDD-specific capacity-building plans, programmes or projects. This is already very close to the 90 per cent threshold. If the plans of country Parties bear fruit, and if the current engagement of those countries which are implementing capacity-building programmes is maintained, the threshold will easily be reached by 2014.

b. Asia

39. Twenty-eight Asian country Parties submitted their report during this reporting cycle. Eighteen countries had capacity-building initiatives in 2008–2009, three did not, and seven countries did not respond. This means that currently at least 64 per cent of Parties had such an initiative.

40. All three countries that did not have capacity-building initiatives stated that they were planning to have some in 2012–2013. Out of seven countries that did not provide figures for 2008–2009, two stated they are planning some initiatives for 2010–2011 and two for 2012–2013, one stated it had no such plans, and two did not answer this question.

41. This means that by 2014, if all expectations are fulfilled, at least 89 per cent of countries will have reached the threshold. This will be a good result – under the condition, however, that all countries accomplish their plans and that those countries currently implementing capacity-building measures will continue to do so.

c. Latin America and the Caribbean

42. Data from LAC show progress towards the target. Ten countries had capacity-building initiatives in 2008–2009; seven did not respond. Currently, this would mean that at least 58 per cent of the countries had such initiatives. If the plans of country Parties are met, however, LAC would reach the threshold in 2016, that is, two years later than agreed. This is because out of the seven countries which did not respond regarding their 2008–2009 figures, three announced their plans for 2010–2011, one for 2012–2013, one for 2014–2015, one for 2016–2017; one stated that it had no such plans.

43. This means that by 2014, 82 per cent of LAC countries would have capacity-building initiatives. South Cone would meet the threshold in 2011 and the Mesoamerican subregion in 2013. On the other hand, the Andean subregion would only be able to achieve the threshold in 2016, while the Caribbean subregion will not achieve the threshold unless more initiatives are planned and implemented in the years to come.

d. Northern Mediterranean

44. Two Northern Mediterranean countries (40 per cent) reported on their initiatives in 2008–2009 and others did not answer. Out of the three remaining countries, one stated that it would have such initiatives in 2012–2013, one stated that it had no plans for initiatives and one did not answer. That means that by 2014 at least 60 per cent of LAC countries would have capacity-building initiatives; this is significantly below the 90 per cent threshold.

e. Central and Eastern Europe

45. Five Central and Eastern European countries (or 55 per cent) reported capacity-building initiatives in 2008–2009. Out of four remaining countries, two stated that they had

some plans for 2012–2013, one had no such plans, and one did not answer. That means that, by 2014, at least 77 per cent of the countries would have initiatives, which is below the threshold.

3. Qualitative assessment

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

(See ICCD/CRIC(9)/INF.2, section II.C.10, template for CONS-O-13.)

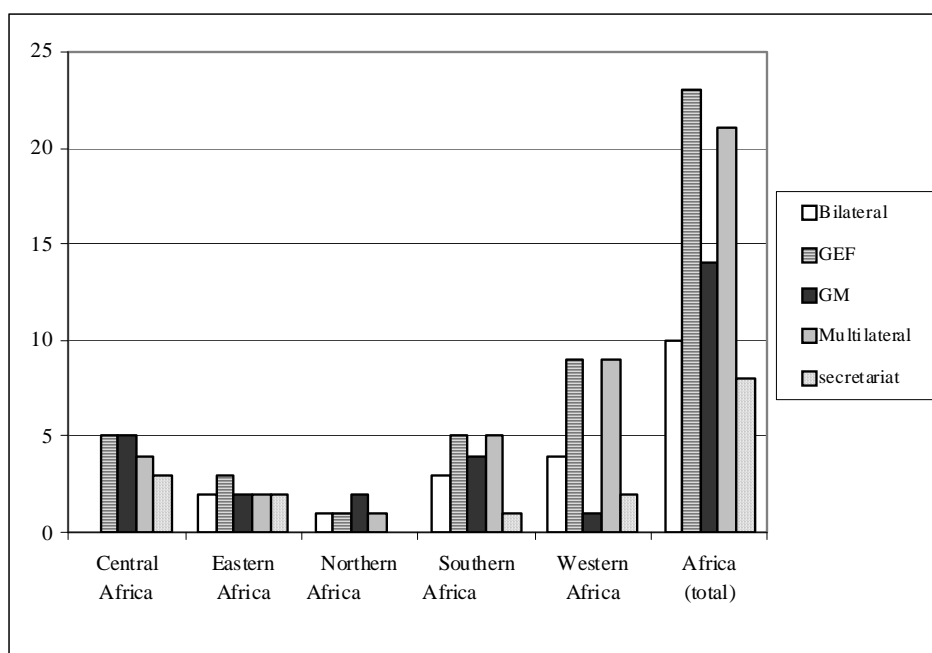
a. Africa

46. In general, African countries received support for capacity-building from several institutions. The GEF is providing most support (23 out of 30 countries). Other multilateral institutions have been quite active as well. Both the GEF and multilateral support is most prominent in Western Africa. A small number of countries in each subregion received bilateral support; Central Africa did not receive any. As mentioned earlier, these figures would need to be regarded with some caution due to discrepancies in the figures for countries receiving support, when countries’ reports are compared with those from developed country Parties.

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

<i>Subregion</i>	<i>Bilateral</i>	<i>GEF</i>	<i>GM</i>	<i>Multilateral</i>	<i>Secretariat</i>
Central Africa	0	5	5	4	3
Eastern Africa	2	3	2	2	2
Northern Africa	1	1	2	1	0
Southern Africa	3	5	4	5	1
Western Africa	4	9	1	9	2
Africa (total)	10	23	14	21	8

Figure 12
Support to capacity-building by institutions (Africa)



b. *Asia*

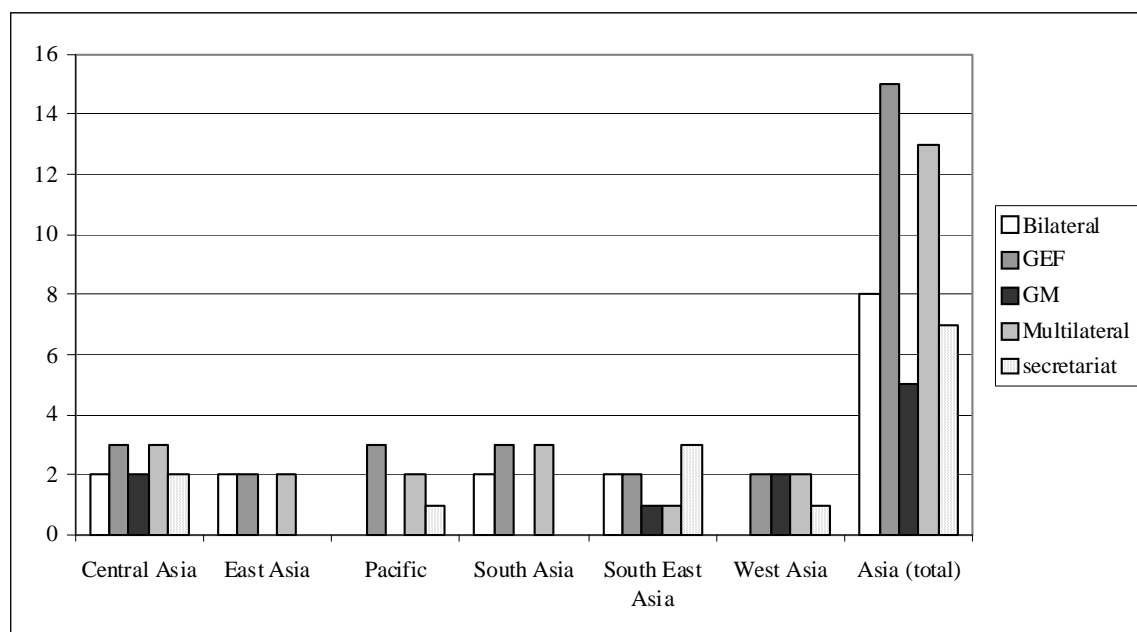
47. The situation relating to support from institutions in Asia is very similar to that in Africa; the GEF and other multilateral institutions were the most active in providing support. However, the proportion of countries receiving this support was not as high in Africa; approximately half the countries received support from these institutions.

48. It is worth noting that two countries (Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan) received support from all five organizational types. One country (Indonesia) received support from four organizational types, seven countries received support from three organizational types, three countries from two, and seven countries received support from only one organizational type. Eight country Parties, out of which five are in West Asia, did not answer the question. This explains the relatively low support figures for this subregion.

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

<i>Subregion</i>	<i>Bilateral</i>	<i>GEF</i>	<i>GM</i>	<i>Multilateral</i>	<i>Secretariat</i>
Central Asia	2	3	2	3	2
East Asia	2	2	0	2	0
Pacific	0	3	0	2	1
South Asia	2	3	0	3	0
South East Asia	2	2	1	1	3
West Asia	0	2	2	2	1
Asia (total)	8	15	5	13	7

Figure 13
Support to capacity-building by institutions (Asia)



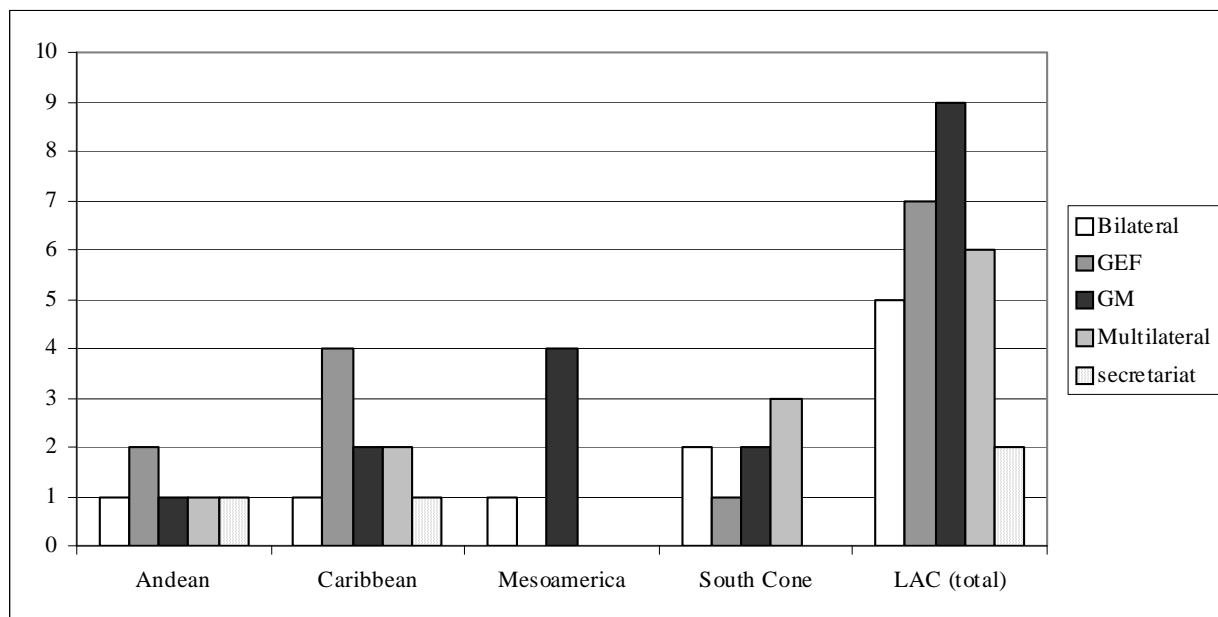
c. *Latin America and the Caribbean*

49. With regard to the assistance provided by different institutions to building capacities in the LAC region, data show that the GM was the most active institution, followed by the GEF.

Table 21
Support to capacity-building by institutions (LAC)

<i>Subregion</i>	<i>Bilateral</i>	<i>GEF</i>	<i>GM</i>	<i>Multilateral</i>	<i>Secretariat</i>
Andean	1	2	1	1	1
Caribbean	1	4	2	2	1
Mesoamerica	1	0	4	0	0
South Cone	2	1	2	3	0
LAC (total)	5	7	9	6	2

Figure 14
Support to capacity-building by institutions (LAC)



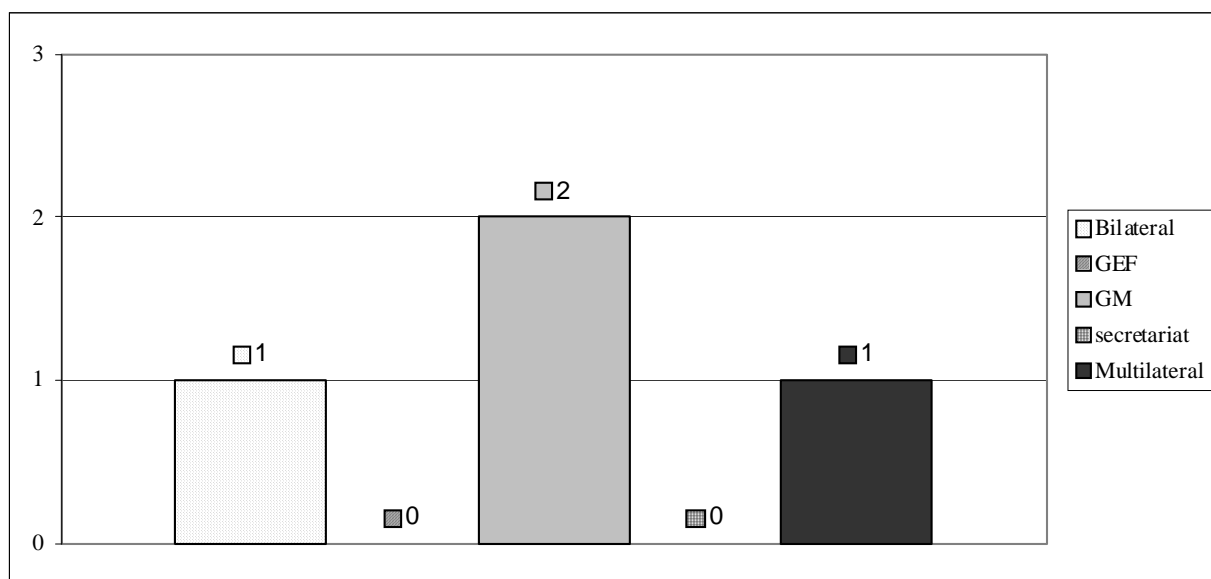
d. *Northern Mediterranean*

50. Two Northern Mediterranean countries reported that they had obtained support, one from three institutions (interestingly, this country is also a developed country Party) and one from one institution.

Table 22
Support to capacity-building by institutions (NMED)

<i>Region</i>	<i>Bilateral</i>	<i>GEF</i>	<i>GM</i>	<i>Multilateral</i>	<i>Secretariat</i>
NMED (total)	1	0	2	1	0

Figure 15
Support to capacity-building by institutions (NMED)



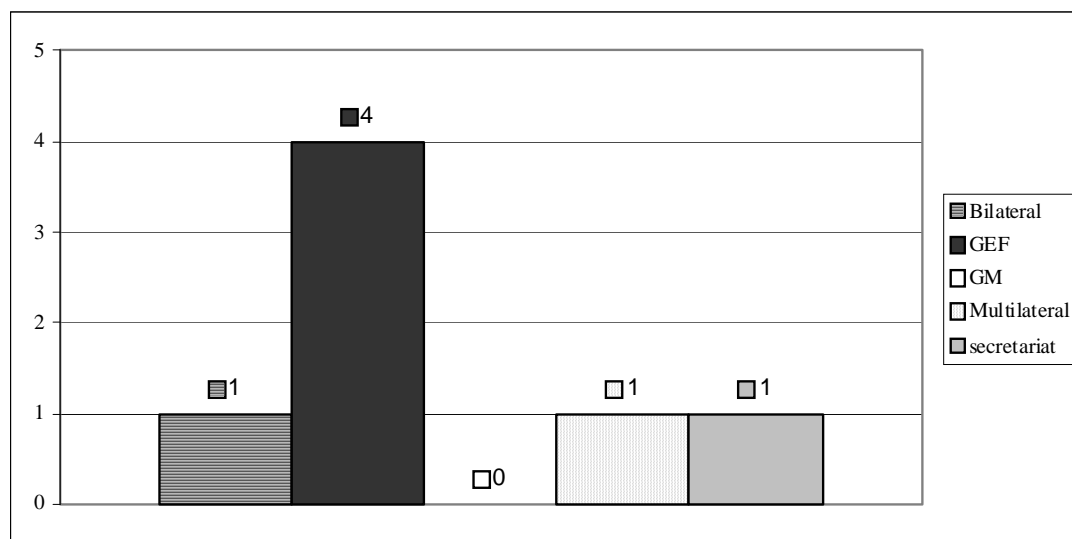
e. Central and Eastern Europe

51. Five Central and Eastern European countries obtained support. In one country, three different institutions provided assistance and in all other countries just one. The main thrust of assistance came from the GEF.

Table 23
Support to capacity-building by institutions (CEE)

<i>Region</i>	<i>Bilateral</i>	<i>GEF</i>	<i>GM</i>	<i>Multilateral</i>	<i>secretariat</i>
CEE (total)	1	4	0	1	1

Figure 16
Support to capacity-building by institutions (CEE)



C. Developed country Parties

1. Number of DLDD-related capacity-building initiatives supported

52. The data provided by developed country Parties show that they supported 101 affected country Parties, one observer, one country Party that has not yet declared its status, six subregions as a whole and two regions as a whole, while one developed country Party stated that it provided support to capacity-building initiatives worldwide.

53. Thirty-six affected country Parties, six subregions and one region were supported by one developed country Party, 37 affected country Parties and one region were supported by two developed country Parties, 15 affected country Parties and one observer were supported by three developed country Parties, 12 affected country Parties were supported by four developed country Parties, one (Western African) affected country Party received support from five developed country Parties and one (Western African) developed country Party received support from six developed country Parties.

54. It is striking that not a single NCSA-generated initiative was supported, while a large number of other initiatives received support.

Table 24
Number of DLDD-related capacity-building initiatives supported by developed country Parties (DCP)

Country Party	Number of NCSA-generated capacity-building initiatives supported in 2008	Number of NCSA-generated capacity-building initiatives supported in 2009	Number of other capacity-building initiatives supported in 2008	Number of other capacity-building initiatives supported in 2009
Australia			20	20
Canada			4	4
Czech Republic	0	0	24	23

<i>Country Party</i>	<i>Number of NCSA-generated capacity-building initiatives supported in 2008</i>	<i>Number of NCSA-generated capacity-building initiatives supported in 2009</i>	<i>Number of other capacity-building initiatives supported in 2008</i>	<i>Number of other capacity-building initiatives supported in 2009</i>
Denmark				
European Union				1
France			26	29
Germany	0	0	965	965
Israel			11	5
Italy			17	7
Netherlands	0	0	15	15
Norway			2	2
Switzerland			1	1
Total	0	0	1 075	1 072

55. Geographic distribution of this assistance is presented in table 25 below. It is evident – and not surprising – that support is concentrated on Africa and Asia. Western Africa is the most supported subregion, followed by Southern Africa.

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

<i>Entity</i>	<i>Number of entities supported</i>
Africa	44 and 3 subregions and region
Central Africa	7 and subregion
Eastern Africa	6 and subregion
Northern Africa	5
Southern Africa	11 and subregion
Western Africa	15 and subregion
Asia	30 and 2 subregions and region
Central Asia	5 and subregion
East Asia	2 and subregion
Pacific	3
South Asia	7
South East Asia	8
West Asia	5
Latin America and the Caribbean	19
Andean	4
Caribbean	3
Mesoamerica	7
South Cone	5

<i>Entity</i>	<i>Number of entities supported</i>
Northern Mediterranean	2
Central and Eastern Europe	6
Observer	1
Country Party that has not yet declared its status	1
Support provided worldwide	1
Total	101 country Parties, 1 observer, 1 country Party that has not yet declared its status, 6 subregions, 2 regions and 1 worldwide

2. National contribution to the target

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

(See ICCD/CRIC(9)/INF.2, section II.C.10, template for CONS-O-13.)

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

57. Eight developed countries answered this question; four did not. Six replied that they would provide such support in 2010–2011 and two in 2012–2013. Out of the eight who responded, five provided information about countries/subregions/regions that they are planning to support. Two developed countries reported that they would support Africa as a region and one reported that it would support Asia as a region. East and South Asia would be supported as subregions, while all but one of the individual country Parties that would be supported were in Asia (seven in South East Asia, six in South Asia, five in Central Asia, two in East Asia and one in the Pacific). One country Party that has not yet declared its status would also be supported. No country was mentioned more than once. This means that, altogether, two regions and 22 countries would be supported by 2014.

D. Global Environment Facility

58. Data indicates clearly that the GEF is the most active supporter of capacity-building initiatives within the UNCCD. For this performance indicator, the GEF provided information that it supported 40 NCSA-generated capacity-building initiatives in 2008. The GEF reported that it supported least developed countries (LDCs) and small island developing States (SIDS) in Africa, Asia (including the Pacific) and Latin America and the Caribbean. The GEF pointed out that there is a lack of mainstreaming of the plans, programmes or projects into DLDD-related national planning and policies, as well as shortcomings in the plans, programmes or projects in terms of capacity-building recipients, content, logistical arrangements and so on, as it has experienced major difficulties in this process. The GEF also stressed that the framework for engagement with a wide range of stakeholders, including civil society organizations and the private sector, in the context of

the UNDP/GEF LDC/SIDS Targeted Portfolio Approach for Capacity-building and Mainstreaming of Sustainable Land Management represented a challenge.²

III. Conclusions

59. Despite the fact that there seem to be discrepancies in the information provided on capacity-building by affected and developed country Parties, the situation concerning the DLDD-related capacity-building initiatives can be assessed as quite good. There is a large number of capacity-building initiatives worldwide and they are well supported by multilateral institutions, including the GEF and, at least from the donors' perspective, by bilateral partners also. Africa and Asia are frontrunners in this respect.

60. The overwhelming majority of these initiatives are not generated by NCSA, in spite of the fact that NCSA is used by nearly all countries that performed an assessment of their capacity-building needs. NCSA-related projects do not receive any attention from bilateral partners either. This is a remarkable fact, and it would be interesting to investigate the reasons behind it.

61. Many of the countries that assessed their capacity-building needs also assessed their related financial resource needs, and half of these integrated them into an investment framework. The Africa experience demonstrates that there is no evidence of correlation between the number of capacity-building projects and the investment framework initiatives.

62. The probability of reaching the target of 90 per cent of affected country Parties, subregional and regional reporting entities implementing DLDD-specific capacity-building plans or programmes or projects by 2014 are good. 71 per cent of Parties already have such initiatives and, if their plans are fulfilled, 92 per cent would have them by 2014. Noteworthy, however, are the discrepancies in the regional balance with regard to reaching this target.

63. It might be interesting in future reporting processes to collect information on the type of capacity-building initiatives being undertaken by affected country Parties, in order to gain better insight into their needs. Many developed country Parties have expressed their intention to provide support in the coming years to capacity-building in affected countries, and additional information could be useful in streamlining this process.

64. It would also be useful to look into the reasons why affected country Parties receiving bilateral assistance provide different information about this from that provided by developed country Parties.

IV. Recommendations

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

² Issues relating to data availability at the GEF Secretariat made it difficult for it to provide more detailed information.

(a) Developed country Parties, the GEF and other multilateral institutions are invited to provide support to those affected country Parties which reported that they lacked the capacities required for effective implementation of the Convention, and especially to those which reported that they have no plans to develop such capacities, so that the 90 per cent target can be reached by 2014;

(b) Support should be provided in particular to the Andean and Caribbean as well as to Central and Eastern European countries upon request in order to provide a more equal balance of those countries that are engaged in developing their capacities for the implementation of the Convention worldwide;

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

(d) The secretariat is also requested to pursue consultations with the GEF in order to enable it to provide information on performance indicators as required and as data availability within the GEF allows. Likewise, the secretariat is further requested to continue consultations with the GEF in order to streamline support rendered through NCSAs in order to enhance the effectiveness and utility of these assessments;

(e) Following the results-based approach, subsidiary bodies and Convention's institutions are urged to include consideration of these recommendations in their respective 2012–2013 work programmes, with a view to providing the required assistance to affected country Parties in achieving OO 4 of The Strategy in accordance with their respective mandates;

(f) In this regard, the GM is requested to provide additional support to affected countries in assessing their financial needs for capacity-building and integrating them into an investment framework. Countries in need of such support are urged to contact the GM by April 2011 to enable it to include relevant work packages into the updated work programme to be tabled at COP 10.
