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Programme and budget

Programme and budget for the biennium 2025–2026

Programme and budget for the biennium 2025–2026*

Note by the secretariat

Summary

This document presents an overview of the proposed programme budget of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) for the biennium 2025–2026. In addition to presenting a summary of the required human and financial resources, it outlines the components of the budget using a results-based budgeting approach that responds to the 2018–2030 Strategic Framework of the UNCCD, which was adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its thirteenth session.

The proposed budget should be considered together with the comprehensive multi-year workplan for the Convention (2025–2028) and the two-year costed work programme for the Convention (2025–2026), which are presented in document ICCD/COP(16)/6-ICCD/CRIC(22)/2. This budget document should be read in conjunction with the information on financial and programme performance for the triennium 2022–2024, contained in documents ICCD/COP(16)/7 and ICCD/CRIC(22)/3.

* The present report was submitted to the conference services for processing after the deadline so as to include the most recent information.



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I. Introduction

A. Mandate

1. Rule 10 (d) of the rules of procedure of the Conference of the Parties (COP)¹ provides that the provisional agenda of each ordinary session of the COP shall include, as appropriate, the proposed budget as well as all questions pertaining to the accounts and financial arrangements.

B. Scope of the note

2. This document presents an overview of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2025–2026 by providing a summary of the human and financial resources required. Building on the 2018–2030 Strategic Framework of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), which was adopted by the COP at its thirteenth session (COP 13), the resource requirements are based on two-year work programmes of the secretariat and the Global Mechanism (GM), using a results-based management approach.

3. The proposed budget should be considered together with the comprehensive multi-year workplan for the Convention (2025–2028) and the two-year costed work programme for the Convention (2025–2026), which are presented in document ICCD/COP(16)/6-ICCD/CRIC(22)/2. This budget document should be read in conjunction with the information on financial and programme performance for the triennium 2022–2024, contained in documents ICCD/COP(16)/7 and ICCD/CRIC(22)/3.

4. Recent UNCCD audits of the United Nations Board of Auditors (BoA) and the United Nations Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS) have considered several aspects of UNCCD budget management, monitoring and reporting. Information on the audit recommendations and suggestions on how to respond to them are presented in section II C.

II. Building the proposed programme budget

A. Funding overview

5. The work of the secretariat and the GM is funded from five trust funds:

- (a) The Trust Fund for the Core Budget of the UNCCD;
- (b) The Trust Fund for Participation of Representatives of Eligible Parties in the Sessions of the UNCCD Conference;
- (c) The Trust Fund for Voluntary Financing of Activities under the UNCCD;
- (d) The Trust Fund for Voluntary Financing of Activities under the GM; and
- (e) The Trust Fund for Convention Events Organized by the UNCCD Secretariat (the Bonn Fund).

6. The core budget and the indicative scale of assessment from all Parties are approved by the COP. The indicative scale of contributions is based on the scale of assessment of the apportionment of expenses of the United Nations adopted by the General Assembly. The total amount of contributions takes into account the annual contribution of EUR 511,292 from the host Government.

¹ [Decision 1/COP.1.](#)

B. Current financial context

7. Although the Convention process has significantly evolved during the last decade, the core budget has remained at a near constant zero nominal growth rate with minor adjustments. Table 1 presents the approved budget per year from 2013 to 2023.

Table 1
Approved budget per year from 2013 to 2024 (in euros)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Budget</i>	<i>% variance from previous year</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Budget</i>	<i>% variance from previous year</i>
2013	8 268 236		2019	8 094 041	0%
2014	7 923 116	-4%	2020	8 215 451	1%
2015	8 199 315	3%	2021	8 215 452	0%
2016	8 031 199	-2%	2022	8 215 452	0%
2017	8 156 883	2%	2023	8 215 451	0%
2018	8 094 041	-1%	2024	8 215 451	0%

8. The approved UNCCD staffing table has also remained unchanged since 2012: the number of approved posts continues to be 45, while minor changes have been introduced to the grade levels. Approximately 75 per cent of the core budget has been allocated to staffing costs and, although the number of posts and the nominal amount of the budget allocation have remained the same, the real value of the available funds has declined over the years.

High inflation has further affected the adequacy of the UNCCD core budget

9. During the current triennium, many parts of the world have faced high inflation rates and major increases in commodity prices. In the context of the United Nations, this has translated into revised salary scales – on average, the cost of each grade level is now approximately five per cent higher, compared to the salary scale in 2021. For United Nations staff located in Germany, the post adjustment has also increased to reflect changes in the cost of living.

10. In 2023, following the long-term zero nominal growth of the budget and steep inflation, the approved UNCCD budget was no longer adequate to cover the costs of approved staff. To avoid exceeding the approved budget, the secretariat temporarily froze five core budget staff positions in 2023–2024. The tasks of these posts were either put on hold or divided among remaining staff, which represented a major additional workload during an already hectic period. This will not be sustainable over the longer term. At the end of the triennium 2022–2024, the UNCCD budget has a shortfall of EUR 1,841,708 vis-à-vis the costs of approved staffing.

Voluntary contributions have taken a dominant role in funding mandated activities

11. Along with the evolution of the COP agenda, the workload of the core budget staff of the secretariat and the GM has grown beyond what those staff members can carry. The secretariat and the GM have had to continuously rely on voluntary contributions for a large part of their mandated activities. During the biennium 2012–2013, just 28 per cent of the total expenditure of the secretariat and the GM was covered by voluntary contributions while, in 2022–2023, the share of voluntary contributions had grown to 56 per cent of total expenditure.

12. In several critically important areas of UNCCD work, including land tenure/governance, gender equality, and sand and dust storms, all staff and activities are entirely covered by voluntary contributions. These key functions are at risk of being seriously downscaled or completely halted should those contributions not be available in the future. Most voluntary funding also comes with a specific focus and coverage, which may emphasize activities and results that differ from the priorities set out in COP decisions.

Further planning is required for the after-service health insurance

13. The secretariat and the GM fund after-service health insurance (ASHI) for retirees on a “pay-as-you-go” basis from the core budget, which continues to be standard practice in the United Nations system. In recent years, ASHI expenses have steadily increased, from the annual average of approximately EUR 65,000 in 2020–2021 to slightly over EUR 100,000 in 2022–2023. In consideration of the current staffing of the secretariat and the year in which they will reach retirement age, ASHI costs are projected to further grow, exceeding EUR 250,000 per year in a decade’s time.

14. At COP 15, Parties decided to set aside EUR 500,000 for ASHI from the uncommitted balance, which would cover the additional costs over several more years. At COP 16, Parties may wish to authorize the Executive Secretary to start paying the ASHI costs from those funds. These costs will represent a major additional burden for the UNCCD core budget, and measures to cover them should be considered as soon as possible. The secretariat proposes to set aside EUR 250,000 for future ASHI payments from the uncommitted balance.

C. Findings and recommendations of the 2023 external audit

15. The BoA included in its 2023 audit of the UNCCD four aspects relevant to the management of budget processes: budget planning, preparation and appropriation; resource mobilization; budget implementation; accountability and reporting. The recommendations in this area of audit requested the secretariat to:

(a) “Take the opportunity of its core budget proposal for the next biennium to present ways to progressively secure critical positions and expenses for the implementation of its mandate, while better taking into account the effects of inflation;

(b) Endorse a resource mobilization strategy at the Executive Secretary level with the objective to increase both the volume and quality of its funding, including in terms of flexibility, multiyear visibility and diversification;

(c) Carry out a feasibility study on the extension of Umoja budget modules, and take a decision on this extension, considering the costs and expected benefits as well as the implementation conditions required;

(d) Progressively ensure a better link between budget and performance processes;

(e) Make better use of its performance framework as a managerial tool for the Organization, in particular through workplans defining indicators at the unit level;

(f) Set-up an integrated budget framework, presenting both projected core and non-core resources, for the information of COP 17”.²

16. In its internal audit report covering the triennium 2020–2022,³ OIOS made similar recommendations.

17. The first point above is implemented in this budget proposal through the second scenario; the second point is underway within the secretariat. The rest of the recommendations are closely interlinked and serve as building blocks toward updating the way that the UNCCD budget is managed and reported on.

18. At present, the secretariat uses only the basic modules of the Umoja enterprise management system of the United Nations. All tasks linking substantive and financial aspects of the budget are conducted manually, as the secretariat does not have the capacity to apply and use the more advanced Umoja modules that enable programme planning, execution, monitoring and reporting data to be linked with financial resources data. Many of the available Umoja modules assume a far greater number of users than UNCCD staff numbers, and choosing the most useful modules, committing to related internal training, and ensuring

² See: <https://www.unccd.int/sites/default/files/inline-files/2024-07-24%20BoA%20Report%20on%20UNCCD%20FY%202023%20-%20Signed.pdf>.

³ United Nations Office of Internal Oversight Services internal audit report 2023/036 at: <https://oios.un.org/audit-reports>.

the availability of the necessary user roles will require careful consideration and expert advice. For this purpose, the secretariat proposes to commission the feasibility study, accompanied by the necessary advisory and training services, mentioned in the third point above. The secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) is facing similar challenges, and has tentatively expressed a willingness to conduct this exercise together.

19. With regard to the last point in the BoA recommendation, most United Nations system entities have transitioned their results-based budgets into integrated budgets, which combine the planned results with resources from all sources of funding. This enables Parties to have a comprehensive overview of the proposed programme aims during the next budget period as well as the necessary resources and potential sources for covering them, while keeping their decision-making focused on the core budget. An integrated budget also indicates priorities for voluntary support, which may facilitate resource mobilization.

20. The secretariat has started work on elements for an integrated budget and presented this information at the informal budget consultations in March and May 2024. The COP may wish to authorize the secretariat to continue this process at its sixteenth session. However, to effectively plan, manage and report on an integrated budget, at least some improvements are required in the related digital environment, in line with the developments mentioned in paragraph 17. A thorough check and revision, where needed, of the financial rules of the COP would be useful as well, not only to ensure responsiveness to the United Nations practices concerning integrated budgets, but also to align the language of the financial rules with current United Nations approaches and terminology, many of which have significantly evolved since the adoption of the UNCCD financial rules in 1997.

III. Proposed budget for the Convention

A. Overview of core budget requirements

21. By decision 10/COP.15, the Executive Secretary was requested to prepare a results-based budget and work programme for the biennium 2025–2026 in line with decision 1/COP.15 (on the multi-year workplan), presenting two budget scenarios and a work programme based on the projected needs for the biennium in: (a) a zero nominal growth scenario; and (b) a scenario based on further recommended adjustments to the first scenario and the added costs or savings related to them. The two scenarios are presented below.

1. Zero nominal growth scenario

22. The estimated resource requirements for the core budget of the Convention for the biennium 2025–2026, representing a zero nominal scenario whereby there is no change in the overall level of annual financial resources from the triennium 2022–2024, may be found in tables 2 and 3. It should be noted that the issuance of the reductions among the programmes is provisional and may be subject to changes within the limits of the total budget.

Table 2
Core budget of the Convention for the biennium 2025–2026 – zero nominal (euros)

	Approved budget 2022–2024*	Proposed budget 2025–2026	Percentage variance
<i>I. Secretariat programmes**</i>			
A. Executive office	1 432 048	2 016 850	41
B. Governing bodies and legal affairs	853 614	413 085	(52)
C. Global policy advocacy and regional cooperation	2 183 874	2 662 043	22
D. Communications, external relations and partnerships	1 122 590	1 614 336	44
E. Science, technology and innovation	3 205 370	2 245 314	(30)
F. Administrative services	2 048 220	1 804 966	(12)
<i>II. Global Mechanism</i>			
G. Global Mechanism	3 694 905	3 784 027	2
Subtotal (A-G)	14 540 621	14 540 621	0
III. Programme support cost (13%)	1 890 281	1 890 281	0
IV. Working capital reserve	0	0	0
TOTAL (I-IV)	16 430 902	16 430 902	0

*Presented as a biennium for comparative purposes.

**The variances for secretariat programmes relate to a slight restructuring of the UNCCD units in the coming biennium to ensure a more balanced workload.

Table 3
Core budget of the Convention for the biennium 2025–2026 by object of expenditure – zero nominal growth (euros)

Object of expenditure	Approved budget 2022–2024*	Proposed budget 2025– 2026	Percentage variance	Percentage distribution
Personnel costs	10 946 166	11 093 342	1	76
Contractual services	763 660	763 659	0	5
Travel	670 190	652 178	(3)	4
Operating and other direct costs	2 067 225	1 938 062	(6)	13
Supplies, commodities and materials	57 855	57 855	0	0
Equipment, vehicles and furniture	35 525	35 525	0	0
Subtotal	14 540 621	14 540 621	0	100
Programme support costs (13%)	1 890 281	1 890 281	0	
Working capital reserve	0	0	0	
TOTAL	16 430 902	16 430 902	0	

*Presented as a biennium for comparative purposes.

23. Keeping in mind the impact of the zero nominal growth and recent high inflation on the real value of the UNCCD core budget, choosing this scenario would severely damage the ability of the secretariat and the GM to deliver on the expectations outlined by the COP. With zero nominal growth, the temporary saving measures introduced by the secretariat in 2023 would become permanent and over 10 per cent of UNCCD core budget staff would be lost. This would translate into significant cuts in the UNCCD programme of work at a time when the international community has repeatedly expressed its commitment and intention to implement large-scale land restoration worldwide, and the urgency of addressing drought is

bringing together countries, organizations and experts from all over the world in order to cooperate on the shared aims formulated under the UNCCD.

24. As many of the UNCCD focus areas and related needs are still evolving, the Executive Secretary continues to ask for flexibility when implementing the post table in this biennium. This would entail granting the Executive Secretary the authority in the biennium 2025–2026 to establish lower-level positions than those presented in the post table with the understanding that such adjustments are maintained within the same level of budget for personnel costs, currently proposed at EUR 11,093,342. The proposed staffing of the secretariat and the GM for the biennium 2025–2026 under the zero nominal growth scenario is presented in table 4.

Table 4
Zero nominal growth: Proposed staffing of the secretariat and the Global Mechanism

	<i>Approved budget 2022–2024</i>			<i>Proposed budget 2025–2026</i>		
	<i>Global Secretariat</i>	<i>Global Mechanism</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Global Secretariat</i>	<i>Global Mechanism</i>	<i>Total</i>
Professional category and above						
USG	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00
D-2	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00
D-1	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00
P-5	7.00	1.00	8.00	7.00	1.00	8.00
P-4	7.00	2.00	9.00	7.00	2.00	9.00
P-3	4.00	4.00	8.00	4.00	4.00	8.00
P-2	1.00	2.00	3.00	1.00	2.00	3.00
Subtotal Professional category and above	21.00	10.00	31.00	21.00	10.00	31.00
Subtotal General Services category	10.00	4.00	14.00	10.00	4.00	14.00
TOTAL	31.00	14.00	45.00	31.00	14.00	45.00

2. Scenario based on further recommended adjustments to the zero nominal growth scenario

25. The scenario with adjustments to zero nominal growth seeks to address the current budgetary shortfall vis-à-vis approved staff and increase the budget to cover the necessary human resources for several core tasks of the secretariat and the GM which are currently either unfunded or at risk of becoming so.

a. Meeting the shortfall of the approved budget

26. A large share (around 75 per cent) of the UNCCD core budget is allocated for staff costs, while the rest is divided between relatively stable costs, such as premises maintenance, information technology licences and hardware, and staff travel and consultancy expenses. Because of the high share of staff costs in the core budget, any changes in that category have an immediate effect on the availability of resources for other purposes. Changes in staff costs are not under the control of the UNCCD secretariat, but defined within the United Nations secretariat and applied automatically to the UNCCD payroll.

27. During the decade of zero nominal growth in the UNCCD budget, the real value of the budget has slowly degraded. For several years, the secretariat has used its COP-authorized flexibility to establish lower-level positions than those presented in the approved post table, which has helped to remain within the approved budget and keep at least the number, if not the level, of staff as approved by the COP. However, at the end of biennium 2020–2021, this measure was only barely adequate.

28. The high inflation between 2022–2024 was reflected in the United Nations salary scales through all grade levels to an approximate five per cent increase, on average. Table 5

below shows how this increase has changed the standard United Nations staff costs in Bonn at each grade.

Table 5
Comparison of UNCCD standard staff costs: 2022–2024 and 2025–2026

<i>Grade</i>	<i>2022–2024 per year</i>	<i>2025–2026* per year</i>	<i>Variance</i>
USG	244 550	246 419	1 869
D-2	203 250	213 277	10 207
D-1	192 850	202 686	9 836
P-5	172 550	186 069	13 519
P-4	143 115	168 449	25 334
P-3	124 845	148 180	23 335
P-2	100 485	126 268	25 783
GS	71 050	78 700	7 650

* The standard staff costs for 2025–2026 follow the United Nations rates for Bonn-based entities

29. Table 6 below shows how the new standard staff costs influence the UNCCD budget when applied to all approved posts.

Table 6
Impact of the new standard staff costs on the overall budget

<i>Grade</i>	<i>Approved positions</i>	<i>2022–2024 Budget</i>	<i>2025–2026 Budget</i>	<i>Variance</i>
USG	1.00	489 100	492 838	3 738
D-2	1.00	406 500	426 554	20 054
D-1	1.00	385 700	405 372	19 672
P-5	8.00	1 725 500	2 977 104	1 251 604
P-4	9.00	2 576 070	3 032 082	456 012
P-3	8.00	2 247 210	2 370 880	123 670
P-2	3.00	1 004 850	757 608	(247 242)
GS	14.00	1 989 400	2 203 600	214 200
Total	45,00	10 824 330	12 666 038	1 841 708

30. An amount of EUR 1,841,708 would be needed to meet the current shortfall on the approved budget.

b. *Proposed increase to the current budget*

31. To secure the necessary human resources for several UNCCD core tasks that are currently either unfunded or at risk of becoming so, the core budget is proposed to be increased to cover eight additional positions, as follows:

Table 7
Proposed additional positions

<i>Level</i>	<i>Function</i>	<i>Cost 2025–2026</i>
P-4	Drought Officer	336 898
P-4	Gender Officer	336 898
P-4	GM Officer	336 898
P-3	Sand and Dust Storms Officer	296 360
P-3	Science Officer	296 360
P-3	Digitalization/cybersecurity Officer	296 360
GS	General staff	157 400
GS	General staff	157 400
Total		2 214 574

32. Among the key decisions to be made at COP 16 are those on the follow-up to the report of the Intergovernmental Working Group on Drought, and the proposal of the Bureau of the Committee on Science and Technology (CST) concerning the future functioning of the Science-Policy Interface (SPI). Both decisions are likely to lead to intensified action in their respective fields, requiring at least some additional resources to succeed. For drought, the UNCCD currently has only one staff member, therefore another person with solid drought expertise is critically important. For the SPI, the UNCCD does not have any dedicated staff under the core budget, and ensuring adequate support for the coming years is necessary for the effective delivery of the planned tasks.

33. All UNCCD actions and resources for advancing gender equality and collaboration on sand and dust storms are currently covered by voluntary contributions. The secretariat proposes to establish one position under the core budget for each topic to ensure that the continuity of work is not dependent on the availability of voluntary contributions.

34. As countries have advanced in developing their land degradation neutrality targets and national drought plans, the demand for GM services in supporting the development of related large-scale projects continues to increase. One additional GM position is proposed to be included under the core budget to further assistance to countries in the preparation of projects and accessing different sources of funding.

35. In line with the United Nations strategy for digital transformation,⁴ the secretariat will upskill staff in the coming years to leverage digital tools in the workplace and make best use of the data available from different channels in order to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of work. This will entail improved system maintenance for all UNCCD digital assets in addition to a new approach to cybersecurity. For these purposes, the secretariat proposes to add a digitalization position under the core budget.

36. In addition to the positions at the professional level, the secretariat proposes to establish two new general staff positions under the core budget.

37. As adjustments in expenditure lines other than personnel costs, the secretariat proposes the following (all amounts are total for the biennium):

(a) EUR 120,000 is provided for the follow-up/implementation of a COP 16 decision on drought, to be utilized in a manner described in the respective decision;

(b) EUR 110,000 is provided for the meetings of the SPI in addition to EUR 116,725 that has been provided for this purpose in earlier budgets. This addition will bring the total funding for the SPI to EUR 226,725, and enable the organization of two in-person SPI meetings per year;

⁴ See <https://un-two-zero.network/digital/>.

(c) EUR 35,000 is allocated to each meeting of the Bureaux of the CST and the Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention (CRIC), which is in line with actual costs of those meetings during the current triennium and more than 50 per cent lower than those previously budgeted for (earlier budgets provided EUR 77,140 per Bureau, thus this adjustment represents a reduction of EUR 42,140 per Bureau);

(d) EUR 50,000 is provided for communication campaigns and products for which no funding has been so far provided under the core budget;

(e) An additional amount of EUR 244,475 is provided for equipment, information and communication technology hardware and software, licenses, website maintenance and ICT security matters to carry out the system improvements needed for the digital transformation;

(f) An additional EUR 180,000 is provided for travel to cover the increased costs of the COP Bureau meetings and staff travel;

(g) The operating costs will be reduced by EUR 15,425; and

(h) The 2025–2026 ASHI costs are proposed to be covered by the funds set aside for this purpose at COP 15, and a corresponding estimate, amounting to EUR 121,836, is not included in the 2025–2026 proposed budget.

38. **In total, an increase amounting to EUR 2,697,508 is proposed to be added to the 2025–2026 UNCCD core budget.** When reflected to the adjusted budget of EUR 16,382,329 (with the shortfall closed), this represents an increase of 16 per cent. If reflected against the current approved budget (amounting to EUR 14,540,621), the increase is 19 per cent. Furthermore, when combining the shortfall amount and the proposed increase (EUR 4,539,218), the variance to the currently approved budget is 31 per cent (all amounts in this paragraph exclude the programme support costs).

39. All proposed adjustments are presented by programme in table 8 and by object of expenditure in table 9 below.

Table 8

Core budget of the Convention for the biennium 2025–2026 – with adjustments (euros)

	<i>I.</i>		<i>II.</i>
	<i>Approved budget 2022–2024*</i>	<i>Proposed adjustments</i>	<i>Proposed budget 2025–2026</i>
<i>I. Secretariat programmes</i>			
A. Executive office	1 432 048	810 754	2 242 802
B. Governing bodies and legal affairs	853 614	(68 391)	785 223
C. Global policy advocacy and regional cooperation	2 183 874	2 042 085	4 225 959
D. Communications, external relations and partnerships	1 122 590	729 146	1 851 736
E. Science, technology and innovation	3 205 370	(213 942)	2 991 428
F. Administrative services	2 048 220	445 257	2 493 477
<i>II. Global Mechanism</i>			
G. Global Mechanism	3 694 906	794 308	4 489 214
Subtotal (A-G)	14 540 621	4 539 218	19 079 839
III. Programme support costs (13%)	1 890 281	590 098	2 480 379
IV. Working capital reserve	0	0	0
TOTAL (I-IV)	16 430 902	5 129 316	21 560 218

*Presented as a biennium for comparative purposes.

Table 9
Core budget of the Convention for the biennium 2025–2026 by object of expenditure – with adjustments (euros)

<i>Object of expenditure</i>	<i>Approved budget 2022–2024*</i>	<i>Proposed adjustments</i>	<i>Proposed budget 2025–2026</i>	<i>Percentage distribution</i>
Personnel costs	10 946 166	3 934 445	14 880 612	78
Contractual services	763 660	69 999	853 660	4
Travel	670 190	148 571	907 520	5
Operating and other direct costs	2 067 225	141 728	2 100 192	11
Supplies, commodities and materials	57 855	0	57 855	0
Equipment, vehicles and furniture	35 525	244 475	280 000	1
Subtotal	14 540 621	4 539 218	19 079 839	100
Programme support costs (13 per cent)	1 890 281	590 098	2 480 379	
Working capital reserve	0	0	0	
TOTAL	16 430 902	5 129 316	21 560 218	

*Presented as a biennium for comparative purposes.

40. See table 10 for the proposed staffing of the secretariat and the GM for the biennium 2025–2026 with the addition of eight positions.

Table 10
Proposed staffing of the secretariat and the Global Mechanism – with adjustments

	<i>Approved budget 2022–2024</i>			<i>Proposed budget 2025–2026</i>		
	<i>Secretariat</i>	<i>Global Mechanism</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Secretariat</i>	<i>Global Mechanism</i>	<i>Total</i>
Professional category and above						
USG	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00
D-2	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00
D-1	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00
P-5	7.00	1.00	8.00	7.00	1.00	8.00
P-4	7.00	2.00	9.00	9.00	3.00	12.00
P-3	4.00	4.00	8.00	7.00	4.00	11.00
P-2	1.00	2.00	3.00	1.00	2.00	3.00
Subtotal Professional category and above	21.00	10.00	31.00	26.00	11.00	37.00
Subtotal General Services category	10.00	4.00	14.00	12.00	4.00	16.00
TOTAL	31.00	14.00	45.00	38.00	15.00	53.00

41. The indicative scale of contributions for the biennium 2025–2026 is contained in the annex, including the further recommended adjustments to the zero nominal growth scenario, as presented in table 11.

Table 11
Core budget of the Convention for the biennium 2025–2026 – with adjustments
(euros)

	2025	2026	Total proposed budget
<i>I. Secretariat programmes</i>			
A. Executive office	1 121 402.0	1 121 400	2 242 802
B. Governing bodies and legal affairs	392 612.0	392 611	785 223
C. Global policy advocacy and regional cooperation	2 112 980	2 112 979	4 225 959
D. Communications, external relations and partnerships	925 868	925 868	1 851 736
E. Science, technology and innovation	1 495 715	1 495 713	2 991 428
F. Administrative services	1 246 740	1 246 737	2 493 477
<i>II. Global Mechanism</i>			
G. Global Mechanism	2 244 608	2 244 606	4 489 214
Subtotal (A-G)	9 539 925	9 539 914	19 079 839
III. Programme support costs (13%)	1 240 190	1 240 189	2 480 379
IV. Working capital reserve	-	-	-
TOTAL (I-IV)	10 780 115	10 780 103	21 560 218
Income			
Contributions from the host Government	511 292	511 292	1 022 584
Indicative contributions	10 268 823	10 268 811	20 537 634
Total income	10 780 115	10 780 103	21 560 218

B. Management of the uncommitted balance

1. Core budget contributions received from past financial periods

42. In paragraphs 29 and 30 of decision 10/COP.15, the COP urged Parties to pay outstanding contributions without delay or conditionalities, and requested the Executive Secretary to publish and keep up to date the information on the status of contributions to the Convention Trust Funds, and to keep the members of the Bureau of the COP updated, enabling them to provide information on unpaid contributions and their consequences at the regional meetings. At its fifteenth session, the COP also requested the Executive Secretary to continue engaging Parties with outstanding contributions from past years with a view to the Parties entering into a voluntary plan to pay the outstanding contributions and continue to report on the implementation of any arrangements regarding outstanding contributions.

43. Parties to the UNCCD generally pay their core contributions well. In the last decade (from 2012–2013 to 2023), the secretariat has received 96.82 per cent of contributions to the core budget. However, many Parties make the payment later than 1 January, which is the due date according to the Financial Rules and Regulations, and several contributions continue to be received after the close of the financial period for which they are intended. Delayed payments may trigger cash flow problems for the UNCCD, and the secretariat continues to discuss a resolution to this issue with Parties.

44. As at 31 July 2024, 61 Parties had paid contributions from past financial periods, amounting to EUR 1,535,980.

2. Savings from the biennium 2020–2021

45. At COP 15, the secretariat presented core budget savings amounting to EUR 1.47 million, deriving mostly from COVID-19 pandemic restrictions, including limitations to travel and organization of in-person meetings and events. At its fifteenth session, the COP

authorized the secretariat to use part of these savings, however a balance of EUR 934,749 remains.

46. The total uncommitted balance is presented in table 12.

Table 12

Uncommitted balance from the triennium 2022–2024 (euros)

<i>Source</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Outstanding balance of uncommitted funds from the fifteenth session of the Conference of the Parties	934,749
Core budget contributions from past financial periods	1,535,980
Interest and miscellaneous income	90,713
TOTAL	2,561,442

47. During past COPs, Parties have tended to authorize the Executive Secretary to use the uncommitted balance for one-time expenses, such as a large study or an intersessional process leading to the next COP. The uncommitted balance has also been used as set-aside funds for ASHI, and to offset Parties' contributions to the core budget.

48. As explained in paragraphs 13 and 14, future ASHI costs will represent a major additional burden for the UNCCD core budget, and measures to cover them should be considered as soon as possible. The secretariat proposes to set aside EUR 250,000 for future ASHI payments from the uncommitted balance.

49. Paragraph 17 describes potential measures to be taken to meet BoA and OIOS recommendations concerning the management of the budget. The first step would be to conduct a study of potential Umoja modules for the UNCCD, to be followed by staff training and internal organization of related work. This will require a relatively long-term process involving the use of external expertise in Umoja, possibly in collaboration with the UNFCCC secretariat. To ensure that the process can be carried out, Parties may consider authorizing the Executive Secretary to use up to EUR 250,000 from the uncommitted balance for this purpose.

50. For the biennium 2025–2026, COP documents indicate several topics that may require intersessional work, including those relating to the follow-up on the Intergovernmental Working Group on Drought, the midterm evaluation, and further development of national reporting. Preparing for the future functioning of the SPI may also involve such work. Should these intersessional activities be decided by COP 16, the uncommitted balance may provide one option for ensuring the required resources. Other possible uses for the uncommitted balance could include offsetting part of Parties' contributions to the core budget.

C. Trust Fund for Participation of Representatives of Eligible Parties in the Sessions of the UNCCD Conference

51. In accordance with the financial rules of the COP, a special fund was established to support the participation of representatives of developing and, in particular, least developed country Parties affected by desertification and/or drought, particularly those in Africa, in the sessions of the COP and its subsidiary bodies.

52. The representatives of the developing countries continue to play an active role in the deliberations of the COP and its subsidiary bodies, assuming significant positions as Chairs or Vice-Chairs of the COP, the subsidiary bodies and contact groups. The active participation of the developing country representatives, both at the technical and political levels, contributes at each major session to building consensus and bringing about constructive outcomes to chart the path of the Convention ahead. The estimated resource requirements for the fund may be found in table 13.

Table 13

Estimated resource requirements for participation in the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification process for the biennium 2025–2026 (euros)

<i>Sessions</i>	<i>Estimated cost</i>
Twenty-third session of the Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention	963 000
Seventeenth session of the Conference of the Parties	1 391 000
TOTAL	2 354 000

D. Trust Fund for Voluntary Financing of Activities under the UNCCD

53. The Trust Fund for Voluntary Financing of Activities under the UNCCD and the Trust Fund for Voluntary Financing of Activities of the GM complement the core resources of the secretariat and the GM by supporting the work of the Convention. Information on the status of contributions may be found in document ICCD/COP(15)/10.

E. Trust Fund for Convention Events Organized by the UNCCD Secretariat (the Bonn Fund)

54. The host Government makes an additional annual contribution of EUR 511,292 to fund Convention events organized by the secretariat. Known as the 'Bonn Fund', it is utilized according to a cost plan which is proposed by the secretariat and accepted by the Government of Germany. Table 14 shows an overview of the estimated budget for the biennium 2025–2026.

Table 14

The Bonn Fund in the biennium 2025–2026 (euros)

	<i>2025–2026</i>
Income	1 022 584
Expenditure	
Conference support for the organization of UNCCD events held in Bonn	680 000
Other activities related to the Convention	224 940
Programme support costs	117 644
TOTAL expenditure	1 022 584

F. Programme support costs (overheads)

55. In accordance with the financial rules of the COP and standard practice of the United Nations, a rate of 13 per cent is charged to all trust funds for programme support services or overheads. These support services are mostly used to cover the costs of administrative support staff and secretariat staff costs at the United Nations Liaison Office in New York, as well as a Programme Officer for one region. Table 15 indicates the estimated human and financial resource requirements for the next biennium, which are contingent upon associated income to the special account.

Table 15
Human resource requirements in the biennium 2025–2026

	2025	2026
Professional category and above		
D-1	1.00	1.00
P-5	2.00	2.00
P-4	3.50	3.50
P-3	1.00	1.00
P-2	1.00	1.00
Subtotal Professional category and above	8.50	8.50
Subtotal General Services category	9.80	9.80
TOTAL posts	18.30	18.30
Associated staff costs	2 044 900	2 044 900
Office of Internal Oversight Services – internal audit fees	40 000	0
Travel – finance/procurement/travel/HR networks	25 000	25 000
TOTAL costs (euros)	2 109 900	2 069 900

IV. Contingencies

A. Contingency budget for conference servicing approved by the General Assembly

56. The General Assembly has in its past decisions approved a provision for conference services (interpretation, document reproduction and other related services) as part of the regular budget of the United Nations for meetings of the COP and its subsidiary bodies. If the General Assembly decides not to continue this practice, Parties would have to assume the costs of this provision. The following contingency budget has therefore been prepared for consideration by the COP.

57. It is assumed that the CRIC will meet for a total of five working days in the biennium. The provision will be required for corresponding meeting services, allowing for a total of ten meetings with interpretation for the CRIC session as well as the translation, processing and distribution of a total estimated 700 pages of pre-session, 60 pages of in-session and 70 pages of post-session documentation.

58. It is also assumed that the COP will meet for a total of two consecutive weeks in 2026. The provision will be required for corresponding meeting services, allowing for two simultaneous meetings with interpretation at any time during the session of the COP (that is, 20 meetings per week) and the translation, processing and distribution of an estimated 2,000 pages of pre-session, 150 pages of in-session, and 200 pages of post-session documentation. The full cost of these requirements, estimated at EUR 2,252,090, may be found in table 16.

Table 16
Contingency budget for conference servicing (euros)

<i>Object of expenditure</i>	2025–2026
United Nations meetings services	1 993 000
Programme support costs	259 090
TOTAL	2 252 090

B. Contingency budget for hosting the Conference of the Parties in Bonn, Germany

59. In the event that COP 17 is held in Bonn, an additional amount of EUR 1,624,830 (see table 17) will be required to cover the costs relating to logistical arrangements, including renting of the conference venue, installation of communication systems and contracting of local staff, provision of security equipment and personnel, and rental of equipment and supplies.

Table 17

Resource requirements for hosting the seventeenth session of the Conference of the Parties (euros)

<i>Object of expenditure</i>	<i>2025–2026</i>
Incremental costs	1 307 600
Contingencies	130 300
Subtotal	1 437 900
Programme support costs	186 930
TOTAL	1 624 830

C. Contingency budget for hosting the session of the Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention in Bonn, Germany

60. In the event that the twenty-third session of the CRIC is held in Bonn, an additional amount of EUR 736,420 (see table 18) will be required to cover the costs relating to logistical arrangements, including renting of the conference venue, installation of communication systems and contracting of local staff, provision of security equipment and personnel, and rental of equipment and supplies.

Table 18

Resource requirements for hosting the twenty-third session of the Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention (euros)

<i>Object of expenditure</i>	<i>2025–2026</i>
Incremental costs	586 500
Contingencies	65 200
Subtotal	651 700
Programme support costs	842 720
TOTAL	736 420

V. Conclusions and recommendations

61. This programme budget proposal presents the resource requirements for the work programmes of the secretariat, the GM, the CST and the CRIC in the biennium 2025–2026. The COP may therefore wish to:

- (a) Approve a programme budget for the biennium 2025–2026;
- (b) Adopt the indicative scale of contributions for 2025 and 2026;
- (c) Request the secretariat to start the preparations for moving to an integrated budget, including the provision of a draft update of the financial rules of the COP for the consideration of COP 17;

(d) Authorize the Executive Secretary to use up to EUR 250,000 from the available uncommitted balance to cover the costs of a feasibility study on extending the use of Umoja modules in the UNCCD and related staff training;

(e) Also authorize the Executive Secretary to start paying the ASHI costs from the funds set aside for this purpose at COP 15, and to set aside EUR 250,000 from the available uncommitted balance for further ASHI costs;

(f) Take note of the requirements for voluntary contributions to the Trust Fund for Participation of Representatives of Eligible Parties in the Sessions of the UNCCD Conference; and

(g) Approve a contingency for conference services in the event that the General Assembly decides not to provide resources for these activities in the United Nations regular budget in 2025.

Annex

Indicative scale of assessment for the core budget of the Convention for 2025–2026

<i>Parties to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification^a</i>	<i>United Nations scale of assessment^b</i>	<i>Indicative scale of assessment for 2025–2026</i>	<i>2025 indicative contributions (euros)</i>	<i>2026 indicative contributions (euros)</i>	<i>Total amount payable (euros)</i>
Afghanistan	0.006	0.006	601	601	1 202
Albania	0.008	0.008	801	801	1 602
Algeria	0.109	0.106	10 912	10 912	21 824
Andorra	0.005	0.005	501	501	1 002
Angola	0.010	0.010	1 001	1 001	2 002
Antigua and Barbuda	0.002	0.002	200	200	400
Argentina	0.719	0.701	71 977	71 977	143 954
Armenia	0.007	0.007	701	701	1 402
Australia	2.111	2.058	211 326	211 326	422 652
Austria	0.679	0.662	67 973	67 973	135 946
Azerbaijan	0.030	0.029	3 003	3 003	6 006
Bahamas	0.019	0.019	1 902	1 902	3 804
Bahrain	0.054	0.053	5 406	5 406	10 812
Bangladesh	0.010	0.010	1 001	1 001	2 002
Barbados	0.008	0.008	801	801	1 602
Belarus	0.041	0.040	4 104	4 104	8 208
Belgium	0.828	0.807	82 889	82 889	165 778
Belize	0.001	0.001	103	103	206
Benin	0.005	0.005	501	501	1 002
Bhutan	0.001	0.001	103	103	206
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	0.019	0.019	1 902	1 902	3 804
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.012	0.012	1 201	1 201	2 402
Botswana	0.015	0.015	1 502	1 502	3 004
Brazil	2.013	1.962	201 516	201 516	403 032
Brunei Darussalam	0.021	0.020	2 102	2 102	4 204
Bulgaria	0.056	0.055	5 606	5 606	11 212
Burkina Faso	0.004	0.004	400	400	800
Burundi	0.001	0.001	103	103	206
Cabo Verde	0.001	0.001	103	103	206
Cambodia	0.007	0.007	701	701	1 402
Cameroon	0.013	0.013	1 301	1 301	2 602
Canada	2.628	2.562	263 082	263 081	526 163
Central African Republic	0.001	0.001	103	103	206
Chad	0.003	0.003	300	300	600
Chile	0.420	0.409	42 045	42 045	84 090
China	15.254	14.871	1 527 034	1 527 033	3 054 067
Colombia	0.246	0.240	24 626	24 626	49 252
Comoros	0.001	0.001	103	103	206
Congo	0.005	0.005	501	501	1 002

<i>Parties to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification^a</i>	<i>United Nations scale of assessment^b</i>	<i>Indicative scale of assessment for 2025–2026</i>	<i>2025 indicative contributions (euros)</i>	<i>2026 indicative contributions (euros)</i>	<i>Total amount payable (euros)</i>
Cook Islands	0.001	0.001	103	103	206
Costa Rica	0.069	0.067	6 907	6 907	13 814
Côte d'Ivoire	0.022	0.021	2 202	2 202	4 404
Croatia	0.091	0.089	9 110	9 110	18 220
Cuba	0.095	0.093	9 510	9 510	19 020
Cyprus	0.036	0.035	3 604	3 604	7 208
Czechia	0.340	0.331	34 036	34 036	68 072
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	0.005	0.005	501	501	1 002
Democratic Republic of the Congo	0.010	0.010	1 001	1 001	2 002
Denmark	0.553	0.539	55 359	55 359	110 718
Djibouti	0.001	0.001	103	103	206
Dominica	0.001	0.001	103	103	206
Dominican Republic	0.067	0.065	6 707	6 707	13 414
Ecuador	0.077	0.075	7 708	7 708	15 416
Egypt	0.139	0.136	13 915	13 915	27 830
El Salvador	0.013	0.013	1 301	1 301	2 602
Equatorial Guinea	0.012	0.012	1 201	1 201	2 402
Eritrea	0.001	0.001	103	103	206
Estonia	0.044	0.043	4 405	4 405	8 810
Eswatini	0.002	0.002	200	200	400
Ethiopia	0.010	0.010	1 001	1 001	2 002
European Union	2.500	2.500	256 721	256 720	513 441
Fiji	0.004	0.004	400	400	800
Finland	0.417	0.407	41 745	41 745	83 490
France	4.318	4.209	432 263	432 262	864 525
Gabon	0.013	0.013	1 301	1 301	2 602
Gambia	0.001	0.001	103	103	206
Georgia	0.008	0.008	801	801	1 602
Germany	6.111	5.957	611 755	611 754	1 223 509
Ghana	0.024	0.023	2 403	2 403	4 806
Greece	0.325	0.317	32 535	32 535	65 070
Grenada	0.001	0.001	103	103	206
Guatemala	0.041	0.040	4 104	4 104	8 208
Guinea	0.003	0.003	300	300	600
Guinea-Bissau	0.001	0.001	103	103	206
Guyana	0.004	0.004	400	400	800
Haiti	0.006	0.006	601	601	1 202
Honduras	0.009	0.009	901	901	1 802
Hungary	0.228	0.222	22 824	22 824	45 648
Iceland	0.036	0.035	3 604	3 604	7 208
India	1.044	1.018	104 512	104 512	209 024
Indonesia	0.549	0.535	54 959	54 959	109 918
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	0.371	0.362	37 140	37 140	74 280

<i>Parties to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification^a</i>	<i>United Nations scale of assessment^b</i>	<i>Indicative scale of assessment for 2025–2026</i>	<i>2025 indicative contributions (euros)</i>	<i>2026 indicative contributions (euros)</i>	<i>Total amount payable (euros)</i>
Iraq	0.128	0.125	12 814	12 814	25 628
Ireland	0.439	0.428	43 947	43 947	87 894
Israel	0.561	0.547	56 160	56 160	112 320
Italy	3.189	3.109	319 242	319 241	638 483
Jamaica	0.008	0.008	801	801	1 602
Japan	8.033	7.831	804 161	804 160	1 608 321
Jordan	0.022	0.021	2 202	2 202	4 404
Kazakhstan	0.133	0.130	13 314	13 314	26 628
Kenya	0.030	0.029	3 003	3 003	6 006
Kiribati	0.001	0.001	103	103	206
Kuwait	0.234	0.228	23 425	23 425	46 850
Kyrgyzstan	0.002	0.002	200	200	400
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.007	0.007	701	701	1 402
Latvia	0.050	0.049	5 005	5 005	10 010
Lebanon	0.036	0.035	3 604	3 604	7 208
Lesotho	0.001	0.001	103	103	206
Liberia	0.001	0.001	103	103	206
Libya	0.018	0.018	1 802	1 802	3 604
Liechtenstein	0.010	0.010	1 001	1 001	2 002
Lithuania	0.077	0.075	7 708	7 708	15 416
Luxembourg	0.068	0.066	6 807	6 807	13 614
Madagascar	0.004	0.004	400	400	800
Malawi	0.002	0.002	200	200	400
Malaysia	0.348	0.339	34 837	34 837	69 674
Maldives	0.004	0.004	400	400	800
Mali	0.005	0.005	501	501	1 002
Malta	0.019	0.019	1 902	1 902	3 804
Marshall Islands	0.001	0.001	103	103	206
Mauritania	0.002	0.002	200	200	400
Mauritius	0.019	0.019	1 902	1 902	3 804
Mexico	1.221	1.190	122 231	122 231	244 462
Micronesia (Federated States of)	0.001	0.001	103	103	206
Monaco	0.011	0.011	1 101	1 101	2 202
Mongolia	0.004	0.004	400	400	800
Montenegro	0.004	0.004	400	400	800
Morocco	0.055	0.054	5 506	5 506	11 012
Mozambique	0.004	0.004	400	400	800
Myanmar	0.010	0.010	1 001	1 001	2 002
Namibia	0.009	0.009	901	901	1 802
Nauru	0.001	0.001	103	103	206
Nepal	0.010	0.010	1 001	1 001	2 002
Netherlands	1.377	1.342	137 848	137 847	275 695
New Zealand	0.309	0.301	30 933	30 933	61 866

<i>Parties to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification^a</i>	<i>United Nations scale of assessment^b</i>	<i>Indicative scale of assessment for 2025–2026</i>	<i>2025 indicative contributions (euros)</i>	<i>2026 indicative contributions (euros)</i>	<i>Total amount payable (euros)</i>
Nicaragua	0.005	0.005	501	501	1 002
Niger	0.003	0.003	300	300	600
Nigeria	0.182	0.177	18 219	18 219	36 438
Niue	0.001	0.001	103	103	206
North Macedonia	0.007	0.007	701	701	1 402
Norway	0.679	0.662	67 973	67 973	135 946
Oman	0.111	0.108	11 112	11 112	22 224
Pakistan	0.114	0.111	11 412	11 412	22 824
Palau	0.001	0.001	103	103	206
Panama	0.090	0.088	9 010	9 010	18 020
Papua New Guinea	0.010	0.010	1 001	1 001	2 002
Paraguay	0.026	0.025	2 603	2 603	5 206
Peru	0.163	0.159	16 317	16 317	32 634
Philippines	0.212	0.207	21 223	21 223	42 446
Poland	0.837	0.816	83 790	83 790	167 580
Portugal	0.353	0.344	35 338	35 338	70 676
Qatar	0.269	0.262	26 929	26 929	53 858
Republic of Korea	2.574	2.509	257 676	257 676	515 352
Republic of Moldova	0.005	0.005	501	501	1 002
Romania	0.312	0.304	31 233	31 233	62 466
Russian Federation	1.866	1.819	186 800	186 800	373 600
Rwanda	0.003	0.003	300	300	600
Saint Kitts and Nevis	0.002	0.002	200	200	400
Saint Lucia	0.002	0.002	200	200	400
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0.001	0.001	103	103	206
Samoa	0.001	0.001	103	103	206
San Marino	0.002	0.002	200	200	400
Sao Tome and Principe	0.001	0.001	103	103	206
Saudi Arabia	1.184	1.154	118 527	118 527	237 054
Senegal	0.007	0.007	701	701	1 402
Serbia	0.032	0.031	3 203	3 203	6 406
Seychelles	0.002	0.002	200	200	400
Sierra Leone	0.001	0.001	103	103	206
Singapore	0.504	0.491	50 454	50 454	100 908
Slovakia	0.155	0.151	15 517	15 517	31 034
Slovenia	0.079	0.077	7 908	7 908	15 816
Solomon Islands	0.001	0.001	103	103	206
Somalia	0.001	0.001	103	103	206
South Africa	0.244	0.238	24 426	24 426	48 852
South Sudan	0.002	0.002	200	200	400
Spain	2.134	2.080	213 629	213 628	427 257
Sri Lanka	0.045	0.044	4 505	4 505	9 010
State of Palestine	0.011	0.011	1 101	1 101	2 202
Sudan	0.010	0.010	1 001	1 001	2 002

<i>Parties to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification^a</i>	<i>United Nations scale of assessment^b</i>	<i>Indicative scale of assessment for 2025–2026</i>	<i>2025 indicative contributions (euros)</i>	<i>2026 indicative contributions (euros)</i>	<i>Total amount payable (euros)</i>
Suriname	0.003	0.003	300	300	600
Sweden	0.871	0.849	87 193	87 193	174 386
Switzerland	1.134	1.105	113 521	113 521	227 042
Syrian Arab Republic	0.009	0.009	901	901	1 802
Tajikistan	0.003	0.003	300	300	600
Thailand	0.368	0.359	36 839	36 839	73 678
Timor-Leste	0.001	0.001	103	103	206
Togo	0.002	0.002	200	200	400
Tonga	0.001	0.001	103	103	206
Trinidad and Tobago	0.037	0.036	3 704	3 704	7 408
Tunisia	0.019	0.019	1 902	1 902	3 804
Turkey	0.845	0.824	84 591	84 590	169 181
Turkmenistan	0.034	0.033	3 404	3 404	6 808
Tuvalu	0.001	0.001	103	103	206
Uganda	0.010	0.010	1 001	1 001	2 002
Ukraine	0.056	0.055	5 606	5 606	11 212
United Arab Emirates	0.635	0.619	63 568	63 568	127 136
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	4.375	4.265	437 969	437 968	875 937
United Republic of Tanzania	0.010	0.010	1 001	1 001	2 002
United States of America	22.000	21.447	2 202 357	2 202 356	4 404 713
Uruguay	0.092	0.090	9 210	9 210	18 420
Uzbekistan	0.027	0.026	2 703	2 703	5 406
Vanuatu	0.001	0.001	103	103	206
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	0.175	0.171	17 519	17 519	35 038
Viet Nam	0.093	0.091	9 310	9 310	18 620
Yemen	0.008	0.008	801	801	1 602
Zambia	0.008	0.008	801	801	1 602
Zimbabwe	0.007	0.007	701	701	1 402
Total	102.513	100.000	10 268 823	10 268 811	20 537 634

^a Parties include States and regional economic integration organizations that are Parties as of 31 December 2023.

^b In accordance with General Assembly resolution 76/238.

Note: The United States of America views its funding to the core budget of the Convention as a voluntary contribution.