



Convention to Combat Desertification

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Assessment of implementation against the provisionally adopted performance indicators

Preliminary analysis of information contained in reports from affected and developed country Parties, subregional and regional entities, United Nations agencies and intergovernmental organizations and the Global Environment Facility, as well as from the secretariat and the Global Mechanism, on operational objective 2 of The Strategy

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Note by the secretariat

Summary

This document contains the synthesis and preliminary analysis of information submitted by country Parties and other reporting entities on operational objective 2 of The Strategy: Policy framework. It provides updates on the three relevant performance indicators from the global, regional and subregional perspectives and identifies possible trends towards reaching the targets set for these indicators.

The document also offers some recommendations for consideration by the Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention on the need to adjust, streamline and strengthen measures aimed at achieving this objective.

Considerations regarding the reporting process, including possible refinement in the set of performance indicators and associated methodologies are included in document ICCD/CRIC(11)/15 feeding the iterative process.

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I. Introduction

1. The present document is a synthesis and preliminary analysis of information submitted by Parties and observers on operational objective 2 (OO 2) of The Strategy: Policy framework.¹

2. For each of the three performance indicators pertaining to this operational objective (see chapters II, III and IV below), a section on global analysis discusses the state of affairs relating to that performance indicator from a global perspective, based on information provided by relevant reporting entities. Neither United Nations agencies nor intergovernmental organizations reported in the 2012–2013 exercise. More detailed information is provided in the sections on subregional and regional analysis for affected country Parties, as well as for developed country Parties, the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the Global Mechanism (GM) and the secretariat, where appropriate. An additional analysis was performed taking into account the data submitted for 2008–2009 and for 2010–2011 in order to capture the trend towards reaching the global targets set for these indicators.

3. General conclusions on the status of activities relating to OO 2 are presented at the end of the document. 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 and strengthen activities in view of the achievement of the objectives of The Strategy. Using a results-based framework, the CRIC may wish to provide actionable guidance to Parties, Convention institutions and subsidiary bodies, and relevant organizations 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-5 for outcomes 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3

Number of affected country Parties, subregional and regional entities to have finalized the formulation/revision of national action programmes (NAPs)/subregional action programmes (SRAPs)/regional action programmes (RAPs) aligned to The Strategy, taking into account biophysical and socio-economic information, national planning and policies, and integration into investment frameworks.

A. Global analysis

1. **Number of countries to have finalized the formulation/revision of national action programmes (NAPs) aligned to The Strategy taking into account biophysical and socioeconomic information, national planning and policies, and integration into investment frameworks (see annex, table 1)**

4. Three affected country Parties (one from Africa, one from Asia and one from Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC)) reported that they had aligned their NAP to The Strategy in this reporting period; and two countries (one from Asia and one from Central

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

and Eastern Europe (CEE)) reported that they had formulated a NAP in this reporting period. Sixty countries (or eight per cent) of affected country Parties that answered this question did not already have an aligned NAP. Three countries reported on the alignment of their NAPs but either without providing a date or giving a date that was before the adoption of The Strategy, that is, an erroneous date. It is clear that, even if these uncertainties are resolved, a very small number of affected country Parties had NAPs aligned to The Strategy in the reporting period.

5. Forty-eight countries have NAPs that are not aligned; and seven have not yet adopted their NAPs. This means that more than 10 per cent of affected country Parties which reported do not have a NAP.

6. Those five countries that formulated or aligned their NAPs to The Strategy in the reporting period were asked about the features of their NAPs. Four of them answered these questions. All four responded that they had included in their aligned NAP biophysical and socioeconomic baseline information and assessment of desertification, land degradation and drought (DLDD) drivers. Two of them assessed the barriers to sustainable land management (SLM) and included recommendations to remove these barriers. Only one country included its aligned NAP in an integrated investment framework. All four countries integrated their aligned NAP into their national development planning and relevant sectoral and investment plans and policies. In three countries, the aligned NAP was integrated into the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP). Three countries used the guidelines on the alignment of action programmes with The Strategy contained in document ICCD/COP(9)/2/Add.1.

2. National contribution to the target

By 2014, at least 80 per cent of affected country Parties, subregional and regional entities have formulated/revised a NAP/SRAP/RAP aligned to The Strategy.

7. If the answers for 2008–2009 and 2010–2011 are considered together,² in order to assess the current state of the achievement of the target, 11 affected countries had an aligned NAP at the end of 2011.³ It is clear that the target is very far from being reached. Currently, there are 168 Parties to the Convention that are affected; in order for the 80 per cent target to be achieved, 135 countries would need to have an aligned NAP by 2014. The target is still very far from being achieved, even if one assumes that amongst the 51 countries that have not submitted a national report since 2008, there may be some with an aligned NAP.⁴ Even though the majority of the countries announced their plans to have an aligned NAP in the next two bienniums,⁵ it is beyond doubt that the alignment process will

² One hundred and eleven affected countries submitted their national report for 2008–2009, 71 affected countries submitted their national report for 2010–2011 and 117 affected countries responded to this question at least once for the two bienniums.

³ Countries that reported having an aligned NAP, but not providing the date of its alignment or formulation (if after 2008) and countries that reported the date before 2008 as the alignment date, were not taken into consideration for this calculation.

⁴ See document ICCD/CRIC(11)/6.

⁵ In the course of 2012, some 90 countries requested financial support from the GEF for enabling activities, in order to prepare reports and formulate or align their NAP.

present a major challenge for affected country Parties, as well as for the Convention institutions that are expected to render support in this regard.

3. Qualitative assessment (see annex, table 2 and figures 1 and 2)

Has the formulation and/or alignment of the NAP been supported by external assistance, and if yes, did you receive assistance from one or more institutions (secretariat, GM, GEF, bilateral, multilateral (United Nations agencies, intergovernmental organizations, international financing institutions, etc.)); if yes, which type of assistance (technical support, financial support, or capacity-building).

8. Even though only five countries formulated or aligned their NAPs in the reporting period, many countries (51) responded to the questions on the support received for the formulation and/or alignment of the NAP. There are two possible explanations for this: either (i) countries may not have yet completed the process of formulating or aligning their NAPs but nevertheless want to report on the support they are already receiving; or, alternatively, (ii) countries have reported on the support they received with the formulation of their NAPs before 2008 or formulation/alignment in 2012, that is, before or after the reporting period. Since it is not feasible to distinguish between the two possible reasons, and since moreover some interesting outcomes emerge from the analysis of the information received, an assessment is nevertheless presented here in spite of this ambiguity.

9. Out of the 51 Parties that answered this question, 67 per cent reported that they received support for the formulation and/or alignment of their NAP and 33 per cent that they did not.

10. There are significant variations with regard to the institutions that provided support for formulation or alignment of the NAPs. The GEF supported approximately two thirds of the countries that received support, while the secretariat, the GM and multilateral institutions supported just under a half of those countries. It is however very interesting that only one country reported having received bilateral assistance in this respect.

11. Almost 90 per cent of supported countries received financial assistance and two thirds of supported countries received technical support. Approximately one third of the countries received capacity-building support.

B. Affected country Parties (subregional and regional analysis)

1. Number of countries to have finalized the formulation and/or revision of NAPs aligned to The Strategy taking into account biophysical and socioeconomic information, national planning and policies, and integration into investment frameworks

a. Africa (see annex, table 3)

12. In Africa, 4 out of 25 countries that answered this question in an unambiguous way still do not have a NAP (2 in Central Africa and 2 in Western Africa). A total of 20 countries reported that they have a NAP but that it is not aligned to The Strategy. One country aligned its NAP in this reporting period. Two countries that provided a positive answer to the question as to whether alignment/formulation had been made provided inconsistent additional information on the alignment process.

b. Asia (see annex, table 4)

13. All affected country Parties in Asia that answered this question have a NAP, except one. Sixteen countries reported that they have a NAP that is not aligned to The Strategy. One country aligned its NAP in this reporting period and one country formulated its NAP in this period. One country reported that it had an aligned NAP but did not provide a date of alignment.

c. Latin America and the Caribbean (see annex, table 5)

14. Nine LAC countries reported that they have a NAP that is not aligned to The Strategy. There was no country that did not have a NAP. One country aligned its NAP in this reporting period.

d. Northern Mediterranean (see annex, table 6)

15. Two Northern Mediterranean countries adopted their NAP prior to The Strategy but did not align it to The Strategy. One country has not yet adopted a NAP.

e. Central and Eastern Europe (see annex, table 7)

16. One CEE country adopted its NAP prior to The Strategy, but did not align it. One country does not have a NAP. One country formulated its NAP in this reporting period.

2. National contribution to the target

By 2014, at least 80 per cent of affected country Parties, subregional and regional entities have formulated/revised a NAP/SRAP/RAP aligned to The Strategy.

a. Africa

17. Three African countries had an aligned NAP at the end of 2011 (two in Central Africa and one in Northern Africa).

b. Asia

18. At the end of 2011, three Asian countries had an aligned NAP (one in East Asia, one in South Asia and one in South-East Asia).

c. Latin America and the Caribbean

19. Two Caribbean and one Andean country had an aligned NAP at the end of 2011, indicating that three LAC countries can be counted towards the achievement of the target.

d. Northern Mediterranean

20. No Northern Mediterranean country had an aligned NAP at the end of 2011.

e. Central and Eastern Europe

21. At the end of 2011, two CEE countries had an aligned NAP.

3. Qualitative assessment

Has the formulation and/or alignment of the NAP been supported by external assistance, and if yes, did you receive assistance from one or more institutions (secretariat, GM, GEF, bilateral, multilateral (United Nations agencies, intergovernmental organizations, international financing institutions, etc.)); and if yes, which type of assistance (technical support, financial support, or capacity- building).

a. Africa (see annex, table 8 and figures 3 and 4)

22. In Africa, 17 countries received external assistance with the formulation and/or alignment of their NAP. Three countries reported that they received no assistance.

23. Multilateral institutions and the GM are the most represented entities that provided support, predominantly financial.

b. Asia (see annex, table 9 and figures 5 and 6)

24. With regard to external support received by Asian country Parties with the formulation and/or alignment of their NAP to The Strategy, more than half of the country Parties that answered this question reported having not received external assistance.

25. The GEF was the most active in providing support, which was mainly financial.

c. Latin America and the Caribbean (see annex, table 10 and figures 7 and 8)

26. All nine LAC countries that answered this question reported that they received support with the formulation and/or alignment of their NAP.

27. The secretariat was the institution providing most support, which was mainly technical.

d. Northern Mediterranean

28. No country in this region reported receiving external assistance for the formulation and/or alignment of its NAP, which may imply that related activities were financed from their own resources.

e. Central and Eastern Europe

29. One CEE country reported that it received financial support from the GEF for the formulation/alignment of its NAP.

III. Performance indicator CONS-O-6 for outcome 2.4

Number of partnership agreements established within the framework of the Convention between developed country Parties/United Nations and IGOs and affected country Parties.

30. Only developed country Parties, United Nations agencies and intergovernmental organizations, including the GEF, were requested to report on this performance indicator. As no United Nations agency or intergovernmental organization, apart from the GEF,

submitted their report in this reporting and review process, the global analysis for this indicator is in fact the analysis of the answers provided by developed country Parties and the GEF.

A. Developed country Parties

1. Number of partnership agreements concluded between developed country Parties and affected country Parties (see annex, table 11)

31. Of the nine developed country Parties, eight answered this question, and three stated that they had no partnership agreements. The calculation for this indicator therefore relies on answers from only five developed country Parties.

32. Altogether, there were 46 partnership agreements under the framework of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) in 2010 and 44 in 2011, with 24 countries, four subregions and two regions. Partnership agreements relating to integrated investment frameworks (IIFs) established within integrated financing strategies other than the integrated financing strategy (IFS) devised by the GM are the most represented (36 such agreements in each year). There was only one agreement within the IFS devised by the GM in 2010 and none in 2011.

33. Developed countries were also asked whether they concluded partnership agreements under frameworks other than the UNCCD. They reported 56 such agreements in 2010 and 36 in 2011. Fifty-two countries were listed as beneficiaries of such support, out of which two countries were supported by two developed countries and one country by three developed countries. In two cases, the support was provided globally.

2. National contribution to the target

By 2014 at least two UNCCD related partnership agreements are active in each affected country Party.

34. The target relating to this performance indicator is set for affected country Parties. However, the calculation pertaining to it is based on the information provided by developed country Parties, United Nations agencies and intergovernmental organizations, including the GEF. With low response rates from these entities, it is clear that only a limited assessment can be given regarding the achievement of this target.

35. If the answers for 2008–2009 and 2010–2011 of the GEF and all the 13 countries that responded to this question at least once for both bienniums are taken together,⁶ it is shown that 52 countries, four subregions and three regions were at least once reported to have a partnership agreement with developed countries or the GEF. Fourteen countries had a partnership agreement with two developed countries or the GEF and two of them with three developed countries or the GEF. If the answers for 2008–2009 and 2010–2011 of

⁶ Fourteen developed countries and the GEF submitted their report for 2008–2009, 9 developed countries and the GEF submitted their report for 2010–2011 and 17 developed countries and the GEF submitted their national report at least once for the two bienniums. Out of these, 11 developed countries answered this question for 2008–2009, 5 developed countries and the GEF answered this question for 2010–2011 and 13 countries and the GEF answered this question at least once for the two bienniums.

those five countries that provided an answer to this question for both bienniums are considered together,⁷ it is shown that only seven countries and one subregion had a partnership agreement that was active in both reporting periods. None of them had a partnership agreement with more than one country or organization. This means that one needs to be very cautious about taking these figures as the basis for the calculation of the level of achievement of the target at the end of 2011, as it cannot be clear whether those partnership agreements that had existed in 2008–2009 still existed at the end of 2011.

36. Mathematically, since there are 168 affected country Parties, by 2014 there should be at least 336 partnership agreements. Even if it is assumed that all those partnership agreements that existed in 2008–2009 but whose status was not reported in 2010–2011 still exist, it is clear that with 52 countries (and four subregions and three regions) having an agreement at the end of 2011, achievement of this target is remote. With only four developed country Parties reporting their intention to establish such agreements in the next two bienniums, it is becoming evident that there will be problems with achieving the target, if the present data are taken as the basis for assumption. However, given the indirect way of calculating this target, the reality might be very different.

3. Qualitative assessment (see annex, table 12)

Has the conclusion of partnership agreements been facilitated by Convention-related institutions or bodies, and if yes, by whom (secretariat, GM, GEF, other).

37. Out of the five partnership agreements established in the biennium, two were facilitated by Convention-related institutions and three were not. Two were facilitated by the secretariat, one by the GM and one by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

B. Global Environment Facility

1. Number of partnership agreements concluded between the GEF and/or its implementing agencies and affected country Parties established under the framework of UNCCD

38. The GEF reported that it and/or its implementing agencies had two partnership agreements with affected country Parties in both 2010 and 2011, and they were not related to IIFs. These agreements involved 21 countries (13 in Africa and 8 in Asia).

39. The GEF also reported that one partnership agreement was concluded between the GEF and/or its implementing agencies and affected country Parties established under frameworks other than UNCCD in both 2011 and 2012. This agreement involved Central, Eastern and Western Africa and Africa as a region.

⁷ Six developed countries reported for both bienniums and five of them answered this question both times.

2. Contribution to the target

By 2014 at least two UNCCD related partnership agreements are active in each affected country Party.

40. The GEF stated that it and/or its implementing agencies do not have plans for concluding one or more partnership agreement(s) within the framework of the Convention with one or more affected country Parties in the coming years.

3. Qualitative assessment

Has the conclusion of partnership agreements been facilitated by Convention-related institutions or bodies, and if yes, by whom (secretariat, GM, GEF, other).

41. According to the GEF report, the conclusion of its partnership agreements was facilitated by the UNCCD secretariat, the World Bank and the GEF itself.

IV. Performance indicator CONS-O-7 for outcome 2.5

Number of initiatives for synergetic planning/programming of the three Rio conventions or mechanisms for joint implementation, at all levels.

A. Global analysis

1. Number of countries having initiatives for synergetic planning/programming of the three Rio conventions or mechanisms for joint implementation (see annex, table 13)

42. Out of 65 affected countries that answered this question, 44 (or 68 per cent) implemented joint planning/programming initiatives in the reporting period and 21 (or 32 per cent) did not. Out of 64 countries that answered this question, 43 (or 67 per cent) implemented operational mechanisms for joint implementation or mutual reinforcement in the reporting period and 21 (or 33 per cent) did not. While, globally, there was an almost equal number of joint initiatives and operational mechanisms, there was a slight variation in which of the two types of synergetic mechanisms was the more used regionally. Four countries reported that their joint planning/programming initiatives include two out of the three Rio conventions and two countries reported that their operational mechanisms for joint implementation or mutual reinforcement include two out of the three Rio conventions.

43. All regions have more countries implementing synergetic mechanisms than not, except for joint planning/programming initiatives in Asia.

44. All types of synergetic initiatives are more or less equally present in affected country Parties, except for the establishment of a national coordinating committee for implementation of the three Rio conventions. Only 18 countries reported that they had a national coordinating committee. A significant number of countries reported that they had other types of initiatives than those listed in the reporting template.

45. Developed countries provided support to 36 joint planning/programming initiatives in 2010 and 32 such initiatives in 2011. In 2010, they supported 22 operational mechanisms for joint implementation or mutual reinforcement, and in 2011, 20 such mechanisms. This support was extended to 33 affected countries and four subregions; the vast majority of which were in Africa and Asia.

46. Convention institutions and the GEF also provided considerable support to affected country Parties for the implementation of synergetic instruments.

2. National contribution to the target

By 2014, each affected country Party has either one joint national plan in place or functional mechanism(s) to ensure synergies among the three Rio conventions.

47. If the answers for 2008–2009 and 2010–2011 are considered together,⁸ in order to assess the current state of the achievement of the target, out of 116 countries that answered this question at least once for the last two bienniums, 82 countries (or 71 per cent) have either one joint national plan in place or functional mechanism(s) to ensure synergies among the three Rio conventions. Nineteen (or 16 per cent) do not have synergetic mechanisms and 15 countries (or 13 per cent) provided different answers in 2008–2009 and 2010–2011. Out of these 15 differing answers, in 10 cases the countries reported no synergetic mechanisms in 2008–2009 but their existence in 2010–2011, indicating that a synergetic mechanism was established in the last reporting period. Five countries however reported the existence of a synergetic mechanism in 2008–2009 but none in 2010–2011. It would be interesting to understand why in these five countries synergetic mechanisms have ceased to exist.

48. If those 10 countries that had new synergetic mechanisms are counted in, 92 countries (or 79 per cent) can be counted towards the achievement of the target, if measured at the end of 2011. This is under the assumption that all the 41 countries that reported the existence of a synergetic mechanism in 2008–2009 but did not report for 2010–2011 still have their synergetic mechanisms in place and that all the 11 countries that reported no existence of a synergetic mechanism in 2008–2009 but did not report for 2010–2011 still do not have synergetic mechanisms. Given the discontinuation and creation figures for other countries, as reported above (13 per cent), and given that the countries that provided a response for 2008–2009 but did not report for 2010–2011 represent 45 per cent of the entire sample, the statistical probability is that six per cent (or seven countries) may have had their synergetic mechanism discontinued or created. This is the margin of possible error in the accuracy of the trend analysis owing to the fact that a smaller number of countries reported in 2010–2011 than in 2008–2009.⁹

49. At the end of 2011, affected country Parties were at approximately 80 per cent of the achievement of the target. If the plans on which the developed country Parties, the GEF, the GM and the secretariat reported on are implemented, it should be possible to get closer to the target in the three years that remain until the date set for its achievement.

⁸ One hundred and eleven affected countries submitted their national report for 2008–2009, 71 affected countries submitted their national report for 2010–2011 and 117 affected countries submitted their national report at least once for the two bienniums. Of these, 110 countries answered this question for 2008–2009, 65 countries answered this question for 2010–2011 and 116 countries answered this question at least once for the two bienniums.

⁹ The same rationale is valid for the analysis at regional level.

3. Qualitative assessment (see annex, table 25)

Has the establishment of synergetic processes for joint implementation of the Rio conventions at national level been supported by the institutions of the Rio conventions, and if yes, by the institutions of which convention?

50. Out of 64 affected countries that answered this question, 38 countries (or 60 per cent) replied that they received support for the establishment of synergetic processes for joint implementation of the Rio conventions at national level from the institutions of the Rio conventions, and 26 (or 40 per cent) countries replied that they did not. The most active institutions in this respect were those of the UNCCD which supported 36 countries out of the 38 that received support.

B. Affected country Parties (subregional and regional analysis)

1. Number of countries having initiatives for synergetic planning/programming of the three Rio conventions or mechanisms for joint implementation

a. Africa (see annex, tables 15 and 16)

51. Out of 26 African countries that answered this question, 20 (or 77 per cent) were implementing joint planning/programming initiatives for the three Rio conventions, and 5 (or 19 per cent) were not. One country reported such an initiative was limited to two Rio conventions. There was no subregion without at least one such initiative and in all subregions there were more countries with such initiatives than those without.

52. Operational mechanisms for joint implementation or mutual reinforcement were less represented than joint planning/programming (17 compared to 21 at the regional level). Only in Central Africa were there more countries without such initiatives than those with them.

53. There is no clear dominance of type for either joint planning/programming initiatives or operational mechanisms for joint implementation or mutual reinforcement. Many countries reported that their synergetic initiative(s) reflected most or all related types of these initiatives. A significant number of Parties reported that they had other types of initiatives than those listed in the template.

b. Asia (see annex, tables 17 and 18)

54. Twenty Asian countries answered the question on joint initiatives and 19 on operational mechanisms. In terms of joint planning/programming initiatives for all the Rio conventions, there were more Asian countries without such initiatives (11 or 55 per cent) than those with (9 or 45 per cent). Subregionally, the same was the case for East Asia, South Asia and West Asia.

55. In contrast to the joint initiatives, a larger number of Parties (63 per cent) reported on the existence of an operational mechanism for joint implementation of the Rio conventions. There was no subregion without at least one such initiative, and only in South Asia was the number of countries without such an initiative higher than those with such an initiative.

56. All types of operational mechanisms were basically equally used. However, with regard to joint initiatives, identification of national sectors and policies that could benefit

from synergies and cooperation was much less present than other types of mechanisms. In both cases, countries also implemented other types of synergetic initiatives.

c. Latin America and the Caribbean (see annex, tables 19 and 20)

57. Five out of 11 LAC country Parties were implementing a joint initiative for the three Rio conventions, while 3 countries reported having joint initiatives for two Rio Conventions; in consequence, 8 out of 11 (or 73 per cent) countries of the region were implementing joint initiatives aimed at strengthening synergies between the Rio conventions. Three countries reported no such initiative.

58. There is a somewhat higher number of operational mechanisms for joint implementation for the three Rio conventions. Most of the countries in the LAC region reported having such a mechanism. Out of 11 countries, 7 (or 64 per cent) reported having such mechanisms for three Rio conventions, and 2 (or 18 per cent) for two Rio conventions only, while 2 had no operational mechanisms in place. There was no subregion without such an initiative.

59. Various types of initiatives were not equally used. Only one country reported having a national coordination committee for the implementation of the three Rio conventions. There were many other types of synergetic initiatives implemented by the countries than those listed in the template.

d. Northern Mediterranean (see annex, tables 21 and 22)

60. Three countries were implementing joint initiatives, and one not; and three countries had operational mechanisms for joint implementation of mutual reinforcement, and one not. All these synergetic initiatives involved all three Rio conventions.

61. There was no variation of types of joint initiatives, while for operational mechanisms no country reported the existence of a national coordinating committee for implementation of the Rio conventions.

e. Central and Eastern Europe (see annex, tables 23 and 24)

62. Three countries had joint initiatives, and one did not; and two countries had operational mechanisms, and two did not. All these synergetic initiatives involve all three Rio conventions.

63. There was no significant variation of types of joint initiatives. No country reported the existence of a national coordinating committee for implementation of the Rio conventions.

2. National contribution to the target

By 2014, each affected country Party has either one joint national plan in place or functional mechanism(s) to ensure synergies among the three Rio conventions.

a. Africa

64. Out of 41 African countries that reported on the existence of synergetic mechanisms at least once for 2008–2009 or 2010–2011, 28 (or 68 per cent) stated that they have such a mechanism, and 6 (or 15 per cent) that they do not. One country reported on the existence of such a mechanism in 2008–2009 but that it no longer existed in 2010–2011. Six

countries reported that they introduced such a mechanism in 2010–2011. Thus, Africa is approximately at 83 per cent of the threshold.

b. Asia

65. Out of 32 countries that provided an answer at least once to this question, 20 (or 63 per cent) stated that they have a synergetic mechanism, 6 (or 19 per cent) stated that they do not, 3 countries introduced such a mechanism in 2010–2011 and in 3 countries the mechanism has ceased to exist. That means that, at the end of 2011, approximately 72 per cent of Asian countries had at least one synergetic mechanism.

c. Latin America and the Caribbean

66. Out of 26 LAC countries that provided an answer at least once to this question, 23 (or 88 per cent) reported that they had a synergetic mechanism. Two countries (or 8 per cent) reported that they did not have such a mechanism. One country reported that its mechanisms which existed in 2008–2009 ceased to exist in 2010–2011. This indicates that approximately 88 per cent of LAC countries can be counted as having a synergetic mechanism at the end of 2011.

d. Northern Mediterranean

67. Four out of six Northern Mediterranean countries (or 66 per cent) that answered this question at least once have a synergetic mechanism, and two (or 33 per cent) do not.

e. Central and Eastern Europe

68. Out of 11 CEE countries that answered this question at least once, 7 (or 64 per cent) have a synergetic mechanism. Three countries (or 27 per cent) do not have such a system and one country (or 10 per cent) reported that its mechanism was established in 2010–2011. This indicates that CEE is approximately at three quarters of the threshold.

3. Qualitative assessment

Has the establishment of synergetic processes for joint implementation of the Rio conventions at national level been supported by the institutions of the Rio conventions, and if yes, by the institutions of which convention?

a. Africa (see annex, table 26)

69. Out of 25 African countries that answered this question, 17 (or 68 per cent) received support for the establishment of synergetic processes for joint implementation of the Rio conventions at national level from the institutions of the Rio conventions and 8 (or 32 per cent) did not. All but one country that received support, received it from UNCCD institutions. Northern African countries were the only ones that did not receive any support.

b. Asia (see annex, table 27)

70. Eleven Asian countries (or 55 per cent of the 20 that answered this question) received support, and nine (or 45 per cent) did not. The UNCCD institutions were the most active in providing this support. None of the South Asian countries received support.

c. *Latin America and the Caribbean (see annex, table 28)*

71. Eight LAC countries (or 72 per cent) received support and three (or 28 per cent) did not. All the countries that obtained support received it from UNCCD institutions.

d. *Northern Mediterranean (see annex, table 29)*

72. One Northern Mediterranean country received support for the establishment of synergetic processes for joint implementation of the Rio conventions at national level from the institutions of the Rio conventions, and three other reporting countries did not.

e. *Central and Eastern Europe (see annex, table 30)*

73. One CEE country received support for the establishment of synergetic processes for joint implementation of the Rio conventions at national level from the institutions of the Rio conventions, and three other countries that answered this question did not.

C. Developed country Parties

1. Number of enabling instruments established at the national, regional and global levels with the technical and/or financial support of developed country Parties (see annex, tables 31 to 33)

74. Out of nine reporting developed country Parties, seven countries answered this question and two did not. One country stated that it did not support any synergetic instrument by affected country Parties. The six remaining countries reported that they provided support to 36 joint planning/programming initiatives in 2010 and 32 such initiatives in 2011. In 2010, they supported 22 operational mechanisms for joint implementation or mutual reinforcement, and in 2011, 20 such mechanisms.

75. Out of 33 affected countries and four subregions for which developed country Parties reported that they provided technical and/or financial support for synergetic instruments, 17 countries and all four subregions are in Africa, 11 countries are in Asia, 3 in LAC and 2 in CEE. Three African and three Asian countries received support from two developed countries. Two countries reported that they provided support at the global level.

76. Enhancement of the institutional and scientific capacities and awareness of relevant stakeholders was the most supported type of synergetic activity followed by the review of existing national plans and policies to enhance cooperation. Establishment of a national coordinating committee for implementation of the three Rio conventions was the only type of activity that did not receive any support from developed countries. In three cases this support was provided within the UNCCD-related framework, in three cases within the UNFCCC-related framework and in one case within the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)-related framework. In four cases, the support was both technical and financial and in two cases mainly technical.

77. The developed countries were also asked whether they were implementing synergetic instruments within their own countries. Five countries reported that they were implementing joint planning/programming initiatives for the three Rio conventions and three that they were not. Three countries reported that operational mechanisms for joint implementation or mutual reinforcement of the three Rio conventions existed in the country and four that they did not exist. Enhancement of the institutional and scientific capacities and awareness of relevant stakeholders was the most implemented national activity, followed by the review of existing national plans and policies to enhance cooperation.

2. National contribution to the target

By 2014, each affected country Party has either one joint national plan in place or functional mechanism(s) to ensure synergies among the three Rio conventions.

78. Developed country Parties were asked whether they planned to provide support to one or more affected country Parties and/or subregions/regions for the implementation of synergetic instruments. Eight developed countries answered this question. One country stated that it was not planning to provide such support. Another seven countries reported they would support three regions (Africa, Northern Mediterranean and CEE), one subregion (Southern Africa), eight African countries, four Asian countries and one LAC country. In two cases, the support would be provided globally.

D. Global Environment Facility

1. Number of synergetic instruments implemented in affected country Parties with the technical and/or financial support of the GEF

79. The GEF reported that it had supported no joint planning/programming activities in affected country Parties in 2010 and that in 2011, it had supported 21 such initiatives in Africa, 9 in Asia, 7 in LAC and 1 in CEE. In 2010, the GEF supported five operational mechanisms for joint implementation or mutual reinforcement in Africa, three in Asia, three in LAC, one in the Northern Mediterranean and two in CEE. In 2011, it supported five such mechanisms in Africa, four in Asia, three in LAC, one in the Northern Mediterranean and one in CEE. In both 2010 and 2011, the GEF also supported one global operational mechanism for joint implementation or mutual reinforcement.

80. The supported joint planning/programming initiatives were (i) the evaluation of national plans and identification of gaps in synergies, (ii) enhancement of the institutional and scientific capacities and awareness of relevant stakeholders and (iii) national-level consultations to identify priorities for GEF investments based on resources allocated through the System for Transparent Allocation of Resources (STAR). The operational mechanisms for joint implementation or mutual reinforcement that the GEF supported were twofold: regular meetings between focal points and focal point teams and constituency; and extended constituency meetings to elaborate and discuss GEF policies and practices. This support, both technical and financial, was provided in the framework of UNCCD-related partnership agreements or initiatives, CBD-related frameworks and UNFCCC-related frameworks. The support was provided to all five regions, 14 subregions and 11 individual countries.

81. The GEF also reported that there were instruments in place within the organization that foster synergies with respect to the three Rio conventions.

2. Contribution to the target

By 2014, each affected country Party has either one joint national plan in place or functional mechanism(s) to ensure synergies among the three Rio conventions.

82. The GEF stated that it plans to provide support to all five regions, eight subregions and 11 individual countries for the implementation of synergetic instruments in 2012–2013.

E. Global Mechanism

1. Number of synergetic instruments implemented at national, regional and global levels with the technical and/or financial support of the GM

83. The GM reported that it had provided no support to national joint planning/programming initiatives in both 2010 and 2011, but that it had provided support to two initiatives at the (sub)regional level and one at the global level. In 2010, it supported three national, five (sub)regional and five global operational mechanisms for joint implementation or mutual reinforcement, and in 2011 it supported three national, five (sub)regional and six global mechanisms. The type of support provided included identification of national sectors and policies that could benefit from synergies and cooperation; support for the identification of climate change, biodiversity and forestry-related financing opportunities; technical support to countries and subregions relating to climate change strategies, including adaptation, carbon trading and environmental services, and mainstreaming sustainable land management into investment strategies.

84. The support by the GM was provided within the UNCCD-related framework and also within the framework of other organizations, such as: TerrAfrica, Central Asian Countries Initiative for Land Management (CACILM), Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), Central African Forests Commission (COMIFAC), Collaborative Partnership on Forests and United Nations Forum on Forests (CPF/UNFF), Global Donor Platform for Rural Development (GDPRD), Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program (CAADP), CBD, UNFCCC, and United Nations Environmental Management Group (UNEMG). This support was both technical and financial.

85. The beneficiaries of the support by the GM were four regions, seven subregions and 31 individual countries. The support was also provided at the global level.

2. Contribution to the target

By 2014, each affected country Party has either one joint national plan in place or functional mechanism(s) to ensure synergies among the three Rio conventions.

86. The GM stated that it plans to provide support for the implementation of synergetic instruments in 2012–2013 at the global level.

F. Secretariat

1. Number of synergetic instruments implemented at national, (sub)regional and global levels with the technical and/or financial support of the secretariat

87. The secretariat reported that it had provided no support to national joint planning/programming initiatives in 2010, but that it had provided support to one (sub)regional initiative or joint action plan and one initiative at the global level. In 2011, it had supported no national joint planning/programming initiative, but had provided support to three (sub)regional initiatives or joint action plans and five initiatives at the global level. In both 2010 and 2011, the secretariat had supported no national and (sub)regional initiatives or joint action plans, but had supported four global operational mechanisms for joint implementation or mutual reinforcement. The type of support provided included identification of sectors and policies that could benefit from synergies and cooperation;

review of existing plans and policies to enhance cooperation; establishment of collaborative processes on synergies in reporting under Rio conventions, and global-level coordination on synergy building among the Rio conventions in the areas of harmonization of gender mainstreaming and land-related issues.

88. The support was provided within the framework of the Joint Liaison Group, UNEP/GEF project on integrated reporting to the Rio conventions (FNR_Rio) and the UNEMG. It was mainly technical and facilitative. The support was provided at the global level and to two regions.

2. Contribution to the target

By 2014, each affected country Party has either one joint national plan in place or functional mechanism(s) to ensure synergies among the three Rio conventions.

89. The secretariat stated that it plans to provide support for the implementation of synergetic instruments in 2012–2013 at the global level.

V. Conclusions

90. Information provided by affected countries indicates that they are advancing only slowly in the process of aligning their NAPs with The Strategy. Only 11 countries had an aligned NAP at the end of 2011. Reaching the target of 80 per cent of affected countries having their NAP aligned to The Strategy by 2014 therefore remains a major challenge, both for those countries and the institutions supporting them, as approximately 120 countries would need to formulate or align their NAP over a period of three years.

91. One third of the countries reported that they had not received any support for this process in the biennium 2010–2011. This may change in the coming biennium following the decision by the GEF to provide financial resources for NAP alignment as part of the enabling activities. It is noteworthy that only one country reported that it received bilateral assistance for the formulation/alignment of its NAP.

92. It is also of concern that 12 years after the Bonn Declaration (decision 8/COP.4), which invited affected developing countries to finalize their NAPs no later than the end of 2005, seven countries reported that they still did not have a NAP at the end of 2011.

93. Developed country Parties reported partnership agreements under the framework of the UNCCD with 52 affected country Parties, four subregions and three regions in the last two reporting periods. Some developed countries have no such partnership agreements at all and only four of them reported their intention to establish such agreements in the next two bienniums. It is also worth noting that fewer than half of the affected country Parties with partnership agreements in 2010–2011 had set such agreements within the framework of the UNCCD.

94. These figures are nevertheless of limited significance because of the small number of reports received from developed country Parties and intergovernmental organizations. A higher response from these reporting entities would undoubtedly facilitate understanding and increase reliability of data regarding partnership agreements.

95. Ninety-two out of 116 affected country Parties reported the existence of synergetic mechanisms in the last two reporting periods. This indicates that, if the end of 2011 is taken as the benchmark, approximately 80 per cent of the target would have been achieved. Sixty per cent of the countries received support for synergetic initiatives. Without the extension of support, it is unlikely that the target of having at least one synergetic initiative in place by 2014 in all affected country Parties will be reached.

VI. Recommendations

96. The following preliminary recommendations may be considered by Parties at the eleventh session of the CRIC, with a view to initiating early consultations on draft decisions to be forwarded to the COP at its eleventh session (COP 11) for consideration:

(a) Affected country Parties are urged to intensify their efforts to formulate or align their NAPs with The Strategy in order to achieve the target of all affected countries having an aligned NAP by 2014;

(b) Affected country Parties are also urged to use financial resources made available by the GEF for enabling activities, in order to formulate or align their NAPs and to inform Convention institutions on possible support needed in this regard;

(c) Convention institutions are requested to make additional efforts to support the NAP formulation and alignment process, including by further raising awareness of this process among affected country Parties, thus enhancing the effectiveness of the financial assistance provided by the GEF for enabling activities;

(d) Developed country Parties and technical and financial organizations, particularly the GEF, are invited to identify and support joint actions aimed at fostering the NAP formulation and alignment process, including incentives for the implementation of aligned action programmes;

(e) Developed country Parties are invited to increase their support to the establishment of partnership agreements with affected country Parties, in particular under the framework of the UNCCD;

(f) Development partners and Convention institutions are invited to intensify their support for facilitating synergistic mechanisms in affected country Parties;

(g) Subsidiary bodies and Convention institutions are requested to include consideration of these recommendations in their respective work programmes and plans to be proposed at COP 11, with a view to providing the required assistance to affected country Parties in relation to operational objective 2 of The Strategy.

Annex

[English only]

Tables and figures relating to the performance indicators under operational objective 2

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Table 1
Status of national action programme (NAP) alignment (Global)

Region	NAP adopted or aligned in the reporting period (2010–2011)	NAP adopted but not aligned	NAP not adopted	Alignment or adoption date not or erroneously reported	Planned time to have an aligned NAP	
					2012–2013	2014–2015
Africa	1	20	4	2	19	4
Asia	2	16	1	1	14	4
Latin America and the Caribbean	1	9	0	0	7	2
Northern Mediterranean	0	2	1	0	1	1
Central and Eastern Europe	1	1	1	0	2	0
Global (Total)	5	48	7	3	43	11

Table 2
Support for formulation and/or alignment of the national action programme (NAP) (Global)

Region	NAP formulation and/or alignment supported		Support by institutions					Type of support		
	Yes	No	secretariat	GM ^a	GEF ^b	Bilateral	Multilateral	Technical	Financial	CB ^c
Africa	17	3	5	5	14	0	9	12	18	4
Asia	7	8	2	3	5	1	2	4	6	2
Latin America and the Caribbean	9	0	8	4	3	0	3	7	4	4
Northern Mediterranean	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Central and Eastern Europe	1	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Global (total)	34	17	15	12	23	1	14	23	29	10

^a Global Mechanism.

^b Global Environment Facility.

^c CB= Capacity building.

Figure 1
Support for formulation and/or alignment of the national action programme (NAP) by institution (Global)

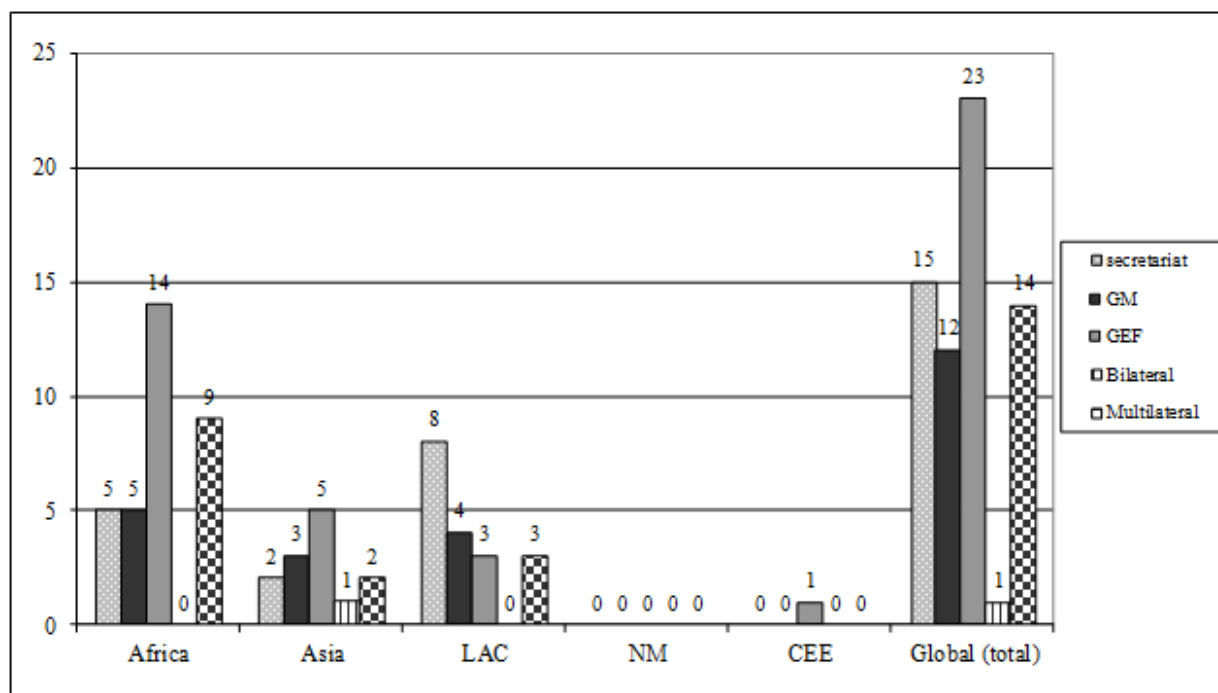


Figure 2
Type of support provided for formulation and/or alignment of the national action programme (NAP) (Global)

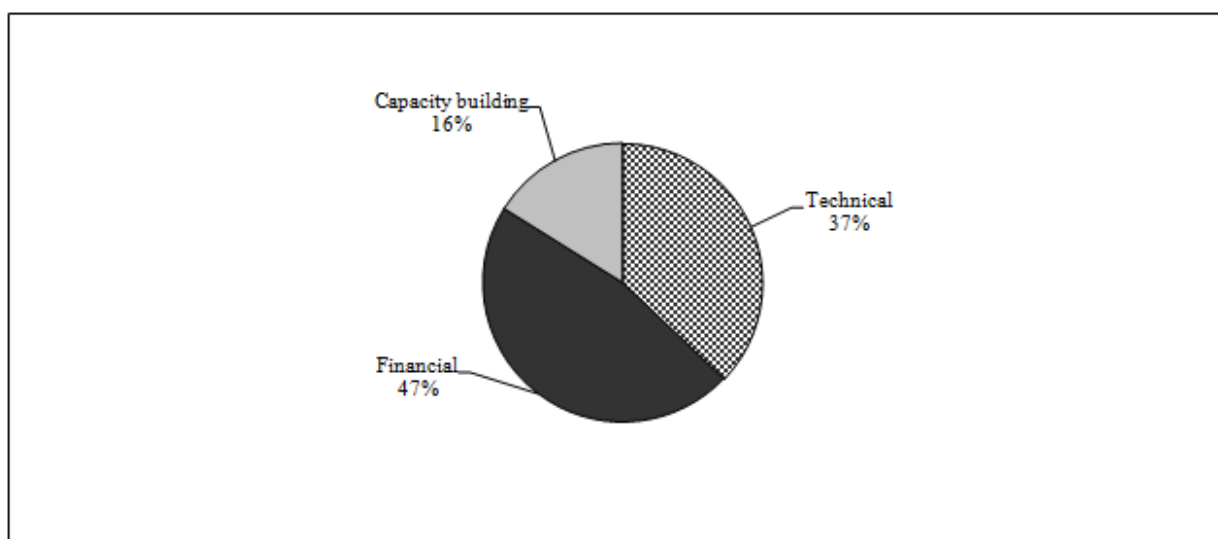


Table 3
Status of national action programme (NAP) alignment (Africa)

Region	NAP adopted or aligned in the reporting period (2010–2011)	NAP adopted but not aligned	NAP not adopted	Alignment or adoption date not or erroneously reported	Planned time to have an aligned NAP	
					2012–2013	2014–2015
Central Africa	0	4	2	0	3	2
Eastern Africa	0	1	0	1	1	0
Northern Africa	1	3	0	0	3	0
Southern Africa	0	5	0	1	4	1
Western Africa	0	7	2	0	8	1
Africa (Total)	1	20	4	2	19	4

Table 4
Status of national action programme (NAP) alignment (Asia)

Region	NAP adopted or aligned in the reporting period (2010–2011)	NAP adopted but not aligned	NAP not adopted	Alignment or adoption date not or erroneously reported	Planned time to have an aligned NAP	
					2012–2013	2014–2015
Central Asia	0	4	0	0	4	0
East Asia	0	1	0	1	1	0
Pacific	0	1	1	0	2	0
South Asia	1	4	0	0	3	1
South-East Asia	1	2	0	0	2	0
West Asia	0	4	0	0	2	3
Asia (Total)	2	16	1	1	14	4

Table 5
Status of national action programme (NAP) alignment (Latin America and the Caribbean)

Region	NAP adopted or aligned in the reporting period (2010–2011)	NAP adopted but not aligned	NAP not adopted	Alignment or adoption date not or erroneously reported	Planned time to have an aligned NAP	
					2012–2013	2012–2013
Andean	1	2	0	0	2	0
Caribbean	0	1	0	0	0	1
Mesoamerica	0	3	0	0	3	0
South Cone	0	3	0	0	2	1
Latin America and the Caribbean (Total)	1	9	0	0	7	2

Table 6
Status of national action programme (NAP) alignment (Northern Mediterranean)

Region	NAP adopted or aligned in the reporting period (2010–2011)	NAP adopted but not aligned	NAP not adopted	Alignment or adoption date not or erroneously reported	Planned time to have an aligned NAP	
					2012–2013	2014–2015
Northern Mediterranean (total)	0	2	1	0	1	1

Table 7
Status of national action programme (NAP) alignment (Central and Eastern Europe)

Region	NAP adopted or aligned in the reporting period (2010–2011)	NAP adopted but not aligned	NAP not adopted	Alignment or adoption date not or erroneously reported	Planned time to have an aligned NAP	
					2012–2013	2014–2015
Central and Eastern Europe (Total)	1	1	1	0	2	0

Table 8
Support for formulation and/or alignment of the national action programme (NAP) (Africa)

Subregion	NAP formulation and/or alignment supported		Support by institutions				Type of support			
	Yes	No	secretariat	GM ^a	GEF ^b	Bilateral	Multilateral	Technical	Financial	CB ^c
Central Africa	3	1	2	0	3	0	2	3	4	2
Eastern Africa	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0
Northern Africa	2	0	0	1	1	0	2	1	3	0
Southern Africa	4	1	1	0	4	0	2	3	4	1
Western Africa	6	1	2	3	5	0	3	4	6	1
Africa (total)	17	3	5	5	14	0	9	12	18	4

^a Global Mechanism.

^b Global Environment Facility.

^c CB= Capacity building.

Figure 3
Support for formulation and/or alignment of the national action programme (NAP) by institution (Africa)

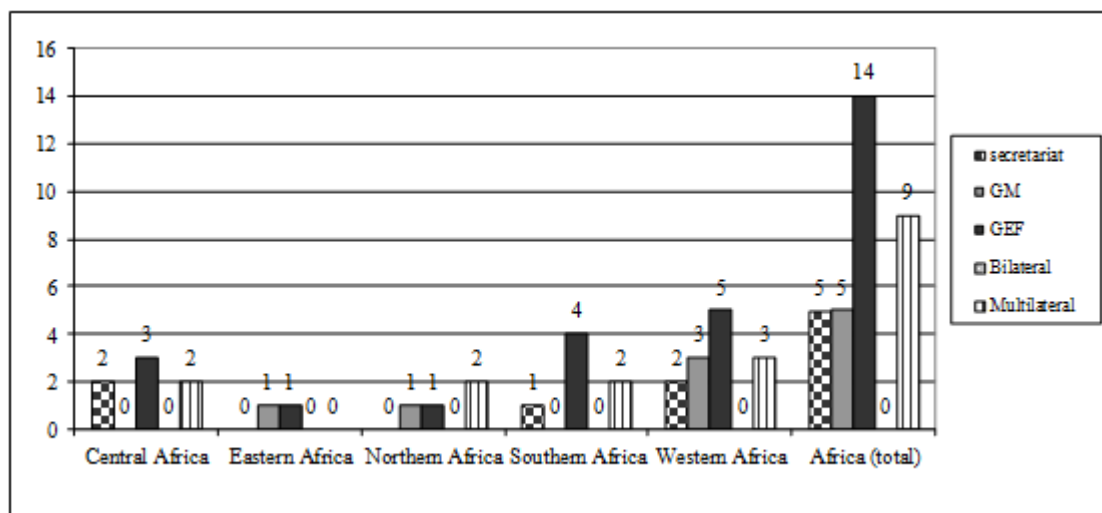


Figure 4
Type of support provided for formulation and/or alignment of the national action programme (NAP) (Africa)

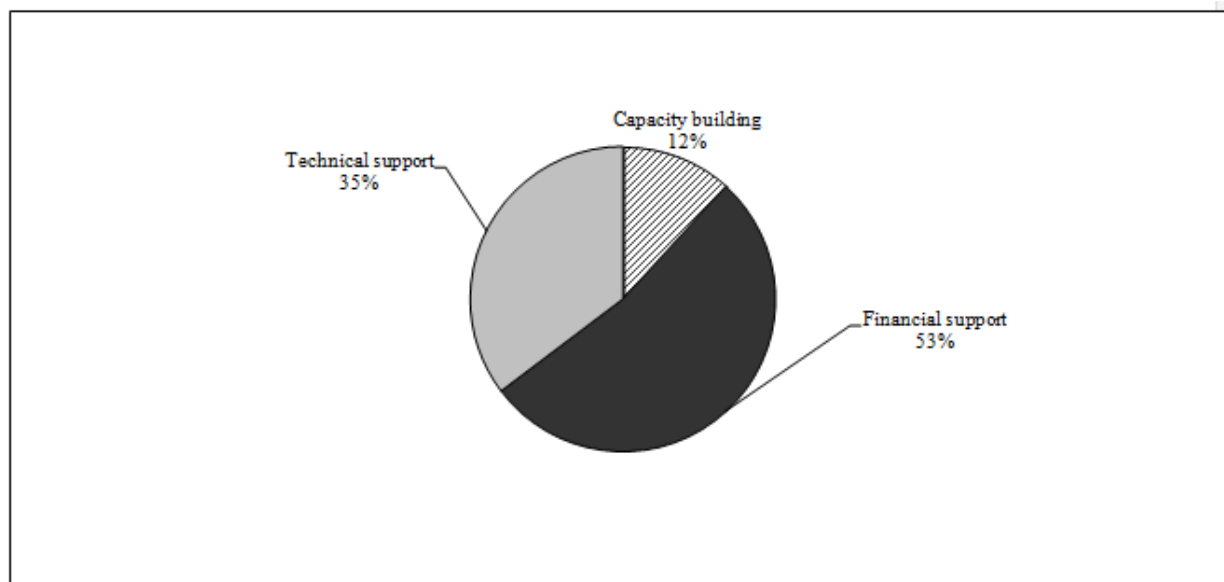


Table 9
Support for formulation and/or alignment of the national action programme (NAP) (Asia)

Subregion	NAP formulation and/or alignment supported		Support by institutions					Type of support		
	Yes	No	secretariat	GM ^a	GEF ^b	Bilateral	Multilateral	Technical	Financial	CB ^c
Central Asia	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
East Asia	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Pacific	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
South Asia	4	1	0	2	4	0	0	2	4	0
South-East Asia	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Asia	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asia (Total)	7	8	2	3	5	1	2	4	6	2

^a Global Mechanism.

^b Global Environment Facility.

^c CB= Capacity building.

Figure 5
Support for formulation and/or alignment of the national action programme (NAP) by institution (Asia)

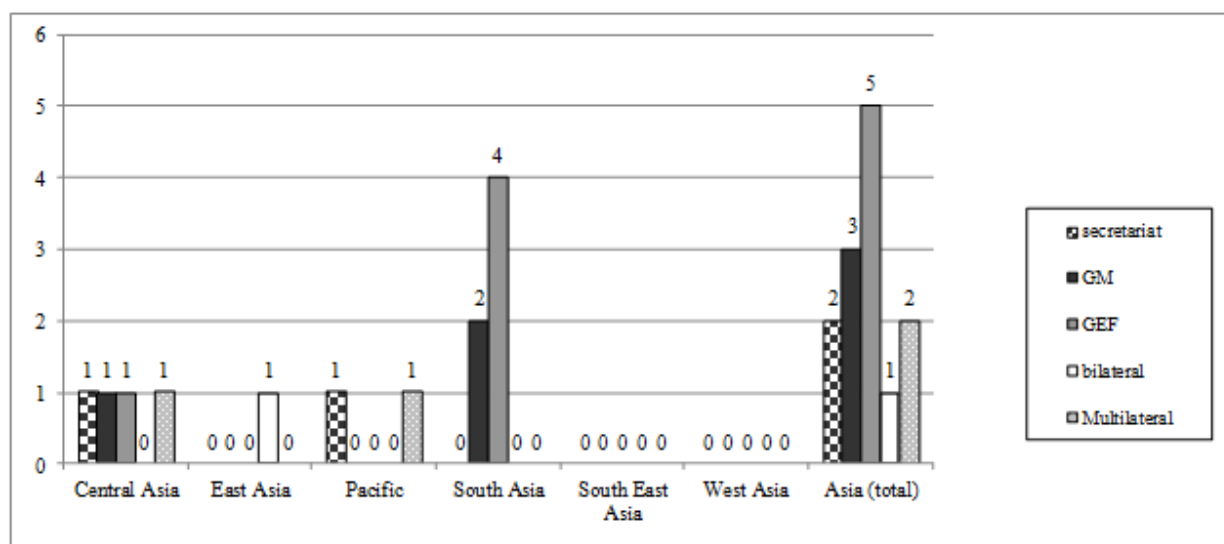


Figure 6

Type of support provided for formulation and/or alignment of the national action programme (NAP) (Asia)

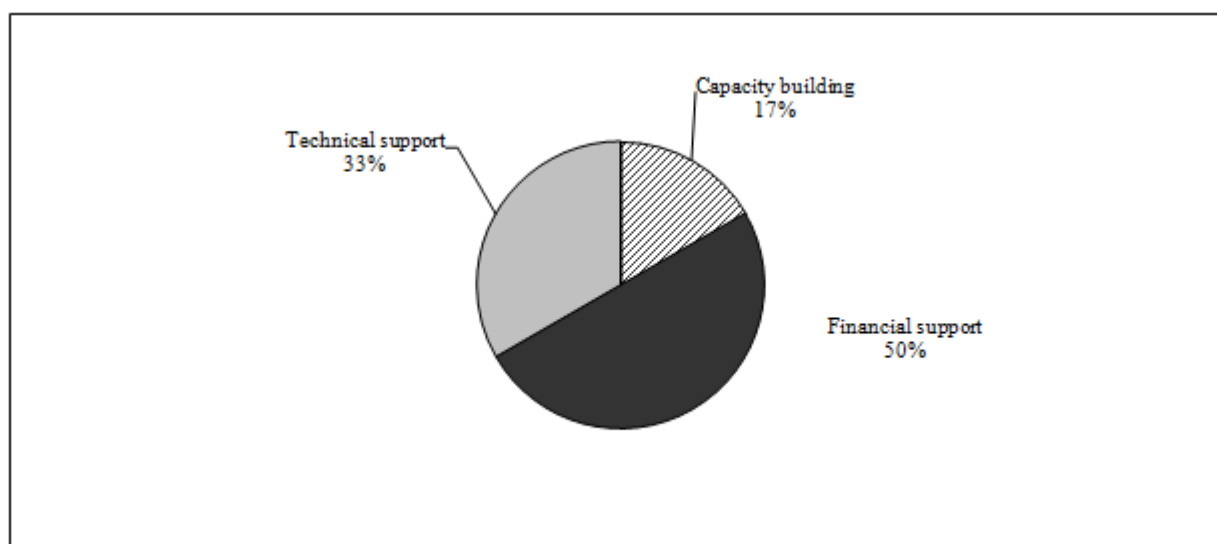


Table 10

Support for formulation and/or alignment of the national action programme (NAP) (Latin America and the Caribbean)

Subregion	NAP formulation and/or alignment supported		Support by institutions					Type of support		
	Yes	No	secretariat	GM ^a	GEF ^b	Bilateral	Multilateral	Technical	Financial	CB ^c
Andean	2	0	2	0	1	0	1	2	2	2
Caribbean	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Mesoamerica	3	0	3	2	1	0	0	3	1	1
South Cone	3	0	2	2	1	0	2	2	1	0
Latin America and the Caribbean (Total)	9	0	8	4	3	0	3	7	4	4

^a Global Mechanism.

^b Global Environment Facility.

^c CB= Capacity building.

Figure 7

Support for formulation and/or alignment of the national action programme (NAP) by institution (Latin America and the Caribbean)

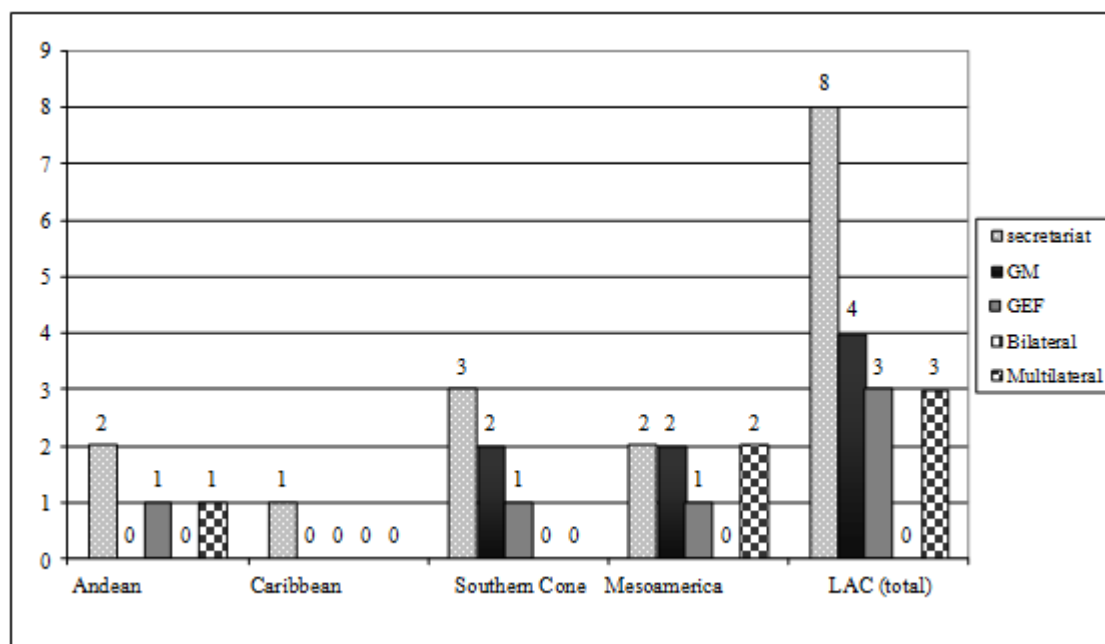


Figure 8

Type of support provided for formulation and/or alignment of the national action programme (NAP) (Latin America and the Caribbean)

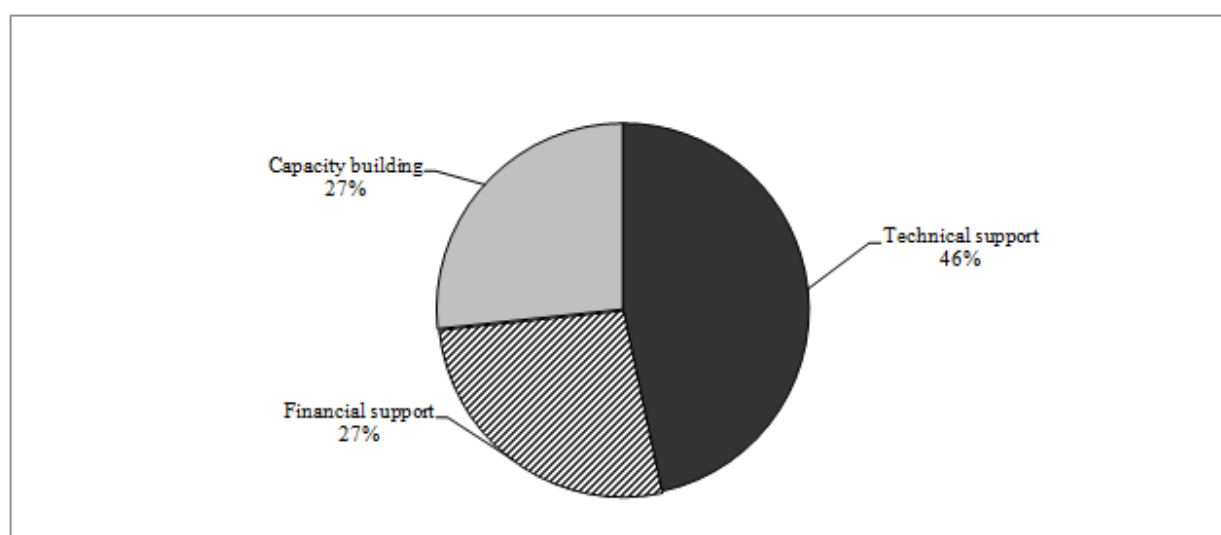


Table 11

Number of partnership agreements concluded between developed country Parties and affected country Parties under the framework of the UNCCD

	<i>Partnership agreement relating to integrated investment frameworks established within the IFS devised by the GM</i>		<i>Partnership agreement relating to integrated investment frameworks established within other integrated financing strategies</i>		<i>Partnership agreement not relating to integrated investment frameworks</i>	
	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011
Developed country Parties (Total)	1	0	36	36	9	8

Table 12

Support by institution for conclusion of partnership agreements under the framework of the UNCCD

<i>Institution</i>				
Secretariat	Global Mechanism	Global Environment Facility	Other	No support
2	1	0	1	3

Table 13

Initiatives for synergetic planning/programming of the three Rio conventions or mechanisms for joint implementation (Global)

<i>Region</i>	<i>Joint planning/programming initiatives for Rio conventions</i>			<i>Operational mechanisms for joint implementation or mutual reinforcement</i>		
	Yes	No	Yes, but for only two of the Rio conventions	Yes	No	Yes, but for only two of the Rio conventions
Africa	20	5	1	17	9	0
Asia	9	11	0	12	7	0
Latin America and the Caribbean	5	3	3	7	2	2
Northern Mediterranean	3	1	0	3	1	0
Central and Eastern Europe	3	1	0	2	2	0
Global (Total)	40	21	4	41	21	2

Table 14

Types of initiatives for synergetic planning/programming of the three Rio conventions or mechanisms for joint implementation (Global)

Type	Region					Global (total)
	Africa	Asia	LAC ^a	NM ^b	CEE ^c	
Joint planning/programming initiatives for the three Rio conventions						
Evaluation of national plans and identification of gaps in synergies	10	9	4	2	3	28
Identification of national sectors and policies that could benefit from synergies and cooperation	11	4	7	2	2	26
Review of existing national plans and policies to enhance cooperation	13	8	7	2	2	32
Enhancement of the institutional and scientific capacities and awareness of relevant stakeholders	12	8	5	2	2	29
Other	9	4	3	2	0	18
Operational mechanisms for joint implementation or mutual reinforcement						
Regular meetings between focal points and focal point teams	13	6	6	2	1	28
Establishment of a national coordinating committee for implementation of the three Rio conventions	14	7	1	0	2	24
Establishment of national collaborative processes on synergies in reporting under the Rio conventions	9	6	2	1	0	18
Other	7	5	7	3	0	22

^a Latin America and the Caribbean.^b Northern Mediterranean.^c Central and Eastern Europe.

Table 15

Initiatives for synergetic planning/programming of the three Rio conventions or mechanisms for joint implementation (Africa)

<i>Subregion</i>	<i>Joint planning/programming initiatives for Rio conventions</i>			<i>Operational mechanisms for joint implementation or mutual reinforcement</i>		
	Yes	No	Yes, but for only two of the Rio conventions	Yes	No	Yes, but for only two of the Rio conventions
Central Africa	5	1	0	2	4	0
Eastern Africa	2	0	0	2	0	0
Northern Africa	2	0	1	3	0	0
Southern Africa	4	2	0	5	1	0
Western Africa	7	2	0	5	4	0
Africa (Total)	20	5	1	17	9	0

Table 16

Type of initiatives for synergetic planning/programming of the three Rio conventions or mechanisms for joint implementation (Africa)

Type	Subregion					Africa (total)
	Central Africa	Eastern Africa	Northern Africa	Southern Africa	Western Africa	
Joint planning/programming initiatives for three Rio conventions						
Evaluation of national plans and identification of gaps in synergies	2	2	1	2	3	10
Identification of national sectors and policies that could benefit from synergies and cooperation	2	2	1	3	3	11
Review of existing national plans and policies to enhance cooperation	3	2	2	3	3	13
Enhancement of the institutional and scientific capacities and awareness of relevant stakeholders	5	1	1	2	3	12
Other	2	0	2	2	3	9

Type	Subregion					Africa (total)
	Central Africa	Eastern Africa	Northern Africa	Southern Africa	Western Africa	
Operational mechanisms for joint implementation or mutual reinforcement						
Regular meetings between focal points and focal point teams	1	2	3	5	2	13
Establishment of a national coordinating committee for implementation of the three Rio conventions	1	1	3	5	4	14
Establishment of national collaborative processes on synergies in reporting under the Rio conventions	1	0	2	3	3	9
Other	2	1	0	1	3	7

Table 17

Initiatives for synergetic planning/programming of the three Rio conventions or mechanisms for joint implementation (Asia)

<i>Subregion</i>	<i>Joint planning/programming initiatives for Rio conventions</i>			<i>Operational mechanisms for joint implementation or mutual reinforcement</i>		
	Yes	No	Yes, but for only two of the Rio conventions	Yes	No	Yes, but for only two of the Rio conventions
Central Asia	2	2	0	2	2	0
East Asia	0	2	0	2	0	0
Pacific	2	0	0	2	0	0
South Asia	1	3	0	1	3	0
South-East Asia	2	1	0	2	0	0
West Asia	2	3	0	3	2	0
Asia (Total)	9	11	0	12	7	0

Table 18

Type of initiatives for synergetic planning/programming of the three Rio conventions or mechanisms for joint implementation (Asia)

Type	Subregion						Asia (total)
	Central Asia	East Asia	Pacific	South Asia	South-East Asia	West Asia	
Joint planning/programming initiatives for the three Rio conventions							
Evaluation of national plans and identification of gaps in synergies	3	0	2	1	1	2	9
Identification of national sectors and policies that could benefit from synergies and cooperation	1	0	1	1	0	1	4
Review of existing national plans and policies to enhance cooperation	3	0	1	1	1	2	8
Enhancement of the institutional and scientific capacities and awareness of relevant stakeholders	3	0	2	1	1	1	8
Other	1	0	0	1	1	1	4
Operational mechanisms for joint implementation or mutual reinforcement							
Regular meetings between focal points and focal point teams	1	0	2	0	0	3	6
Establishment of a national coordinating committee for implementation of the three Rio conventions	1	0	1	1	1	3	7
Establishment of national collaborative processes on synergies in reporting under the Rio conventions	1	0	1	1	1	2	6
Other	1	2	0	1	1	0	5

Table 19

Initiatives for synergetic planning/programming of the three Rio conventions or mechanisms for joint implementation (Latin America and the Caribbean)

<i>Subregion</i>	<i>Joint planning/programming initiatives for Rio conventions</i>			<i>Operational mechanisms for joint implementation or mutual reinforcement</i>		
	Yes	No	Yes, but for only two of the Rio conventions	Yes	No	Yes, but for only two of the Rio conventions
Andean	1	1	1	1	1	1
Caribbean	1	0	1	1	0	1
Mesoamerica	0	2	1	2	1	0
South Cone	3	0	0	3	0	0
Latin America and the Caribbean (Total)	5	3	3	7	2	2

Table 20

Types of initiatives for synergetic planning/programming of the three Rio conventions or mechanisms for joint implementation (Latin America and the Caribbean)

<i>Type</i>	<i>Subregion</i>				<i>Latin America and the Caribbean (total)</i>
	<i>Andean</i>	<i>Caribbean</i>	<i>Mesoamerica</i>	<i>South Cone</i>	
Joint planning/programming initiatives for three Rio conventions					
Evaluation of national plans and identification of gaps in synergies	1	0	1	2	4
Identification of national sectors and policies that could benefit from synergies and cooperation	2	1	1	3	7
Review of existing national plans and policies to enhance cooperation	1	2	1	3	7
Enhancement of the institutional and scientific capacities and awareness of relevant stakeholders	1	2	0	2	5
Other	1	0	0	2	3

Type	Subregion				Latin America and the Caribbean (total)
	Andean	Caribbean	Mesoamerica	South Cone	
Operational mechanisms for joint implementation or mutual reinforcement					
Regular meetings between focal points and focal point teams	0	2	1	3	6
Establishment of a national coordinating committee for implementation of the three Rio conventions	0	0	0	1	1
Establishment of national collaborative processes on synergies in reporting under the Rio conventions	1	0	0	1	2
Other	1	1	2	3	7

Table 21

Initiatives for synergetic planning/programming of the three Rio conventions or mechanisms for joint implementation (Northern Mediterranean)

	<i>Joint planning/programming initiatives for Rio conventions</i>			<i>Operational mechanisms for joint implementation or mutual reinforcement</i>		
	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Yes, but for only two of the Rio conventions</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Yes, but for only two of the Rio conventions</i>
Northern Mediterranean (Total)	3	1	0	3	1	0

Table 22

Type of initiatives for synergetic planning/programming of the three Rio conventions or mechanisms for joint implementation (Northern Mediterranean)

<i>Type</i>	<i>Northern Mediterranean (total)</i>
Joint planning/programming initiatives for the three Rio conventions	
Evaluation of national plans and identification of gaps in synergies	2
Identification of national sectors and policies that could benefit from synergies and cooperation	2
Review of existing national plans and policies to enhance cooperation	2
Enhancement of the institutional and scientific capacities and awareness of relevant stakeholders	2
Other	2
Operational mechanisms for joint implementation or mutual reinforcement	
Regular meetings between focal points and focal point teams	2
Establishment of a national coordinating committee for implementation of the three Rio conventions	0
Establishment of national collaborative processes on synergies in reporting under the Rio conventions	1
Other	3

Table 23

Initiatives for synergetic planning/programming of the three Rio conventions or mechanisms for joint implementation (Central and Eastern Europe)

	<i>Joint planning/programming initiatives for Rio conventions</i>			<i>Operational mechanisms for joint implementation or mutual reinforcement</i>		
	Yes	No	Yes, but for only two of the Rio conventions	Yes	No	Yes, but for only two of the Rio conventions
Central and Eastern Europe (Total)	3	1	0	2	2	0

Table 24

Types of initiatives for synergetic planning/programming of the three Rio conventions or mechanisms for joint implementation (Central and Eastern Europe)

<i>Type</i>	<i>CEE (total)</i>
Joint planning/programming initiatives for the three Rio conventions	
Evaluation of national plans and identification of gaps in synergies	3
Identification of national sectors and policies that could benefit from synergies and cooperation	2
Review of existing national plans and policies to enhance cooperation	2
Enhancement of the institutional and scientific capacities and awareness of relevant stakeholders	2
Other	0
Operational mechanisms for joint implementation or mutual reinforcement	
Regular meetings between focal points and focal point teams	1
Establishment of a national coordinating committee for implementation of the three Rio conventions	2
Establishment of national collaborative processes on synergies in reporting under the Rio conventions	0
Other	0

Table 25

Support for synergetic planning/programming by the institutions of the Rio conventions (Global)

<i>Region</i>	<i>Synergetic planning/programming supported</i>		<i>Institution</i>		
	Yes	No	UNCCD	CBD	UNFCCC
Africa	17	8	16	13	13
Asia	11	9	10	6	6
Latin America and the Caribbean	8	3	8	5	6
Northern Mediterranean	1	3	1	1	1
Central and Eastern Europe	1	3	1	1	1
Global (Total)	38	26	36	26	27

Table 26

Support for synergetic planning/programming by the institutions of the Rio conventions (Africa)

<i>Region</i>	<i>Synergetic planning/programming supported</i>		<i>Institution</i>		
	Yes	No	UNCCD	CBD	UNFCCC
Central Africa	3	2	2	2	3
Eastern Africa	2	0	2	1	2
Northern Africa	0	3	-	-	-
Southern Africa	5	1	5	5	5
Western Africa	7	2	7	5	5
Africa (Total)	17	8	16	13	13

Table 27

Support for synergetic planning/programming by the institutions of the Rio conventions (Asia)

<i>Region</i>	<i>Synergetic planning/programming supported</i>		<i>Institution</i>		
	Yes	No	UNCCD	CBD	UNFCCC
Central Asia	2	2	2	2	2
East Asia	2	0	2	0	0
Pacific	2	0	2	2	2
South Asia	0	4	-	-	-
South-East Asia	2	1	2	2	2
West Asia	3	2	2	0	0
Asia (Total)	11	9	10	6	6

Table 28

Support for synergetic planning/programming by the institutions of the Rio conventions (Latin America and the Caribbean)

<i>Region</i>	<i>Synergetic planning/programming supported</i>		<i>Institution</i>		
	Yes	No	UNCCD	CBD	UNFCCC
Andean	3	0	3	2	2
Caribbean	2	0	2	0	1
Mesoamerica	1	2	1	1	1
South Cone	2	1	2	2	2
Latin America and the Caribbean (Total)	8	3	8	5	6

Table 29

Support for synergetic planning/programming by the institutions of the Rio conventions (Northern Mediterranean)

<i>Region</i>	<i>Synergetic planning/programming supported</i>		<i>Institution</i>		
	Yes	No	UNCCD	CBD	UNFCCC
Northern Mediterranean (total)	1	3	1	1	1

Table 30

Support for synergetic planning/programming by the institutions of the Rio conventions (Central and Eastern Europe)

<i>Region</i>	<i>Synergetic planning/programming supported</i>		<i>Institution</i>		
	Yes	No	UNCCD	CBD	UNFCCC
Central and Eastern Europe (Total)	1	3	1	1	1

Table 31

Number of synergetic instruments implemented in affected country Parties with the technical and/or financial support of developed country Parties

	<i>Joint planning/programming initiatives</i>		<i>Operational mechanisms for joint implementation or mutual reinforcement</i>	
	2010	2011	2010	2011
Developed country Parties (Total)	36	32	22	20

Table 32

Types of initiatives for synergetic planning/programming of the three Rio conventions in affected country Parties supported by developed country Parties

<i>Type</i>	<i>Total</i>
Joint planning/programming initiatives for the three Rio conventions	
Evaluation of national plans and identification of gaps in synergies	2
Identification of national sectors and policies that could benefit from synergies and cooperation	3
Review of existing national plans and policies to enhance cooperation	4
Enhancement of the institutional and scientific capacities and awareness of relevant stakeholders	5
Operational mechanisms for joint implementation or mutual reinforcement	
Regular meetings between focal points and focal point teams	1
Establishment of a national coordinating committee for implementation of the three Rio conventions	0
Establishment of national collaborative processes on synergies in reporting under the Rio conventions	1

Table 33

Initiatives for synergetic planning/programming of the three Rio conventions or mechanisms for joint implementation in developed country Parties

	<i>Joint planning/programming initiatives for Rio conventions</i>			<i>Operational mechanisms for joint implementation or mutual reinforcement</i>		
	Yes	No	Yes, but for only two of the Rio conventions	Yes	No	Yes, but for only two of the Rio conventions
Developed country Parties (Total)	5	3	0	3	4	0