United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification Performance Review and Assessment of Implementation System Fifth reporting cycle, 2014-2015 leg

Report from United Kingdom as developed country Party



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Operational objective 1: Advocacy, awareness raising and education

CONS-0-1	Number and size of information events organized on the subject and drought (DLDD) and/or DLDD synergies with climate character reached by media addressing DLDD and DLDD synergies		
Global target	Percentage of population informed about DLDD and/or DLDD synergies with climate change and biodiversity 30 % 2018		
National contribution to the global target	Percentage of national population informed about DLDD and/ synergies with climate change and biodiversity	2011 2013 2015 2017 2019	
Information events	Year Number of events 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018	Total estimated participants	
Mass media articles and radio/television programmes about these events	Year Number 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018	Estimated people reached	
Sources of information			
Qualitative assessment	Does your country have a national communication strategy addressing DLDD and/or DLDD synergies with climate change and biodiversity in place? Provide any complementary information as needed (e.g., rega Comprehensive Communication Strategy, activities relating to and the Fight Against Desertification, etc.):	rding the implementation of the	

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Operational objective 1: Advocacy, awareness raising and education

CONS-0-3

Number of civil society organizations (CSOs) and science and technology institutions (STIs) participating in the Convention processes

Global target

A steady growth in the participation of CSOs and STIs in the Convention processes is recorded along the implementation period of The Strategy.

National contribution to global target: number of CSOs and STIs involved in DLDD-related programmes/ projects

Year	Number of civil society organizations	Number of science and technology institutions
2008		
2009		
2010		
2011		
2012		
2013		
2014		
2015		
2016		
2017		
2018		

Sources of information: name of the CSOs and STIs

Qualitative assessment

Is your country undertaking initiatives to increase the participation of CSOs and STIs in DLDD-related programmes and projects?

Yes	✓
165	
	▼

No	

Provide a short description of actions taken at the international level to promote participation by CSOs and STIs in the Convention processes or any other complementary information.

The UK Department For International Development (DFID) supports a large number of programmes that work with partners such as scientific bodies and NGOs to engage in DLDD activities. These are not focussed on UNCCD itself but on programming and policy.

Examples include The Building Resilience for Adaptation to Climate Extremes and Disasters (BRACED) programme which supports partners across the African Sahel and in south Asia to find ways to make communities more resilient to shocks. While some of these approaches include appropriate technical solutions, there needs to be a renewed focus on addressing the fundamental causes of vulnerability. In the Sahel, chronic poverty drives vulnerability and is reinforced by gender disparities, poor governance, insecurity and conflict, and lack of respect for human rights, inadequate health provision and lack of education. Empowering women and girls, including economic empowerment, and addressing social exclusion and marginalisation will be critical for sustained economic growth.

Additionally DFID's agriculture research programmes provide support to research partners on salinity management strategies in drylands. Much of this work is undertaken by CGIAR which aims to identify and develop resilient, diversified and more productive combinations of crop, livestock, rangeland, aquatic and agroforestry systems that increase productivity, reduce hunger and malnutrition, and improve quality of life for the rural poor. More information can be found at http://drylandsystems.cgiar.org/

Several CGIAR centres and research programmes also work on saline management strategies and salt tolerance. For example, IRRI is producing new rice varieties which are saline tolerant as well as undertaking research on salinity management in agriculture. (More information on this at http://irri.org/our-work/research/rice-and-the-environment/drought-submergence-and-salinity-management)

Arid Lands Support Programme

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Operational objective 1: Advocacy, awareness raising and education

To improve the coping strategies for over 500,000 of the poorest people in Northern Kenya (Turkana, Wajir, Mandera and Marsabit counties) to help them to adapt to climate change and improve their livelihoods. The programme will also provide opportunities to support the poorest during drought, provide benefits for livestock insurance, increase average real value of assets owned by households, and will allow 64,000 beneficiaries to become less poor relative to non-beneficiaries in the four counties.

Enhancing resilience in Karamoja Uganda

To increase resilience to extreme climate and weather events in semi-arid Karamoja through strengthening nutrition programmes, livelihoods and food security for the vulnerable communities by December 2015 with an aim of reaching 200,000 people with improved food security through participation in public works programmes, 6,000 agro-pastoralists & pastoralists with access to improved animal nutrition, acute malnutrition reduced by treating 212,500 children under five and pregnant & lactating women and 800,000 cattle vaccinated against epidemics.

CARIAA - Collaborative Adaptation Research Initiative in Africa and Asia

Research to identify what works and what doesn't in terms of cost-effective and sustainable ways to improve the resilience and capacity to adapt to climate change of the poorest and most vulnerable people and communities in three climate change 'hot spots' – semi-arid regions of Africa and Central and South Asia; low-lying heavily populated deltas of Africa and South Asia and; densely populated river basins dependent on snow-pack or glaciers.

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Operational objective 1: Advocacy, awareness raising and education

CONS-0-4	Number and type of DLDD-related initiatives of civil society organizations (CSOs) and science and technology institutions (STIs) in the field of education					
Global target		A steady growth in the number of DLDD-related education initiatives undertaken by CSOs and STIs is recorded along the implementation period of The Strategy				
National contribution to the global target: number of DLDD- related initiatives implemented by CSOs and STIs in the field of education	Year 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012	Number of CSOs initiatives	Number of STIs initiatives			
	2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018					
Sources of information						
Qualitative assessment	of DLDD-relat implemented assistance le Provide a sho	y undertaking initiatives to increase the numb ed initiatives in the education sector by CSOs and STIs at development vel? rt description of actions taken at development ed initiatives of CSOs and STIs in the field of e	Yes No No tassistance level to increase the number			
	climate adap	s support for a large number of CSOs and STIs tation that may have relevance to this indicators esearch institutions and tertiary education organic to the numbers of initiatives are not finalised a	or. CARIAA has a specific focus on building anisations in the field of climate adaptation			

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Operational objective 2: Policy framework

CONS-0-6	Number of partnership agreements established within the framework of the Convention between developed country Parties/United Nations and IGOs and affected country Parties						
Global target	Active UNCCD-related partnership agreements in each affected country Party ≥ 2 2014				2014		
National contribution	Year		1	Number of partners	ship agreemen	ts	
to the global target:	2008						
number of partnership	2009						
agreements with	2010						
affected country	2011						
Parties under implementation	2012						
during the reporting	2013						
period	2014						
•	2015						
	2016						
	2017 2018						
	2010						
Qualitative assessment	beneficiary af Partnership A Beneficiary:		try(ies) and/or su	bregion(s) and reg	ion(s) (add as	many rows as	necessary):
	Category		Location				
,			ne or more partn		V.		No 🗔
	agreement(s) with one or more affected country Party(ies)? Yes No Provide any complementary information as needed (e.g., support received by Convention-related institutions, major difficulties experienced in the conclusion of partnership agreements, relation to integrated investment frameworks, etc.) DFID provides support to a number of affected country parties to support sustainable agriculture and						
	climate chang	ge adaptatio	n. However these	e are not establishe	ea within the fr	amework of t	ne UNCCD.
Sources of							
information							
l							

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Operational objective 2: Policy framework

CONS-0-7	Number of initiatives for synergistic planning/programming of the three Rio conventions or mechanisms for joint implementation, at all levels						
Global target	Each affected country Party has either one joint national plan in place or functional mechanism(s) to ensure synergies among the three Rio conventions 2014						
National contribution to the global target	Year 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018		Number of synergi planning/programn			er of mechan t implementa	
Qualitative assessment	for joint imple	mentation t orting perio rows as neo	ergistic planning/p that have received od, and the benefic cessary):	the technical an	d/or financial sup	port of your	country
Sources of information	affected counthe implemented experienced in	try Party(ies tation of syl omplementa by your counthe establ	o provide support (s) and/or subregion nergistic instrumer ary information as intry, support recei- lishment of initiativ ms for joint implen	n(s)/region(s) for nts? needed (e.g., de ved by Convention res for synergistion	scription of synergon-related instituti	ions, major d	difficulties

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Operational objective 3: Science, technology and knowledge

CONS-0-8	Number of affected country Parties, subregional and regional entities to have established and supported a national/subregional/regional monitoring system for DLDD				
Global target	Percentage of affected country Parties, subregional and regional reporting entities that have established and supported national monitoring systems for DLDD ≥ 60 % 2018				
National contribution to the global target:	Year	Monitoring systems specifically dedicated to DLDD		ring systems par covering DLDD	rtially
number of monitoring	2008				
systems established	2009				
in affected country	2010				
Parties and/or	2011				
subregions/regions	2012				
with the technical	2013				
and/or financial	2014				
support of your	2015				
country	2016				
	2017				
	2018				
Sources of					
information					
Knowledge-sharing systems	country during	D-relevant knowledge-sharing system technica g the reporting period, providing an Internet li rows as necessary).			
	Name of the	system:			
	Internet link:				

Estimated number of users per year:

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Operational objective 4: Capacity-building

CONS-0-13	Number of countries, subregional and regional reporting entities engaged in be combat DLDD on the basis of the National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA) or and instruments	
Global target	Percentage of affected country Parties, subregional and regional reporting entimplement DLDD-specific capacity-building plans or programmes/projects	ities that ≥ 90 %
National contribution to the global target	Is your country supporting DLDD-specific capacity-building plans or programmes/projects on the basis of the NCSA? Yes] No
	Is your country supporting DLDD-specific capacity-building plans or programmes/projects on the basis of other methodologies and instruments to assess national capacity-building needs?	No 🗌
Sources of information		

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Operational objective 5: Financing and technology transfer

CONS-0-14	Number of affected country Parties, subregional and regional entities whose investment frameworks, established within the integrated financing strategy (IFS) devised by the Global Mechanism (GM) or within other IFSs, reflect leveraging national, bilateral and multilateral resources to combat DLDD
Global target	Percentage of affected country Parties, subregional and regional reporting entities that have developed integrated investment frameworks (IIFs) ≥ 50 % 2014
National contribution to the global target	Has your country supported the development of one or more integrated investment frameworks?
Sources of information	

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Unified financial annex

Part 1 of 1

Identification	
Identification code	Enter the Identification Code (ID), number or acronym given to the activity funded (if known)
Name of the activity	Enter the name or title of the activity, project, programme, organization or initiative
funded	

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Yes

No

Reporting process-rela	ited issues				
Financial resources		ountry count on sufficient financial resources to reporting obligations?	Yes No No		
	Provide an e	stimate of the amount invested from your coun	try's national budget into the current UNCCD		
	Year	Currency	Amount		
	2008				
	2009				
	2010				
	2011				
	2012				
	2013				
	2014				
	2015				
	2016				
	2017				
	2018				
Human resources		stimate of the people involved in your country ir of months dedicated by these persons to the r			
	Year	Number of people	Number of months		
	2008				
	2009				
	2010				
	2011				
	2012				
	2013				
	2014				
	2015				
	2016				
	2017				
	2018				
Knowledge		ountry count on sufficient technical and scientif Dreporting obligations?	ic knowledge to Yes No No		

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Was coordination at the national level with the relevant line ministries

satisfactory in order to report comprehensively and coherently?

Coordination

Accommodation of specific requests within decisions taken by the Conference of the Parties

Reporting on specific COP requests: iterative process on	Tick the boxes only if indicator(s). When do occurred.	•		•	_		
indicators		Economic	Specific	Measurable	Achievable	Relevant	Time-bound
	CONS-0-1						
	CONS-0-3						
	CONS-0-4						
	CONS-0-6						
	CONS-0-7						
	CONS-0-8						
	CONS-0-13						
	CONS-0-14						
Any other country-speci	ific issues						
	Does your country ha	• .	issue to brir	ng to the attent	ion	Yes	No 🗌

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