



缔约方会议

缔约方会议第十四届会议报告，2019年9月2日至13日在
印度新德里举行

第一部分：议事录

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一. 会议开幕

A. 缔约方会议第十四届会议开幕

1. 2019年9月2日,中国国家林业和草原局荒漠化防治司司长孙国基代表缔约方会议第十三届会议主席张建龙阁下宣布缔约方会议第十四届会议开幕。根据《联合国防治荒漠化公约》(《荒漠化公约》)议事规则第22条,缔约方会议第十三届会议主席作了发言。

B. 选举主席

(议程项目 1(a))

2. 在2019年9月2日第1次会议上,缔约方会议以鼓掌方式选举印度共和国环境、森林和气候变化部长拉卡什·贾瓦德卡尔先生阁下为缔约方会议第十四届会议主席。

3. 新任主席作了发言。

C. 一般性发言

4. 同样是在2019年9月2日第1次会议上,印度共和国环境、森林和气候变化部国务部长巴布罗·苏普里奥阁下代表东道国作了发言。

5. 在同次会议上,《联合国防治荒漠化公约》执行秘书易卜拉欣·赛奥先生作了发言。

6. 在第1次会议上,巴勒斯坦国(代表77国集团和中国)、芬兰(代表欧洲联盟及其成员国)、刚果民主共和国(代表非洲区域执行附件(附件一))、伊拉克(代表亚洲-太平洋集团)、格林纳达(代表拉丁美洲和加勒比集团)、马耳他(代表地中海北部区域执行附件(附件四))、白俄罗斯(代表中东欧区域执行附件(附件五))和沙特阿拉伯(代表阿拉伯集团)的代表也作了发言。

7. 此外,一个非政府组织(印度农村发展学会)的代表也作了发言。

二. 组织事项

A. 通过议程和安排工作,包括附属机构的届会

(议程项目 1(b)和(f))

8. 缔约方会议在2019年9月2日第1次会议上审议了议程项目 1(b)和(f)。

9. 缔约方会议第十四届会议主席作了发言,随后会议通过了 ICCD/COP(14)/1号文件所载议程和工作安排如下:

1. 组织事项:

(a) 选举主席;

(b) 通过议程;

- (c) 选举主席以外的主席团成员：
 - (一) 选举副主席；
 - (二) 选举科学和技术委员会主席；
 - (三) 选举《公约》执行情况审评委员会主席；
 - (d) 代表团的全权证书；
 - (e) 认可政府间组织、民间社会组织和私营部门代表的与会资格以及接纳观察员；
 - (f) 安排工作，包括附属机构的届会。
2. 《2030 年可持续发展议程》：对《联合国防治荒漠化公约》的影响：
- (a) 将可持续发展目标 15 和相关具体目标 15.3 纳入《联合国防治荒漠化和公约》和土地退化零增长的执行工作；
 - (b) 《荒漠化公约》2018-2030 年战略框架中期评价的模式、标准和职权范围；
 - (c) 《联合国防治荒漠化公约》宣传计划和联合国荒漠及防治荒漠化十年(2010-2020 年)的执行情况。
3. 在国家、分区域和区域层面有效执行《公约》：
- (a) 《公约》执行情况审评委员会的报告以及委员会向缔约方会议提出的建议；
 - (b) 促进和加强与其他有关公约、国际组织和机构的关系；
 - (c) 政策框架和各个专题的后续工作：
 - (一) 干旱；
 - (二) 沙尘暴；
 - (三) 新出现的问题：土地保有权；
 - (d) 确保获得额外投资和与资金机制的关系：全球机制。
4. 将科学知识与决策挂钩：审查科学和技术委员会的报告以及委员会向缔约方会议提出的建议。
5. 特别会议：
- (a) 部长级/高级别平行圆桌会议：
 - (一) 圆桌会议 1: 土地、气候和可再生能源；
 - (二) 圆桌会议 2: 农村和城市社区 — 衰落或共同繁荣；
 - (三) 圆桌会议 3: 加强生态系统恢复的全球运动；
 - (b) 互动对话 1: 立足于价值观处理土地管理问题的方法；
 - (c) 互动对话 2: 健康的土地 — 健康的人；
 - (d) 互动对话 3: 为以土地为基础的企业促进可持续价值链。

6. 方案和预算：
 - (a) 2020-2021 年两年期方案和预算；
 - (b) 《公约》信托基金财务业绩；
 - (c) 评价办公室的报告。
7. 程序事项：
 - (a) 民间社会组织参与和介入《联合国防治荒漠化公约》的会议和进程；
 - (b) 私营部门参与和介入《联合国防治荒漠化公约》的会议和进程及企业参与战略；
 - (c) 缔约方会议第十五届会议工作方案。
8. 届会报告。

B. 选举主席以外的主席团成员

(议程项目 1(c))

10. 缔约方会议在 2019 年 9 月 2 日、4 日和 13 日的第 1、第 2 和第 14 次会议上审议了本议程项目，选举了第十四届会议主席团成员如下：

副主席：

- Claude Nyamugabo 先生(刚果民主共和国)
- Almoustapha Garba 先生(尼日尔)
- Abdulrahman Alfadley 先生(沙特阿拉伯)
- Carlos M. Rodriguez 先生(哥斯达黎加)
- Robert Browne 先生(圣文森特和格林纳丁斯)
- Andrey Kuzmich 先生(白俄罗斯)
- Ashot Vardevanyan 先生(亚美尼亚)
- Franz Breitwieser 先生(奥地利)
- Barbara De Rosa-Joynt 女士(美利坚合众国)

11. 在 2019 年 9 月 4 日第 2 次会议上，缔约方会议任命 Carlos M. Rodriguez 先生(哥斯达黎加)为第十四届会议报告员。

选举科学和技术委员会主席

12. 在 2019 年 9 月 13 日第 14 次会议上，会议选举 Bongani Masuku 先生(斯威士兰)为即将举行的科学和技术委员会第十五届会议主席。

选举《公约》执行情况审评委员会主席

13. 在 2019 年 9 月 13 日第 14 次会议上，缔约方会议选举 Trevor Benn 先生(圭亚那)为即将举行的《公约》执行情况审评委员会第十九届和第二十届会议主席。

C. 代表团的全权证书

(议程项目 1(d))

14. 在 2019 年 9 月 6 日和 9 月 13 日第 4 和第 14 次会议上，会议审议了 ICCD/COP(14)/21 号文件所载的代表团全权证书临时报告和 ICCD/COP(14)/22 号文件所载的关于代表团全权证书的最后报告以及其中所载的建议。

15. 在第 14 次会议上，会议通过了 ICCD/COP(14)/L.5 号文件所载的一项决定草案，核准了关于全权证书的最后报告。

16. 根据主席团向缔约方会议提交的最后报告和尼日尔提供的补充全权证书，缔约方会议接受了出席会议的各缔约方的全权证书。

D. 认可政府间组织、民间社会组织和私营部门代表的与会资格以及接纳观察员

(议程项目 1(e))

17. 在 2019 年 9 月 2 日第 1 次会议上，在《荒漠化公约》一名代表发言后，会议决定授权 ICCD/COP(14)/15 号文件附件一所列的国家、国际、政府和政府间组织、附件二所列的非政府组织和民间社会组织以及附件三所列的工商业实体以及 ICCD/COP(14)/15/Add.1 号文件附件一所列的非政府组织和民间社会组织作为观察员。

E. 科学和技术委员会

18. 科学和技术委员会第十四届会议在主席 Carl Kojo Fiati 先生(加纳)主持下召开。委员会从 2019 年 9 月 3 日至 6 日共举行了六次会议。

19. 在 2019 年 9 月 3 日第 1 次会议上，委员会通过了载于 ICCD/COP(14)/CST/1 号文件的议程，并核可了该文件附件所载的会议工作安排。

20. 在同次会议上，委员会商定设立一个联络组，并任命 Matti Nummmelin 先生(芬兰)为联络组召集人。

21. 在 2019 年 9 月 6 日第 6 次会议上，委员会以鼓掌方式选举下列人士为未来第十四届会议副主席：Anna Louise 女士(意大利)、Ratko Ristic 先生(塞尔维亚)、Pablo Viegas 先生(阿根廷)和 Karma Dema Dorji 女士(不丹)。

22. 委员会向缔约方会议提交了六项建议。缔约方会议在 2019 年 9 月 6 日第 6 次会议上就这些建议采取了行动。

F. 《公约》执行情况审评委员会

23. 《公约》执行情况审评委员会第十八届会议在主席 Samuel Mabilin Contreras 先生(菲律宾)主持下举行。委员会于 2019 年 9 月 3 日至 12 日举行了四次会议。

24. 在 2019 年 9 月 3 日第 1 次会议上, 委员会通过了载于 ICCD/CRIC(18)/1 号文件的议程, 并核可了该文件附件所载的会议工作安排。

25. 也是在同一次会议上, 委员会商定设立一个联络组, 并任命 Skumsa Ntshanga 女士(南非)为联络组的协调人。

26. 委员会向缔约方会议提交了七项建议。缔约方会议在 2019 年 9 月 12 日第 4 次会议上就这些建议采取了行动。

G. 全体委员会

27. 在 2019 年 9 月 2 日第 1 次会议上, 缔约方会议决定设立全体委员会, 还决定将载于 ICCD/COP(14)/1 号文件并经口头更正的缔约方会议第十四届会议议程第 16 段所列议程项目分配给全体委员会审议。

28. 同样在第 1 次会议上, 缔约方会议指定 Trevor Benn 先生(圭亚那)为全体委员会主席。委员会从 2019 年 9 月 3 日至 12 日举行了六次会议。

29. 委员会在第 1 次会议上设立了两个联络组: (a) 方案和预算事项联络组, (b) 全体委员会非方案和预算事项联络组。委员会决定, 全体委员会主席将担任联络组前几次会议的召集人, 但基于一项谅解, 即一旦确定相应的召集人即予以任命。在第 2 次会议上, 委员会任命 Troy Torrington 先生(圭亚那)为全体委员会关于非方案和预算事项的第 2 联络组的召集人。在第 3 次会议上, 委员会任命 R.B. Lal 先生(印度)为关于方案和预算事项的第 1 联络组的召集人。

30. 委员会向缔约方会议提交了 18 项建议。会议在 2019 年 9 月 12 日和 13 日第 5 和第 6 次会议上就这些建议采取了行动。

H. 出席情况

31. 《荒漠化公约》下列 156 个缔约方的代表出席了缔约方会议第十四届会议:

阿尔及利亚	贝宁	加拿大
安哥拉	不丹	中非共和国
阿根廷	多民族玻利维亚国	乍得
亚美尼亚	波斯尼亚和黑塞哥维那	智利
澳大利亚	博茨瓦纳	中国
奥地利	巴西	哥伦比亚
阿塞拜疆	布基纳法索	科摩罗
孟加拉国	布隆迪	刚果
白俄罗斯	柬埔寨	库克群岛
比利时	喀麦隆	哥斯达黎加

科特迪瓦	伊拉克	挪威
克罗地亚	爱尔兰	阿曼
古巴	以色列	帕劳
捷克共和国	意大利	巴拿马
朝鲜民主主义人民共 和国	日本	巴布亚新几内亚
刚果民主共和国	约旦	秘鲁
吉布提	哈萨克斯坦	菲律宾
多米尼加共和国	肯尼亚	波兰
厄瓜多尔	基里巴斯	葡萄牙
埃及	科威特	卡塔尔
赤道几内亚	吉尔吉斯斯坦	大韩民国
厄立特里亚	老挝人民民主共和国	摩尔多瓦共和国
爱沙尼亚	黎巴嫩	俄罗斯联邦
斯威士兰	莱索托	卢旺达
埃塞俄比亚	利比里亚	圣基茨和尼维斯
欧洲联盟	立陶宛	圣卢西亚
斐济	卢森堡	圣文森特和格林纳丁斯
芬兰	马达加斯加	萨摩亚
法国	马拉维	圣多美和普林西比
加蓬	马尔代夫	沙特阿拉伯
冈比亚	马里	塞内加尔
格鲁吉亚	马耳他	塞尔维亚
德国	马绍尔群岛	塞舌尔
加纳	毛里塔尼亚	索马里
格林纳达	毛里求斯	南非
危地马拉	墨西哥	南苏丹
几内亚	蒙古	西班牙
几内亚比绍	黑山	斯里兰卡
圭亚那	摩洛哥	巴勒斯坦国
海地	莫桑比克	苏里南
洪都拉斯	缅甸	瑞士
匈牙利	纳米比亚	阿拉伯叙利亚共和国
冰岛	尼泊尔	塔吉克斯坦
印度	荷兰	泰国
印度尼西亚	尼加拉瓜	东帝汶
伊朗伊斯兰共和国	尼日尔	多哥
	尼日利亚	特立尼达和多巴哥

突尼斯	阿拉伯联合酋长国	越南
土耳其	大不列颠及北爱尔兰联合王国	也门
土库曼斯坦	坦桑尼亚联合共和国	赞比亚
图瓦卢	美利坚合众国	津巴布韦
乌干达	乌兹别克斯坦	
乌克兰	委内瑞拉玻利瓦尔共和国	

32. 出席本届会议的还有以下非《公约》缔约方的国家观察员：

罗马教廷

33. 下列联合国机关、组织和计(规)划署、办事处以及专门机构派代表出席了会议：

亚洲及太平洋经济社会委员会

联合国粮食及农业组织

全球环境基金

绿色气候基金

政府间气候变化专门委员会

生物多样性和生态系统服务政府间科学与政策平台

国际农业发展基金

国际劳工局

生物多样性公约秘书处

联合国妇女署

联合国开发计划署

联合国环境规划署

联合国森林论坛

《联合国气候变化框架公约》

联合国难民事务高级专员

联合国工业发展组织

联合国国际儿童紧急基金

联合国人口基金

联合国秘书处

联合国志愿人员组织

世界银行集团

世界粮食计划署

世界卫生组织

世界气象组织

34. 24 个政府间组织和 153 个民间社会组织也派代表出席了会议。

I. 文件

35. 提交缔约方会议第十四届会议审议的文件清单载于附件四。

三. 将非政府组织的活动列入缔约方会议的正式工作方案：公开对话会

(议程项目 1(b)和(f))

36. 在 2019 年 9 月 5 日第 3 次和 9 月 11 日第 12 次会议上，缔约方会议在项目议程 1(b)和(f)下举行了两次公开对话会。

37. 投资与社会经济行动组织(CIASE, 阿根廷)的 Octavio Perez Pardo 先生主持了第一次公开对话会，题为“关于土地退化零增长背景下土地保有权的包容性对话”。

38. 下列小组成员作了发言：非政府组织 BIOS 的 Valentin Ciubotaru 先生、REFEDE 的 Goundo Sissoko 先生、CENESTA 的 Nahid Naghizadeh 女士、Mision Vide Amazonia 的 Pablo Mota 先生和 Both ENDS 的 Nathalie van Haren 女士。

39. 在随后的讨论中，专题小组成员对多米尼加共和国、欧洲联盟、阿根廷、刚果民主共和国、哥伦比亚、巴西、加蓬、印度、塞内加尔、瑞士和布基纳法索以及联合国粮食及农业组织的一名代表的评论和问题作了回应。

40. 几内亚比绍和多民族玻利维亚国的代表作了发言。一个民间社会组织的代表作了发言。

41. 来自第三世界环境发展行动(塞内加尔)的 Emmanuel Seck 先生主持了题为“土地恢复的代际合作，包括土地保有权保障、绿色就业和移徙”的第二次公开对话会。

42. 在题为“遗产的证词”的第一部分下，下列小组成员作了介绍：Future Forest 的 Byong Hyon Kwon 大使、Plant for the Planet(印度)的 Yugranna Srivasava 女士、Bhawani Shanker Kusum 先生(印度)和 Plant for the Planet(智利)的 Alvaro Alfaro Morales 先生。

43. 在题为“从土地学起”的第二部分下，下列小组成员做了介绍：Neno Active Youth in Development Organization 的 Moses Chabuka 先生，马拉维(非洲)、the Centro Interdisciplinario de Estudios sobre el Desarrollo 的 Juan Riet 先生，乌拉圭(拉丁美洲和加勒比)、the International Forestry Students' Association 的 Oindila Basu 女士，印度(亚洲)、the Centre d'Actions et de lisations Internationales 的 Mathilde Bourjac 女士，法国(西欧和其他国家集团)、the Regional Environmental Centre for the Caucasus 的 Sophiko Akhobadze 女士，格鲁吉亚(东欧)。

44. 在随后的讨论中，小组成员回答了下列国家的代表提出的评论和问题：印度、智利、欧洲联盟及其成员国、印度尼西亚、瑞士、塞内加尔和美利坚合众国。

45. 阿拉伯干旱地区和旱地研究中心的一名代表发了言。
46. 西非国家经济共同体的一名代表也发了言。
47. 罗马教廷的一名代表发了言。
48. 《防治荒漠化公约》执行秘书做了总结发言。
49. 参加缔约方会议第十四届会议的民间社会组织的宣言和青年论坛的宣言载于本报告附件一和三。

四. 特别会议：

(议程项目 5)

50. 在 2019 年 9 月 9 日和 10 日的第 5 次至第 11 次会议上，缔约方会议在本议程项目之下举行了一次高级别特别会议，包括开幕和闭幕会议、三次部长级/高级别平行圆桌会议、三场交互式对话以及一次正式发言会议。

A. 高级别会议开幕

51. 在 2019 年 9 月 9 日第 5 次会议上，缔约方会议主席主持高级别特别会议开幕并做了发言。
52. 在同次会议上，《荒漠化公约》执行秘书作了发言。
53. 也是在同次会议上，联合国常务副秘书长阿米纳·穆罕默德女士作了发言。
54. 在同次会议上，圣文森特和格林纳丁斯总理拉尔夫·冈萨维斯先生阁下发言。
55. 也是在同次会议上，印度共和国总理纳兰德拉·莫迪先生阁下向会议致辞。
56. 在同次会议上，中国国家林业局局长、缔约方会议第十三届会议主席张建龙先生阁下作了发言。
57. 也是在同次会议上，以区域和利益集团名义发言的有：巴勒斯坦国农业部长 Riad Attari 先生阁下(代表 77 国集团和中国)、芬兰外交部发展政策副部长 Elina Kalkku 女士阁下(代表欧洲联盟及其成员国)、尼日尔环境、城市卫生和可持续发展部部长 Almoustapha Garba 先生阁下(代表非洲集团)、斐济农业、农村和海事发展、水道和环境部部长 Mahendra Reddy 博士阁下(代表亚洲—太平洋国家集团)、圣文森特和格林纳丁斯卫生部长 Robert Browne 先生阁下(代表拉丁美洲和加勒比集团)、马耳他环境部长 Jose A. Herrera 博士阁下(代表地中海北部区域执行附件(附件四))和埃及农业和土地复垦部部长 Ezzaldin Omar Abusteit 先生阁下(代表阿拉伯集团)。
58. 第三世界环境发展行动执行主任 Emmanuel Seck 先生(代表民间社会组织)也作了发言。

B. 部长级/高级别平行圆桌会议

59. 在 2019 年 9 月 9 日第 6、第 7 和第 8 次会议上，缔约方会议在议程项目 5(a)项下举行了下述三次非公开部长级/高级别平行圆桌会议：

1. 圆桌会议 1: 土地、气候和可再生能源

60. 圆桌会议 1 由圣文森特和格林纳丁斯总理拉尔夫·冈萨维斯博士阁下以及冰岛环境和自然资源部部长 Guðmundur Ingi Guðbrandsson 先生阁下共同担任主席。

2. 圆桌会议 2: 农村和城市社区——衰落或共同繁荣

61. 圆桌会议 2 由哥斯达黎加农业和畜牧部副部长 Ana Cristina Quiros 女士阁下以及尼日尔环境、城市安全和可持续发展部部长 Almoustapha Garba 先生阁下共同担任主席。

3. 圆桌会议 3: 加强生态系统恢复的全球运动

62. 圆桌会议 3 由布基纳法索环境、绿色经济和气候变化部部长 Nestor Bassiere 先生阁下和斐济农业、农村和海事发展、水道和环境部长 Mahendra Reddy 博士阁下共同主持。

C. 互动对话

63. 缔约方会议在第 9 次会议上，分别在议程项目 5(b)和(c)项下举行了以下两场互动对话：

1. 互动对话 1: 立足于价值观处理土地管理问题的方法

64. 互动对话 1 由圣卢西亚农业、渔业实际划、自然资源和合作社部部长 Ezekiel Joseph 先生阁下主持。

2. 互动对话 2: 健康的土地——健康的人

65. 互动对话 2 由赞比亚水开发、卫生 and 环境保护部部长 Dennis Musuku Wanchinga 先生阁下主持。

66. 在第 11 次会议上，缔约方会议在议程项目 5(d)下举行了如下第三次互动对话会议：

3. 互动对话 3: 为以土地为基础的企业促进可持续价值链

67. 互动对话 3 由加纳环境、科学、技术和创新部副部长 Patricia Appiagyei 夫人阁下主持。

D. 正式发言会议

68. 在第 10 次会议上的正式发言会议期间，以下代表作了发言：亚美尼亚环境部长 Eric Grigoryan (代表中东欧区域执行附件(附件五))、不丹农业和森林部部长 Yeshey Penjor、塞舌尔环境、能源和气候变化部部长 Wallace Cosgrowth、布隆迪环境、农业和畜牧业部部长 Deo-Guide Rurema、赞比亚水开发、卫生和环境保

护部部长 Dennis Musuku Wachinga、海地环境部长 Joseph Jouthe、布基纳法索环境、绿色经济和气候变化部部长 Batio Nestor Bassiere、孟加拉国环境、森林和气候变化部部长 Shahab Uddin、塞内加尔环境和可持续发展部部长 Abdou Karim Sall、中非共和国环境和可持续发展部部长 Thierry Kamach、哥斯达黎加农业和畜牧业部副部长 Ana Cristina Quirós、黎巴嫩农业部总干事 Louis Lahoud、贝宁国家环境和气候基金总干事 Appolinaire D.Gnanvi、科特迪瓦环境和可持续发展部长办公厅副主任 Nasséré Kaba、多民族玻利维亚国水资源和灌溉部副部长 Braulio Huaylla、马拉维自然资源、能源和矿业部办公厅主任 Oliver Kumbambe、冰岛环境和自然资源部部长 Guðmundur Ingi Guðbrandsson、圭亚那驻印度高级专员 David Goldwin Pollard、厄瓜多尔驻印度大使 Héctor Cueva、尼日利亚联邦环境部常务秘书 Ibukun Odusote。

E. 高级别会议闭幕

69. 在 2019 年 9 月 10 日第 11 次会议上，会议主席主持了特别高级别会议的闭幕会。会议听取了议程项目 5(a)项下三次非公开部长级/高级别平行圆桌会议各自主席的报告。会上还介绍了议程项目 5(b)、(c)和(d)项下举行的三场互动对话的成果。

70. 主席关于三次平行部长级/高级别圆桌会议的摘要报告和主持人关于互动对话的摘要报告载于第 27/COP.14 号决定关于特别会议的附件二。《新德里宣言》载于同一决定的附件一。

71. 缔约方会议第十四届会议主席作了总结发言，并宣布高级别会议闭幕。

五. 缔约方会议通过的決定和決議

72. 在 2019 年 9 月 6 日、12 日和 13 日第 4、13 和 14 次会议上，会议通过了 34 项决定和一项决议。

A. 根据缔约方会议主席的建议作出的决定

73. 缔约方会议根据第十四届会议主席的建议通过了以下决定：

27/COP.14 特别会议

29/COP.14 参加缔约方会议第十四届会议的民间社会组织宣言

30/COP.14 可持续土地管理商务论坛宣言

31/COP.14 青年论坛宣言

32/COP.14 缔约方会议第十五届会议工作方案

33/COP.14 缔约方大会第十五届会议的日期和地点

B. 根据主席团的建议作出的决定

74. 缔约方会议根据第十四届会议主席团的建议通过了以下决定：

28/COP.14 代表团的全权证书

C. 根据全体委员会的建议作出的决定

75. 会议根据全体委员会的建议通过了以下决定：

- 1/COP.14 《公约》各机构多年期工作计划(2020-2023 年)
 - 3/COP.14 将可持续发展目标 15 和相关具体目标 15.3 纳入《联合国防治荒漠化和公约》和土地退化零增长的执行工作
 - 4/COP.14 《联合国防治荒漠化公约》宣传计划和联合国荒漠及防治荒漠化十年(2010-2020 年)的执行情况
 - 5/COP.14 民间社会组织参与和介入《联合国防治荒漠化公约》的会议和进程
 - 6/COP.14 私营部门参与和介入《联合国防治荒漠化公约》的会议和进程及企业参与战略
 - 7/COP.14 《荒漠化公约》2018-2030 年战略框架中期评价的模式、标准和职权范围
 - 8/COP.14 促进和加强与其他有关公约、国际组织和机构的关系
 - 10/COP.14 2020-2021 年两年期方案和预算
 - 22/COP.14 关于在《公约》下采取的措施在处理作为导致移民的驱动因素之一的荒漠化、土地退化和干旱问题过程中可发挥的积极作用的后续工作
 - 23/COP.14 干旱问题政策倡导
 - 24/COP.14 政策框架和各个专题的后续工作：性别问题
 - 25/COP.14 政策框架和各个专题的后续工作：沙尘暴
 - 26/COP.14 土地保有权
76. 可持续土地管理商业论坛的《〈荒漠化公约〉德里宣言》列于本报告附件二。

D. 根据《公约》执行情况审评委员会的建议作出的决定

77. 根据《公约》执行情况审评委员会的建议，会议通过了以下决定：

- 2/COP.14 推进、加强和促进能力建设以推进执行《联合国防治荒漠化公约》，支持《2030 年可持续发展议程》
- 9/COP.14 与全球环境基金的合作
- 11/COP.14 改进信息通报程序和提交缔约方会议的报告的质量和格式
- 12/COP.14 对照《〈防治荒漠化公约〉2018-2030 年战略框架》的战略目标评估《公约》的执行情况
- 13/COP.14 评估用于执行《公约》的资金流

- 14/COP.14 《公约》执行情况审评委员会第十九届会议工作方案
- 15/COP.14 《公约》执行情况审评委员会第十九届会议的日期和地点

E. 根据科学和技术委员会的建议作出的决定

78. 会议根据全体委员会的建议通过了以下决定：

- 16/COP.14 科学与政策联系平台 2018-2019 两年期工作方案后续活动：目标 1
- 17/COP.14 科学与政策联系平台 2018-2019 两年期工作方案后续活动：目标 2
- 18/COP.14 科学与政策联系平台 2020-2021 两年期工作方案
- 19/COP.14 科学和政策的联系以及分享知识
- 20/COP.14 与其他政府间科学小组和机构合作产生的政策性建议
- 21/COP.14 科学和技术委员会第十五届会议工作方案

F. 会议通过的决议

79. 在 2019 年 9 月 13 日第 14 次会议上，会议根据意大利的建议通过了以下决议：

- 1/COP.14 向印度共和国政府和人民表示感谢

六. 会议闭幕

A. 通过缔约方会议第十四届会议报告

(议程项目 8)

80. 在 2019 年 9 月 13 日第 14 次会议上，缔约方会议通过了第十四届会议报告草稿(ICCD/COP(14)/L.7)，并授权报告员在秘书处的协助下酌情完成报告。

B. 届会闭幕

81. 同样在第 14 次会议上，《防治荒漠化公约》执行秘书做了总结发言。

82. 巴勒斯坦国(代表 77 国集团和中国)、芬兰(代表欧洲联盟及其成员国)、摩洛哥(代表非洲集团)、不丹(代表亚洲—太平洋集团)、格林纳达(代表拉丁美洲和加勒比集团)、马耳他(代表地中海北部区域执行附件(附件四))、阿塞拜疆(代表中东欧区域执行附件(附件五))和埃及(代表阿拉伯集团)的代表也作了发言。

83. 一个非政府组织(BIOS, 摩尔多瓦共和国)的代表也发了言。

84. 印度共和国环境、森林和气候变化部长、缔约方会议第十四届会议主席拉卡什·贾瓦德卡尔先生阁下作了总结发言，并宣布《荒漠化公约》缔约方会议第十四届会议闭幕。

Annex I

Declaration of civil society organizations attending the fourteenth session of the Conference of the Parties

[English only]

1. Over the past two weeks, the representatives of the 1,000 registered civil society organizations (CSOs) have actively and passionately participated in all stages of the agenda of the fourteenth session of the Conference of the Parties (COP 14).
2. With the support of our elected panel of CSO representatives from among the 600 accredited CSOs, two open dialogue sessions allowed us to better share our concerns and contributions during the opening sessions, the Committee of the Whole, the Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention and the Committee on Science and Technology.
3. As well as the round tables and interactive dialogues held during the High-Level Segment, though we do regret the absence of debates generated by the richness of the contributions.
4. First of all, we would like to thank you for the work you have done together. You will also have seen the growing mobilization of CSOs following the review of document ICCD/COP14/20 in this session.
5. We believe that nothing important can be achieved without civil society. Regarding the panel in support of the CSO community, we ask for a decision from the COP to provide it with a deputy representative for each of the five regions represented. We also wish to provide interpretation facilities during the preparatory session on the eve of each COP.
6. We have shared our priorities on several occasions. In addition, allow us to reiterate our main concerns, which we, as CSOs, strongly recommend that the Parties here present adopt:
 - (a) Regarding funding: the most direct access possible to funds for communities, especially young people and women, to enable them to commit themselves even more strongly to combating desertification and countering the temptation of irregular migration.
 - (b) Regarding good practices: the combined use of suitable techniques from traditional knowledge and modern high technology.
 - (c) Regarding the focus on land management: based on the scientifically sound evidence produced by recent reports from the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and the High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition, it is now crucial to broaden our perceptions of what needs to be done, but also the need for alternative approaches to land management. It is also crucial to take into account intergenerational cooperation, which plays a fundamental role in the persistence of a way of life based on environmental and cultural conditions. The knowledge of adults and youth must be pooled in order to enable land restoration and combine traditional knowledge and innovation.
 - (d) Regarding youth and women: urgently ensure access to land for youth and women in order to recognize and encourage their contributions to land restoration as well as strengthening their unique role in society.
7. Science confirms that migration is closely linked to the degradation of natural resources, particularly through unsustainable use practices and low incomes in the agricultural sector. Yet there are many examples of successful practices implemented by CSOs for land restoration and green jobs in rural areas, which must be more seriously supported and replicated given their power to encourage people to stay on their territory and in their own countries.

8. Close and transparent cooperation between CSOs, business, governments and local stakeholders is not an option but imperative to collective effectiveness. This applies to everyone here. With regard to raising the level of awareness and preparing civil society for the COP, we affirm that the Désertifications Forum, the last of which took place in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso in June, is a great opportunity. In this regard, we ask that the declaration entitled, "we are the land that fights desertification", produced by 380 participants from 40 countries and 240 organizations represented, be annexed as a reference document for the mobilization of civil society around the decisions of this COP.

9. Many requests from CSOs have been submitted. In some cases, such as the complicated issue of land tenure, we are pleased to see that this has been integrated. However, we are aware that, particularly at the country level, many of our requests and recommendations have never been implemented. For example, CSOs have not generally been actively involved in processes concerning land degradation neutrality in countries. This is very unfortunate. We call for clearer guidelines on the participation of CSOs in all Convention processes and for these to be applied in countries.

10. The time has come for synergy and even integration between the Multilateral Environmental Agreements, in particular the Rio conventions, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, the Convention on Biological Diversity and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. We note, according to science, that they converge towards a single objective: to preserve our common home. None of these conventions can achieve this alone and we cannot afford the luxury of competition. We have the technology, the workforce, active participation and scientifically sound arguments. Considerable resources can be mobilized if we wish to do so.

11. It has been 25 years since the Convention was born and though our situation is worse today than when we started, the time for complaining is over. The future will judge us.

We call for concrete action now.

We want to say with one voice:

LET'S ACT TOGETHER NOW.

TOMORROW IT MAY BE TOO LATE.

Annex II

The UNCCD Delhi Declaration from Business

[English only]

Executive summary

Business recognizes that the world needs to build a future that avoids, minimizes and reverses desertification and land degradation and mitigates the effects of drought. This is essential for the resilience and success of our societies, and for the businesses that operate within them.

To do so, we require unprecedented collaboration between all stakeholders, including business, governments and society, in line with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

At the fourteenth session of the Conference of the Parties (COP 14) of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), businesses have come together with key stakeholders to emphasize their critical role, and to commit to action towards a land degradation neutral world, prioritizing:

- The widespread and rapid adoption of sustainable land management (SLM) solutions for agriculture, food, forestry, shelter and energy.
- Scaling solutions through value chain- and landscape-based approaches, including the conservation and restoration of ecosystem services such as soil, forests and water, and addressing deforestation-risk commodities.
- The increased resilience of communities through improved livelihood opportunities, addressing food loss and food security.
- The adoption of climate-smart approaches to agriculture to enable productivity, the mitigation of carbon emissions and measures to adapt to the impacts of climate change.
- Biodiversity, including crop and dietary diversity, and land restoration and conservation.
- Robust business decision-making and progress through science-based targets, risk management, reporting and environmental, social and governance processes.

To realize these priorities, business calls on governments to adopt a new deal for nature and people through a wide range of policy shifts:

- Harmonizing decisions coherently within the United Nations framework.
- Regulating in support of innovation for the purpose of SLM.
- Supporting incentive mechanisms that reward the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of nature.
- Enabling public and private sector dialogue, collaboration and knowledge exchange.
- Developing clear policies and targets, ensuring synergies across wider environment and society.
- Harnessing the role of market-based mechanisms, including carbon markets.
- Increasing the emphasis on public-private financing mechanisms.
- Supporting resilient rural livelihoods through entrepreneurship and climate adaptation measures.
- Strengthening local land tenure and rights with a recognition of women and youth.

To achieve change at scale, we call on all businesses and wider organizations to support these priorities, and on governments to act in order to create an enabling environment in which business contributes to the maximum of its potential.

1. The purpose of this declaration and background

Supported by the outcomes of the Business Day of the UNCCD, the Delhi Declaration from Business has the key purpose of emphasizing the importance, priorities, commitments and policy requests of the private sector regarding the UNCCD.

This statement is issued from a variety of key actors working towards meeting the United Nations SDGs, including businesses, business representative organizations and key stakeholders working with the private sector, with the purpose of galvanizing action and directing private sector action relating to the UNCCD.

Tackling the land degradation challenge requires unprecedented collaboration between all stakeholders – business, governments and society. This declaration builds upon the 2013 Windhoek Declaration, the 2015 Ankara Declaration and the 2017 Ordos Declaration from the respective Sustainable Land Management Business Forum of each COP. It presents the next step towards implementing land degradation neutrality (LDN) and must be supported by real action on the ground by all Parties.

In light of the points outlined in this document, we call on all companies to join us in our collaborative effort to implement SLM practices and land restoration. Our next steps will be critical in materializing the transition to a sustainable global economy in support of halting and reversing land degradation and restoring degraded ecosystems, while managing land resources sustainably to serve prospering communities.

2. Preamble and context

A. *About the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification*

i. The UNCCD aims to combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought through national action programs that incorporate long-term strategies supported by international cooperation and partnership arrangements.

ii. LDN is a critical objective in order to restore the productivity of the vast expanses of degraded land, reflected in SDG 15.3: “By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world”.

iii. The livelihoods of more than 1.3 billion vulnerable people are at risk due to the impacts of drought.

iv. We must build a future that avoids, minimizes, and reverses desertification and land degradation, and mitigates the effects of drought in the affected areas at all levels to achieve a land degradation-neutral world.

B. *The role of business in supporting the strategic objectives of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification*

i. Land degradation threatens the important goods and services that healthy ecosystems provide to society. As a result, livelihoods, food security and economic development are increasingly compromised. Climate change can exacerbate stress on degraded ecosystems, further reducing land productivity for crops and livestock, increasing water shortages and releasing more greenhouse gases into the atmosphere.

ii. Business has a critical role to play in SLM and drought resilience, collaborating with multiple stakeholders and actively engaging across global, regional and national processes for positive social and environmental outcomes.

iii. In collaborating with stakeholders and engaging in multi-level processes, business seeks to identify market-driven solutions that enable business continuity and compliance with legislation, and embrace ethical, social and environmental values and responsibilities.

iv. As a major user and manager of land and natural resources, business has a stewardship role which can be enhanced through the deployment of innovative technologies, the establishment of private-private and public-private partnerships and engagement with civil society.

C. *Mobilising business in support of land degradation neutrality and nature*

i. As the dynamics of land, climate and biodiversity are intimately connected, business solutions related to SLM and drought resilience should also seek to be aligned with and meet the objectives set out by the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

ii. With the critical CBD and UNFCCC COP scheduled for 2020, the Business for Nature community calls on governments to embrace the opportunity to adopt a new deal for nature and people that would provide the needed policy signal to the business community.

iii. At the UNCCD COP 14, hosted by the Indian Government from 2 to 13 September 2019, business leaders came together to demonstrate their support and commitment to the scaling and delivery of solutions addressing these priorities, as highlighted on the UNCCD Business Day on 7 September 2019.

3. Within this context we, the participants of the 2019 UNCCD Business Day, recognize the following priorities:

- A. The widespread and rapid adoption of SLM approaches that contribute to LDN.
- B. Supporting the improvement of living conditions of affected populations through food security and improved livelihoods.
- C. Also supporting the mitigation of and adaptation to the effects of drought in order to enhance the resilience of vulnerable populations and ecosystems.

4. In recognizing these priorities, we, the participants of the 2019 UNCCD Business Day, commit to:

A. *Sustainable land management through value chain engagement*

- i. Adopting improved soil health practices for all scales and types of farming.
- ii. Addressing deforestation risk commodities and supply chains.
- iii. Taking landscape-based approaches to managing, conserving and restoring natural resources, including forests and watersheds, including rural and urban linkages and needs.

B. *Improved livelihoods and food security and healthy communities*

- i. Ensuring prosperity through livelihood opportunities, including farmers, in rural and urban communities, and the linkages between them.
- ii. Addressing the importance of healthy communities with access to safe, sustainable, nutritious food and healthy diets.
- iii. Reducing food and agricultural commodity losses and waste along the supply chain.

C. *Climate change mitigation and adaptation*

i. Adopting climate-smart forms of agriculture that increase agricultural productivity and build resilience to the adverse effects of climate change and extreme weather, while mitigating agricultural greenhouse gas emissions, as well as water efficiency solutions for agriculture, industry and urban development.

D. Biodiversity and ecosystem conservation and restoration

- i. Adopting forms of agriculture that restore and conserve global biodiversity and ecosystems through nature-based solutions.
- ii. Conserving landscape connectivity to help rehabilitate degraded land and nurture the biological flows and structures needed to increase our resilience in the face of drought and other climate impacts.
- iii. Mainstreaming agrobiodiversity in the food system.
- iv. Diversifying food to enable variety in the crops we produce and consume for healthy and sustainable diets.
- v. Restoring degraded and abandoned production lands and degraded natural and semi-natural ecosystems that provide vital, albeit indirect, benefits to business, people and working landscapes.

5. In undertaking these commitments, our approach will include:

- A. Adopting the agreed ambitious science-based targets for key “planetary boundaries”, including climate, land, water and biodiversity.
- B. Monitoring and managing risks in the business, including the consideration of externalities through true value accounting of food production and consumption.
- C. Communicating relevant progress transparently through corporate reporting and disclosure.
- D. Engaging fully in global and regional climate and biodiversity processes, specifically the 2019 UNFCCC COP 25 and the 2020 COP 26 as well as the 2020 COP 15 of the CBD.

6. To enable business action, we call on governments to:

- A. Integrate and harmonize decisions coherently under key United Nations conventions (CBD, UNCCD and UNFCCC) and the SDGs by recognizing the interrelations and dependencies of the development, climate and nature agendas.
- B. Drive action for LDN by regulating in favour of innovation with a purpose to usher in inclusive and sustainable soil management and use.
- C. Adopt coherent incentive mechanisms and regulations in order to promote decisions that reward the development of projects for the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of nature, including the establishment of public-private partnerships and blended financing solutions.
- D. Enable effective, early public and private sector dialogue and collaboration in the development and delivery of SLM policies and priorities at landscape, regional and global levels.
- E. Develop clear and predictable policies and legal requirements ensuring synergies across wider environmental and social priorities to allow businesses to operate on a level playing field when implementing solutions with the support of robust regulatory monitoring and evaluation frameworks.
- F. Harness the role of market-based sustainability solutions, including new innovations and technologies, in order to accelerate progress with clear commercial benefits to increase business participation and uptake.
- G. Increase the emphasis on value-chain and market-orientated global financing mechanisms, such as green commodity-, landscape- and food systems-based funds, to support the piloting and scaling of solutions, alongside carbon financing and payments for ecosystem services.
- H. Support crop insurance programmes that encourage investment in sustainable soil management and use technologies that improve yields and resiliency, reduce post-harvest losses and/or reduce net greenhouse gas emissions.

I. Provide better legal recognition and protection of local and customary land rights to enable them to be recognized and accounted for by financial institutions in their lending policies. Work to amend land tenure laws to include explicit guarantees for women to own land in their own right.

Annex III

Declaration of the Youth Forum

[English only]

I. Establishment of Global Youth Caucus on Desertification and Land

1. Meaningful youth engagement, universal access to decision-making spaces, and equitable participation of children and youth are key elements toward the achievement of Agenda 2030, objectives of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), the Paris Agreement and related mechanisms. Several young people from different youth organizations participated at the fourteenth session of the Conference of the Parties (COP 14) of the UNCCD as a part of efforts to make youth engagement more structured and institutional; thereby establishing formal children and youth engagement mechanism (constituency) to the UNCCD - the Global Youth Caucus on Desertification and Land.¹ The Caucus serves as the formal voice of youth and youth organizations to the processes of the Convention, including in implementation efforts by Parties and non-Party stakeholders on national, regional, and global level. Desertification Youth Forum from 6–7 September 2019 during COP 14 was an initiative of the United Nations Major Group for Children and Youth (UNMGCY),² United Nations Environment Programme Major Group for Children and Youth (UNEP MGCY),³ Plant-for-the-Planet,⁴ Science Policy Circle,⁵ Global Indigenous Youth Caucus (GIYC),⁶ and others through as a part of formalizing the Caucus. The Forum brought together more than 100 young people from different parts of the world, with funding support for some international participants provided by the UNCCD secretariat.

II. Preamble

2. UNCCD COP 14 is a historic moment because, for the first time, the *Global Youth Caucus on Desertification and Land* has been established into a permanent mechanism to help engage youth more meaningfully on issues of desertification, land degradation and drought. The Global Land Outlook report has already identified desertification and land-related issues as a critical threat to human security in various dimensions.

3. With 42 per cent of the world's population being young people, this calls us to act, and be more concerned about environmental issues which revolve around desertification, land degradation and climate crisis, as well as their implications on further exacerbating social inequalities. A sense of urgency on these environmental issues has been raised by major global reports such as the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) fundings, and if we act collectively against these challenges, we can avoid loss of biodiversity, ecosystem and protect the fate of the 8.7 million species on the planet.

¹ <www.desertification-youth-caucus.org>.

² <www.unmgcy.org>.

³ <www.unep-mgcy.org>.

⁴ <www.plant-for-the-planet.org>

⁵ <www.sciencepolicycircle.org>.

⁶ <www.globalindigenousyouthcaucus.org>.

4. Young people are concerned about the dearth of political will and slow progress to overcome the environmental issues for the betterment of our future. The steady increase in environmental degradation, desertification and climate change will decrease the productivity of our soil, put food security at risk, increase poverty, affect employment sources, produce forced migration, affect mental and physical capacity and reduce resilience of communities, in particular vulnerable groups such as young people; and also force indigenous young populations to leave their communities, risking the loss of traditional knowledge and languages that contain a source of acquaintance to solve the problem.

5. 2019 can be considered as a year which will decide the fate of our future considering the recent IPCC findings which predict that we have around 12 years exist to limit climate change catastrophe. To overcome issues such as carbon emissions, ecosystem breakdowns - 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (including the Sustainable Development Goals), Aichi Biodiversity Targets, Paris Agreement have been adopted: however, implementing these at national/subnational scales still requires a translation of global ambition into local action and broad participation of youth; without the involvement of everyone - we risk a huge gap in the processes of protecting the environment and achieving sustainable and resilient development. The Forest Landscape Restoration, if conceived in a right sense, will serve as an opportunity for youth and redefine our relationship with nature. This will create excellent green employment opportunities for youth.

6. As important stakeholders in fighting climate change and desertification, young people seek to meaningfully engage with the UNCCD COP negotiation processes with their voices being listened to. Parties and the United Nations system should ensure that young people are part of the global, national and local initiatives for combating environmental issues. The current issues can be tackled well, to make a better world with the involvement of the youth and support from our elder generations.

7. Hear us, we are hearing you; we are open-minded; we are adaptive; we are not divided; we are the children of Mother Earth. Stop being passive, start engaging in solution, not wait for change, shape the change. Conserve land for protecting livelihoods and biodiversity, for a better today and a brighter tomorrow.

III. Thematic Focus – problems and how to overcome

8. The Global Youth Caucus on Desertification and Land further presents its stance on the thematic focus – land degradation, desertification, land tenure and rights – thereby providing recommendations to the Parties. Overall, the Caucus emphasizes the role of land tenure security and property rights as an incentive for Parties to enhance the environment and promote land degradation neutrality (LDN).

9. Nearly all social struggles in antiquity were mostly for the ownership and use of land. Land tenure is a complex social institution which governs the relationship among people with regard to assets such as land, water bodies and forests. It can have a legal or customary basis or both. Even though land constitutes the main asset from which the rural poor can derive a livelihood, millions of such farming families do not enjoy ownership rights over it and are considered landless. Up to a quarter of the world's population is estimated to be landless, including owing to legal issues regarding gender rights as well as ownership of land.

10. Meanwhile, there is a correlation between land tenure and environmental conditions. Land tenure can either enhance the environment or promote practices that harm the environment. Lack of tenure security is a significant disincentive for tenant farmers to invest in the land they farm because as they do not hold land rights, they are unlikely to adopt measures to improve, control, and reserve future land degradation as benefits of their investments cannot be assured. Access and tenure security to land is therefore crucial and must be recognized as a vehicle for sustainable land management (SLM) since insecure land and tree rights discourage medium- and long-term investments.

11. It is globally recognized that agriculture accounts for 80 per cent of land degradation. The nexus is that women who form the largest group of people employed in the agriculture sector, lack tenure security and land rights and so, reduce the incentive to implement long-term resource measures.

12. Lack of tenure security and simultaneously, the challenges related to land degradation both represent a vicious circle. Lack of tenure security causes migration, this threatens security, leads to loss of identity and further causes hindrance in the propagation of traditional knowledge due to the gap in the intergenerational transmission of knowledge from elders to youth. This lack of awareness about conventional practices can be disadvantageous to the youth who are working towards preventing land degradation. Thus, this calls for a holistic approach to combat desertification/land degradation and drought.

13. To combat desertification, a strong tenure system must be ensured. There is a need to create robust tenure security mechanism for the countries where there are no existing policies or laws in these regards. In the countries where there are current mechanism and regulations, it needs to be implemented and monitored regularly. Along with secure tenure system, there is also a need to focus on community-based management of natural resources (land, water and forest) with the indigenous people. The contribution of the indigenous people in restoring the natural resources have proved to be helpful, hence should be acknowledged and encouraged. Creating localized job opportunities for indigenous youth with traditional knowledge can be useful to formalize traditional practices and instrumentally contribute to restoring land degradation and preventing desertification.⁷

14. Moreover, tenure security is the core of the access to food and food security. It ensures a long-term, sustainable security of food. Ensured rights will give ownership to the people over their natural resources (land, water and forest), incentivising them to rejuvenate the natural resources which will enable individuals (both in the rural and urban areas) to have access to food and water as the urban communities are dependent on the rural population for food security.

15. Lack of tenure security brings the people under the radar of land grabbing and displacement because of development projects, which further leads to land degradation and drought. If people have tenure security, it would be difficult for the other parties to snatch the land from the people, preventing it from being degraded.

IV. Land rights

16. The Caucus calls for the following to be respected:

(a) Right to not be forced to migrate over climatic reasons (instead of adaptation and mitigation).

(b) Right to cultivate your own seeds without restrictions.

(c) Right to own land and harvest cultivations and right to sell the cultivated products as well.

(d) Right to cultivate on an organic ways without restrictions.

(e) Right to store, share and conserve natural and ancient seeds.

(f) Right to adapt your land to resist desertification and climate change and lack of diversity issues. In terms of finding alternative water sources, recycling water, bringing biodiversity back in a safe way, etc.

(g) Right to reforest the land with endemic species, in terms of adaptation and mitigation, to capture CO₂, to prevent erosion, to prevent and combat degradation of the land,

⁷ Weber, M. 1988. *The Agrarian Sociology of Ancient Civilizations*, trans. Frank R I. Verso, London; Ashley, J.M. 2016. *Cross-Cutting Issues*. <<https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-12-801594-0.00006-3>>; UN-Habitat, 2008. *Secure Land Rights for All*. Global Land Tool Network, Nairobi, Kenya, 47 pp.

to prevent earth slides, to prevent crops loss from wind effects using trees for this, to prevent and combat desertification, to restore the soil, and to bring back flora and fauna biodiversity.

(h) Right to be a key decision-maker on public policy regarding changes on your land and their surrounding area, in terms of immobiliary projects, agriculture projects, industrial projects, and on adaptation and mitigation projects. Desertification, land degradation and action from Parties.

(i) Rights for indigenous peoples to protect their native places, noting the traditional knowledge, faith-based components, and resilience for nature and biodiversity they have historically demonstrated.

(j) Rights for women to be equal partners in efforts, and implementation of solutions at all levels. Land rights are incomplete without rights of women

V. Food security

17. Ensuring food security depends on a sustainable level of food production, which means that there should be the availability of not only human capital to increase production, but also land and water resources. Therefore, in order to ensure secure access to food and water to every human being, an ambitious and cross-cutting plan which tackles effectively and efficiently all the issues related to this focal problem is required. Desertification is mainly caused by overexploitation of natural resources, and, thus, the pollution of the developed countries while those parts of the world which are already extremely vulnerable have to shoulder its drastic effects.

18. Therefore, the fight against hunger and thirst must start from the reduction of global inequalities in wealth, standard of living, socioeconomic opportunities prompting developed countries to compensate others for the harm they caused and empowering vulnerable persons to be able to claim for reparation. To pursue this aim, global, international and national policies to implement intergenerational equity and sustainable developments are necessary. These policies must aim at raising awareness on the global burden of hunger and thirst and the urgency to improve standards of living, investing in education and spreading new technology and sensitizing developed and rich countries to fight for a more equal distribution of resources. From the organizational point of view, synergy and collaboration among global, supranational, international, national, local agents both institutional and private ones are essential.

VI. Livelihood security and sustainable consumption and production

19. UNCCD and the United Nations Refugee Agency along with other agents must come together: their work is essential to predict which regions might be prone to produce land desertification refugees - and concur a plan, drafting the specific steps, that can address the issue in order to ensure access to food and water to every human being. Another fundamental action which must be transversely undertaken is a serious shift in the economic system with the adoption of a circular economy in order to ensure nil wastage of our resources. The flow of the circular economy employs the use of a well working cycle of recycling, reuse manufacturing and refurbishing of what exists versus the linear economy the world functions as right now. This circular economy would by no means cause a drop in the quality of life, and could be achieved without loss of revenue. In order to pursue this aim, developed countries must change their patterns of development and consumption while peoples and persons affected by desertification ought to claim for compensation to foster sustainable development and to build a circular economy.

20. To this regard, agricultural practices of those parts which suffer more from desertification must be improved in order to mitigate the effects of desertification. Since water and land are the most important goods for the integrity of the body, countries ought to ensure the secure accessibility to these goods protecting property rights of the locals.

This is because in many countries, law privatizes groundwater while water should be made a public trust. The tenurial security is another fundamental element to fight against hunger and thirst. Only when indigenous people have tenurial security they can grow crops and have their livelihood. The last point needed to be stressed is the relation between land, job and education in order to make everyone able to get means of subsistence. To access food and water, land tenure system must be taken care of. Incentive regarding land opportunities comes as a localized job for the people – all people. Usually these jobs come with set credentials; that only helps the educated get jobs, the uneducated don't get opportunities - therefore, we should ensure that as long as the skill exists, the job can be given. While there are many good examples of training and skilling centres being set up in developing nations, people and especially youth have to be given a choice to be trained in jobs of their choice.

VII. Adaptation measures for land degradation neutrality

21. Among the plans and policies to fight against thirst and hunger, funded and targeted measures to reduce desertification play a key role. Within desertification it is possible to distinguish funded adaptation measures, which aims at reducing vulnerability of peoples and persons harmed by desertification helping them to adapt to the new environment, and funded mitigation measures, which aims at reducing desertification endorsing all the actions required to achieve this purpose, such as reforestation, recycling, plastic-free, etc. The two measures should be conceived as two sides of the same coin. Indeed, while the first measures ought to be directed to support the places suffering more from desertification working on the effects of it, the second measures ought to be adopted by all countries working on the causes of desertification. Funded adaptation and mitigation measures must first and foremost aim at raising awareness on the causes and effects of desertification among all peoples and persons. Funded adaptation and mitigation measures must include a clear procedure of accountability for their utilization. Thus, efficiency and effectiveness must be two core criteria to the assessment of their realization.

22. The Caucus urges Parties and non-Party stakeholders to implement the following actions to help ensure SLM and LDN, as well as enhance food and water security:

(a) Financing for SLM is on the low side as compared to climate change and biodiversity activities. The Global Environment Facility, as the financial mechanism of the Rio conventions including UNCCD must increase the portfolio for SLM in countries' allocations. Also, it will be vital to have the Global Environment Facility invest more in the SLM in its impact project.

(b) To restore degraded land/forests and prevent further deforestation, policy incentives should be put in place to ensure that the drivers of deforestation are addressed, while respecting traditional and indigenous agricultural livelihoods.

(c) To avoid clearing of lands for agricultural purposes by those women and youth in the quest to lay claims on the land, Parties should demarcate areas in their respective countries as land banks for agricultural purposes to guarantee land tenure and land rights for long-term farming activities of women and youth.

(d) Unsuitable laws and rules regarding access to land must be redefined to ensure long-term land rights and tenure security.

(e) Moreover, the rights of forest-dependent populations, and particularly indigenous peoples and local communities should be protected, strengthened, and empowered. They must be assured of the right to the benefits associated with forest preservation and SLM. This will incentivize them to control, reverse, and avoid land degradation.

(f) To ensure the Convention is implemented by countries to the best of their abilities, Caucus calls upon the secretariat and partner agencies, as a matter of urgency, to facilitate the preparation of a legally binding instrument on drought, sand and dust for adoption.

(g) Educational programmes at school and university level must be initiated and promoted to ensure that the youth have access to information and knowledge base required for understanding sustainable agriculture and aligned fields, also overlapping with the Article 12 of Paris Agreement.

(h) Parties must encourage entrepreneurship in climate change with particular focus on agriculture, technological innovation, sustainable living and support youth engagement through formalized policy and schemes at national level. The United Nations should also support youth engagement in agriculture, ecology and environment.

(i) Given that uncontrolled use of chemicals in agriculture over the past so many decades across the globe had resulted in land degradation, the transition to chemical-free organic agriculture is a necessity.

(j) Food is the single-most essential element of our daily lives, critical to survival. Parties must initiate a gradual ban on the use of harmful chemicals in agriculture to ensure the people's health and well-being. To ensure that the growing need for food is met, supplementary programmes such as the following must be promoted:

- (i) Community Farming;
- (ii) Community kitchens;
- (iii) Food collection centres for leftover food that is safe and fit for consumption;
- (iv) Regulating the industry on food waste.

(k) Thus, by ensuring that food wastage is controlled and reduced with effective implementation of these programmes, the ban on the use of chemicals in agriculture could be implemented and the transition towards organic agriculture could be successful. The Caucus calls upon Parties to use the armed forces and other public workers to help with mitigation and adaptation works as some Parties are already doing in an effective and successful way.

(l) Enhance people's involvement in decision-making process on mitigation and adaptation measures; and on decision-making process on changes of the use of their lands and surroundings, in terms of agriculture, immobiliary development, and industrial development.

(m) Caucus calls upon United Nations agencies, international organizations, and nations to implement policies for the reforestation of the planet, recycling of water, and rehabilitation of the lands.

VIII. Meaningful youth engagement

23. The Caucus acknowledges that meaningful youth engagement is central to attaining the goals of the UNCCD, while highlighting the principles and barriers for meaningful youth engagement. Young people are already, and will continue to deal with the consequences that past generations have created, thus, inputs of young people must be valued. Young people must be directly consulted in the development, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of all efforts made to combat land degradation and desertification. This declaration also reaffirms commitment of youth and youth organizations to protect and promote the rights of the global youth:

(a) Regulatory norms and forums should be built to see if the youth voices made are on record and are being used in real decision-making by policymakers.

(b) There should be more frequent and permanent engagements of youth bodies, beyond intergovernmental proceedings.

(c) Local authorities should be engaged to understand the cause of LDN that can help the youth to mobilize their resources for young leaders in their actions pertaining to LDN specifics.

(d) There is a need for more education and awareness programmes regarding the United Nations mandates offered to all youth bodies and universities to ensure representation from all levels.

(e) Youth must be involved in decision-making at the local, state, regional and international levels.

(f) Special attention must be given to engage indigenous youth as they are equipped with the traditional ecological knowledge of their people.

(g) Efforts should be made to reach a mandatory 30 per cent of youth representation as part of country delegations for the effective representation of youth issues in all UNCCD decision-making processes.

(h) Educational institutions at all levels must incentivize the students engaged in combating desertification/land degradation and drought by rewarding credits or certifications.

(i) Public and private sector must incentivize the employees engaged in contributing to the LDN.

(j) Green jobs must be created at the grass-roots level for the rural youth.

(k) Youth from various faith-based organizations should be further involved in achieving LDN targets. Interfaith initiatives for LDN should be given more cooperation in terms of acceptance, resources and policymaking.

Annex IV**Documents before the Conference of the Parties at its
fourteenth session**

[English only]

<i>Document symbol</i>	<i>Title</i>
ICCD/COP(14)/1	Provisional agenda and annotations. Note by the secretariat
ICCD/COP(14)/2	Integration of Sustainable Development Goal 15 and related target 15.3 into the implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification and land degradation neutrality. Report by the Executive Secretary
ICCD/COP(14)/3	Modalities, criteria and terms of reference for a midterm evaluation of the UNCCD 2018–2030 Strategic Framework. Note by the secretariat
ICCD/COP(14)/4	Report on progress made in the implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification communication plan and the United Nations Decade for Deserts and the Fight against Desertification (2010–2020). Note by the secretariat
ICCD/COP(14)/5	Promotion and strengthening of relationships with other relevant conventions and international organizations, institutions and agencies. Note by the secretariat
ICCD/COP(14)/6	Programme and budget for the biennium 2020–2021. Note by the secretariat
ICCD/COP(14)/7- ICCD/CRIC(18)/2	Comprehensive multi-year workplan for the Convention (2020–2023) and two-year costed work programme for the Convention (2020–2021). Note by the secretariat
ICCD/COP(14)/8	Financial performance for the Convention trust funds. Note by the secretariat
ICCD/COP(14)/9	Audited financial statements for the Convention trust funds for the biennium 2018–2019 as at 31 December 2018. Note by the secretariat
ICCD/COP(14)/10	Audited financial statements for the Convention trust funds for the biennium ended 31 December 2017, including the report of the United Nations Board of Auditors. Note by the secretariat
ICCD/COP(14)/11	Report on the status of contributions to the Convention trust funds for the biennium 2018–2019. Note by the secretariat
ICCD/COP(14)/12	Report of the Evaluation Office. Note by the secretariat
ICCD/COP(14)/13	Participation and involvement of civil society organizations in meetings and processes of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification. Note by the secretariat
ICCD/COP(14)/14	Participation and involvement of the private sector in meetings and processes of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification and the business engagement strategy. Note by the secretariat
ICCD/COP(14)/15	Accreditation of intergovernmental organizations, civil society organizations and representatives from the private sector, and admission of observers. Note by the secretariat
ICCD/COP(14)/15/Add.1	Accreditation of intergovernmental organizations, civil society organizations and representatives from the private sector, and admission of observers. Note by the secretariat. Addendum
ICCD/COP(14)/16	Follow-up on policy frameworks and thematic issues: Drought. Note by the secretariat

<i>Document symbol</i>	<i>Title</i>
ICCD/COP(14)/17	Follow-up on policy frameworks and thematic issues: Sand and dust storms. Note by the secretariat
ICCD/COP(14)/18	Follow-up on policy frameworks and thematic issues: Gender. Note by the secretariat
ICCD/COP(14)/19	The positive role that measures taken under the Convention can play to address desertification/land degradation and drought as one of the drivers that causes migration. Note by the secretariat
ICCD/COP(14)/20	New and emerging issues: land tenure. Note by the secretariat
ICCD/COP(14)/21 ⁸	Credentials of delegations. Report of the Bureau to the Conference of the Parties
ICCD/COP(14)/22 ⁹	Credentials of delegations. Final report of the Bureau to the Conference of the Parties
ICCD/COP(14)/INF.1	Information for participants. Note by the secretariat
ICCD/COP(14)/INF.2	Note on the special segment of the Conference of the Parties at its fourteenth session. Note by the secretariat
ICCD/COP(14)/INF.3	Options for additional arrangements for drought under the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification. Note by the secretariat
ICCD/COP(14)/INF.4	Status of ratification of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification. Note by the secretariat
ICCD/COP(14)/INF.5	List of participants
ICCD/COP(14)/MISC.1	The Peace Forest Initiative

Documents before the Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention at its eighteenth session

<i>Document symbol</i>	<i>Title</i>
ICCD/CRIC(18)/1	Provisional agenda and annotations. Note by the secretariat
ICCD/COP(14)/7- ICCD/CRIC(18)/2	Comprehensive multi-year workplan for the Convention (2020–2023) and two-year costed work programme for the Convention (2020–2021). Note by the secretariat
ICCD/CRIC(18)/3	Report on the performance of Convention institutions and subsidiary bodies (2018–2019). Note by the secretariat
ICCD/COP(14)/CST/7- ICCD/CRIC(18)/4	Outcomes of the work of the Committee on Science and Technology on a monitoring framework for the strategic objective on drought. Note by the secretariat
ICCD/CRIC(18)/5	Report by the Global Environment Facility on the financing of programmes and projects concerning desertification/land degradation and drought
ICCD/CRIC(18)/6	Report by the Global Mechanism on update on the Global Support Programme in support of UNCCD reporting

⁸ This document has been discontinued.

⁹ This document replaces a previous version, ICCD/COP(14)/21, which was issued in English only.

Documents before the Committee on Science and Technology at its fourteenth session

<i>Document symbol</i>	<i>Title</i>
ICCD/COP(14)/CST/1	Provisional agenda and annotations. Note by the secretariat
ICCD/COP(14)/CST/2	Policy-oriented recommendations resulting from guidance for the implementation of land degradation neutrality, under sub-objectives 1.1 and 1.2 of the Science-Policy Interface work programme for the biennium 2018–2019. Synthesis report by the Executive Secretary
ICCD/COP(14)/CST/3	Policy-oriented recommendations resulting from guidance for the adoption and implementation of land-based interventions for drought management and mitigation, under objective 2 of the Science-Policy Interface work programme for the biennium 2018–2019. Synthesis report by the Executive Secretary
ICCD/COP(14)/CST/4	Policy-oriented recommendations resulting from the cooperation with other intergovernmental scientific panels and bodies. Report by the Executive Secretary
ICCD/COP(14)/CST/5	The Science-Policy Interface, the UNCCD Knowledge Hub, and the analysis, dissemination and accessibility of best practices. Note by the secretariat
ICCD/COP(14)/CST/6	Work programme of the Science-Policy Interface (2020–2021). Note by the secretariat
ICCD/COP(14)/CST/7- ICCD/CRIC(18)/4	Outcomes of the work of the Committee on Science and Technology on a monitoring framework for the strategic objective on drought. Note by the secretariat
