



Convention to Combat Desertification

Distr.: General
22 December 2011

Original: English



Conference of the Parties

Report of the Conference of the Parties on its tenth session, held in Changwon from 10 to 21 October 2011

Part one: proceedings

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I. Opening of the session

A. Welcoming ceremony

1. On 10 October 2011, the tenth session of the Conference of the Parties (COP) was opened by the President of its ninth session, H.E. Mr. Jose Ramon Cueva (Argentina).

B. Opening of the tenth session of the Conference of the Parties

2. Also on 10 October 2011, pursuant to article 22 of the rules of procedure of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), the President of the ninth session of the COP made a statement.

C. Election of the President

(Agenda item 1)

3. At its first meeting, on 10 October 2011, the COP elected, by acclamation, H.E. Don Koo Lee, Minister of the Korea Forest Service of the Republic of Korea, as President of its tenth session.

4. The incoming President made a statement.

D. General statements

5. Also at the first meeting, on 10 October 2011, the Executive Secretary of the UNCCD secretariat made a statement.

6. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of Argentina (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China), Poland (on behalf of the European Union and its Member States), Algeria (on behalf of the African States), the Islamic Republic of Iran (on behalf of the Asia and Pacific States), Costa Rica (on behalf of the Latin America and the Caribbean States) and Ukraine (on behalf of the Central and Eastern European States).

7. A statement was made by the representative of the International Fund for Agricultural Development.

8. A statement was also made by the representative of non-governmental organizations.

II. Organizational matters

A. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work

(Agenda item 2)

9. The Conference considered this agenda item at its first meeting, on 10 October 2011.

10. Statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, Jamaica and Algeria (on behalf of the African States).

11. At the same meeting, following the clarification provided by the Executive Secretary of the UNCCD secretariat, the Conference adopted its agenda as contained in document ICCD/COP(10)/1 and orally revised, as follows:

1. Election of the President.
2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work.
3. Election of officers other than the President:
 - (a) Election of officers of the Committee on Science and Technology: amendment of the rules of procedure (including rule 22);
 - (b) Election of Vice-Presidents;
 - (c) Election of the Chairperson of the Committee on Science and Technology;
 - (d) Election of the Chairperson of the Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention.
4. Credentials of delegations.
5. Accreditation of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, admission of observers.
6. The 10-year strategic plan and framework to enhance the implementation of the Convention (2008–2018):
 - (a) Review of the report of the Committee on Science and Technology, including its recommendations to the COP;
 - (b) Review of the report of the Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention, including its recommendations to the COP;
 - (c) Mechanisms to facilitate regional coordination of the implementation of the Convention;
 - (d) Review of progress made in the implementation of the comprehensive communication strategy;
 - (e) Revised procedures for the participation of civil society organizations in meetings and processes of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification;
 - (f) Follow-up on outstanding Joint Inspection Unit recommendations.
 - (g) Maintenance of the roster of experts and creation, as necessary, of ad hoc panels of experts.
7. Programme and budget:
 - (a) Programme and budget for the biennium 2012–2013;
 - (b) Financial performance for the Convention trust funds.
8. Follow-up to the assessment of the Global Mechanism by the Joint Inspection Unit:
 - (a) Implementation of paragraphs 1 to 3 and 5 to 8 of decision 6/COP.9.
 - (b) Evaluation of existing and potential reporting, accountability and institutional arrangements for the Global Mechanism;

9. Consideration of the follow-up to the outcome of the World Summit on Sustainable Development relevant to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification and the outcome of the eighteenth and nineteenth sessions of the Commission on Sustainable Development.
10. Outstanding items:
 - (a) Rule 47 of the rules of procedure;
 - (b) Procedures and institutional mechanisms for the resolution of questions on implementation;
 - (c) Annexes containing arbitration and conciliation procedures.
11. The United Nations Decade for Deserts and the Fight against Desertification (2010–2020).
12. Inclusion of activities of non-governmental organizations within the official programme of work of the COP: open dialogue sessions.
13. Special segment: interactive dialogue sessions.
14. Programme of work for the eleventh session of the COP.
15. Report on the session.

12. At the same meeting, following a statement by the representative of Algeria (on behalf of the African States), the COP adopted its organization of work for its tenth session.

B. Election of officers other than the President

(Agenda item 3)

13. The Conference considered this agenda item at its first, second and ninth meetings, on 10 October, 14 October and 21 October 2011.

14. At its first and second meetings, on 10 and 14 October 2011, the Conference elected the following officers for its tenth session:

Vice-Presidents:

- Mr. Khalifa Abdel Kader (Algeria)
- Mr. Bongani Masuku (Swaziland)
- Mr. Brij Mohan Singh Rathore (India)
- Mr. Ogtay Jafarov (Azerbaijan)
- Mr. Peter Molnar (Hungary)
- Mr. Pedro Garcia Brito (Dominican Republic)
- Ms. Sonia Gonzales Molina (Peru)
- Mr. Franz Breitwieser (Austria)
- Mr. Yves Guinand (Switzerland)

Vice-President-cum-Rapporteur:

Mr. Peter Molnar (Hungary)

Chairperson of the Committee on Science and Technology

15. At the first meeting, on 10 October, the Conference elected Mr. Antonio Rocha Magalhães (Brazil) as Chairperson of the Committee on Science and Technology.

Chairperson of the Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention

16. Also, at the same meeting, the Conference was reminded that Mr. Chencho Norbu (Bhutan) was elected as Chairperson of the ninth and tenth sessions of the Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention.

17. At the ninth meeting, on 21 October 2011, the Conference elected Ms. Mary Rowen (United States of America) as Chairperson of the forthcoming eleventh and twelfth sessions of the Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention.

C. Credentials of delegations

(Agenda item 4)

18. At the ninth meeting, on 21 October, the Conference considered the report on credentials, as contained in document ICCD/COP(10)/30, and the recommendation contained therein.

19. At the same meeting, the Conference adopted the report.

D. Accreditation of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, admission of observers

(Agenda item 5)

20. At the first meeting, on 10 October 2011, the Conference decided to accredit as observers, the organizations listed in annex I of document ICCD/COP(10)/28 and annexes I and II of its addendum.

E. Committee on Science and Technology

21. The tenth session of the Committee on Science and Technology was convened under the chairmanship of Mr. Antonio Rocha Magalhães (Brazil). The Committee held six meetings, from 11 to 13 October 2011.

22. At the first meeting, on 11 October 2011, the Committee elected by acclamation, the following as Vice-Chairpersons of its tenth session: Mr. Jean Ndembo Longo (Democratic Republic of the Congo), Mr. Nicholas Hanley (European Union), Mr. Amjad Virk (Pakistan) and Mr. Yury Kolmaz (Ukraine).

23. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted its provisional agenda as contained in document ICCD/COP(10)/CST/1, and approved the organization of work for the session as contained in annex II of the document.

24. Also, at the same meeting, the Committee agreed to establish a contact group.

25. At the third meeting, on 12 October 2011, the Committee appointed the Vice-Chairperson, Mr. Nicholas Hanley (European Union), as Rapporteur of the tenth session.

26. The Committee submitted nine recommendations to the COP. The Conference took action on these recommendations at its third meeting, on 14 October 2011.

27. At the third meeting of the COP, on 14 October, a statement was made by one Party requesting that for adoption of CST recommendations at future sessions, the secretariat ensures that no parallel meetings of regional groups are scheduled and that a fair representation among the regional groups during such meetings is also ensured.

28. The same Party further stated that, the so-called "core principles of the scientific peer review" contained in document ICCD/COP(10)/CST/2 were not negotiated in the contact group.

29. Finally, the Party stated that it was necessary to move from monitoring and reporting indicators towards an approach which is more focused on specific actions to combat desertification and land degradation, through improved North-South cooperation and enhanced cooperation and also through improved transparency and proven technology.

F. Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention

30. The tenth session of the Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention was convened under the chairmanship of Mr. Chencho Norbu (Bhutan). The Committee held 7 meetings, from 11 to 21 October 2011.

31. At its sixth meeting, on 19 October 2011, the Committee convened a Panel discussion on the mid-term evaluation of The Strategy. Proceedings of the panel discussion are attached in annex VI to this report.

32. At the seventh meeting, on 20 October 2011, the Committee elected by acclamation, the following Vice-Chairpersons: Mr. Ambroise Zanga (Central African Republic), Mr. Hussein Nasrallah (Lebanon), Mr. Luis Estuardo Rios Gonzalez (Guatemala) and Mr. Uladzimir Sauchanka (Belarus).

33. The Committee submitted eight recommendations to the COP. The Conference took action on these recommendations at its ninth meeting, on 21 October 2011.

G. Committee of the Whole

34. At the first meeting, on 10 October 2011, the Conference decided to establish a Committee of the Whole and also decided to allocate to the Committee the agenda items detailed in paragraph 11 of the COP 10 agenda,¹ as well as the consideration of agenda item 3 (a) and corresponding document ICCD/COP(10)/24, and the transfer of the consideration of document ICCD/COP(10)/29 from agenda item 5 to agenda item 6 (e).

35. At the same meeting, the Conference further designated Mr. Philbert Brown of Jamaica as Chairperson of the Committee of the Whole. The Committee held six meetings on 11, 14, 19, 20 and 21 October.

36. Also, at the same meeting, the Committee established two contact groups: (a) a contact group on the assessment of the Global Mechanism, facilitated by Mr. Naser Moghaddasi (Islamic Republic of Iran); and (b) a contact group on budget, facilitated by Mr. Thomas Heimgartner (Switzerland). At its second meeting, on 14 October, the Committee decided to establish an additional contact group to deal with outstanding issues of the Committee.

¹ See document ICCD/COP(10)/1.

37. The Committee submitted 12 recommendations to the COP. The Conference took action on these recommendations at its ninth meeting, on 21 October 2011.

H. Ad Hoc Group of Experts

38. The Ad Hoc Group of Experts (AHGE) was convened on 20 October 2011 and held one meeting.

39. The Group submitted 2 recommendations to the COP, which took action on them at its ninth meeting, on 21 October.

40. The Ad Hoc Group of Experts did not present a summary.

I. Attendance

41. The tenth session of the COP was attended by representatives of the following 156 Parties to the Convention:

Albania	Burkina Faso	Egypt
Algeria	Burundi	Equatorial Guinea
Angola	Cameroon	Eritrea
Argentina	Canada	Ethiopia
Armenia	Cape Verde	European Union
Australia	Central African Republic	Fiji
Austria	Chad	Finland
Azerbaijan	Chile	France
Bahrain	China	Gabon
Bangladesh	Colombia	Gambia
Barbados	Comoros	Georgia
Belarus	Congo	Germany
Belgium	Cook Islands	Ghana
Belize	Costa Rica	Grenada
Benin	Côte d'Ivoire	Guatemala
Bhutan	Cuba	Guinea
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Czech Republic	Guinea-Bissau
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Guyana
Botswana	Denmark	Haiti
Brazil	Dominican Republic	Honduras
Brunei Darussalam	Ecuador	Hungary
Bulgaria		Iceland
		India

Indonesia	Myanmar	South Africa
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Namibia	Spain
Ireland	Nauru	Sri Lanka
Israel	Nepal	Sudan
Italy	Netherlands	Suriname
Jamaica	Niger	Swaziland
Japan	Nigeria	Sweden
Jordan	Niue	Switzerland
Kazakhstan	Norway	Thailand
Kenya	Oman	The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Kiribati	Pakistan	Timor-Leste
Kuwait	Palau	Togo
Kyrgyzstan	Panama	Trinidad and Tobago
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Paraguay	Tunisia
Lebanon	Peru	Turkey
Lesotho	Philippines	Turkmenistan
Liberia	Poland	Uganda
Libya	Portugal	Ukraine
Lithuania	Qatar	United Arab Emirates
Madagascar	Republic of Korea	United Republic of Tanzania
Malawi	Republic of Moldova	United States of America
Malaysia	Rwanda	Uruguay
Mali	Saint Kitts and Nevis	Uzbekistan
Marshall Islands	Saint Lucia	Vanuatu
Mauritania	Samoa	Viet Nam
Mauritius	Sao Tome and Principe	Yemen
Mexico	Saudi Arabia	Zambia
Micronesia (Federated States of)	Senegal	Zimbabwe
Mongolia	Seychelles	
Morocco	Sierra Leone	
Mozambique		

42. The session was also attended by observers from the following State not Party to the Convention:

Holy See

43. Observers from Palestine also attended the session.
44. The following United Nations organs, organizations and programmes, offices and specialized agencies were represented:
- Department of Public Information
 - Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
 - Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
 - International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)
 - Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
 - United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
 - United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
 - United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
 - United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF)
 - United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT)
 - United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
 - United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
 - United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR)
 - United Nations University (UNU)
 - World Bank
 - World Meteorological Organization (WMO)
45. The session was also attended by representatives of 21 intergovernmental organizations and 51 civil society organizations.

J. Documentation

46. The documents submitted for the consideration of the COP at its tenth session are listed in annex VII.

III. Inclusion of activities of non-governmental organizations within the official programme of work of the Conference of the Parties: open dialogue sessions

(Agenda item 12)

47. The Conference held two open dialogue sessions under the agenda item at its 2nd and 8th meetings, on 14 and 19 October.
48. At its 2nd meeting, on 14 October, the Conference held the first dialogue session on the theme “Sustainable land management technologies including adaptation and resilience”, which was coordinated by Mr. Emmanuel Seck of ENDA Tiers Monde (Senegal). Presentations were made by Mr. Jaekwang Ko of the Korea CSO Network; Ms. Halima Slimani from the Mouvement ecologique Algerie; Ms. Cecilia Leal from Fundacion Oasis de Vida of Colombia; Ms. Maria Bivol of NGO Bios of the Republic of Moldova; Ms.

Celia Barbero from Fundacion IPADE of Spain; and Mr. Subrata Bhattacharya from Gramin Vikas Trust of India.

49. At its 8th meeting, on 19 October, the Conference held the second dialogue session on the theme “Dynamics, challenges and opportunities for civil society in implementing the UNCCD on the ground in the context of the Changwon initiative”, which was coordinated by Mr. Patrice Burger of “Centre d’Actions et de Réalisations Internationales (CARI)”. Presentations were made by Ms. Rachel Harris of Women’s Environment and Development Organization (WEDO); Ms. Seyram Agbemenya of the International Council for Local Environment Initiatives (ICLEI); Ms. Khadija Razavi of the Centre for Sustainable Development (CENESTA); and Mr. Noel Oettle of the Environmental Monitoring Group (EMG).

50. The declaration by civil society organizations which participated in the Conference is to be found in annex IV.

IV. Special segment: interactive dialogue sessions

(Agenda item 13)

51. The Conference held a special high-level segment with three interactive dialogue sessions under this agenda item at its 4th to 7th meetings, on 17 and 18 October.

52. At the 4th meeting, on 17 October, the President of the Conference opened the high-level segment and made a statement.

53. At the same meeting, the Executive Secretary of the UNCCD made a statement.

54. Also at the same meeting, ministerial statements on behalf of regional groups were made by: H.E. Mr. Rachid Benaissa, Algeria (on behalf of the African States); H.E. Mr. Alireza Owrangi, the Islamic Republic of Iran (on behalf of the Asian and Pacific States); H.E. Mr. José Amado Castello Gonzalez, Cuba (on behalf of the Latin America and the Caribbean States); H.E. Mr. Janusz Zaleski, Poland (on behalf of the European Union); H.E. Mr. Lazar Chirica, the Republic of Moldova (on behalf of the Regional Implementation Annex V for Central and Eastern European States).

A. Round table 1: Desertification/land degradation and drought and food security: preserving the resource base for our food security

55. At its 4th meeting, on 17 October, the Conference held the first interactive dialogue session, which was co-chaired by H.E. Mr. Rachid Benaissa, Minister of Environment and Land Management of Algeria, and H.E. Mr. Alireza Owrangi, Deputy Minister and Head of Forests, Range and Watershed Management Organization of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The keynote speaker was Dr. Dennis Garrity, former Director-General of World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF) and UNCCD Drylands Ambassador, and the moderator was Mr. Ahmed Djoghlafl, Executive Secretary of the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity. Presentations were made by the following panelists: H.E. Mr. Jean Koulidiati, Minister of Environment and Sustainable Development of Burkina Faso; H.E. Mr. David Ioseliani, Deputy Minister of Environment Protection of Georgia; and Mr. Douglas Gardener, Deputy Assistant Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme.

B. Round table 2: UNCCD in the context of Rio+20: addressing desertification/land degradation and drought as a cornerstone of the green economy

56. At its 5th and 6th meeting, on 17 and 18 October, the Conference held the second interactive dialogue session, which was co-chaired by H.E. Mr. Janusz Zaleski, Undersecretary of State of Poland, and H.E. Mr. Denis Lowe, Minister of Environment and Drainage of Barbados. The keynote speaker was Mr. Salvano Briceño, former Director of the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, and the moderator was H.E. Mr. Kabelo Mafura, Minister of Forestry and Land Reclamation of Lesotho. Presentations were made by the following panelists: H.E. Mr. Francis Nhema, Minister for Environment and Natural Resources Management of Zimbabwe; H.E. Mr. Elio Vittorio Belcastro, Under-Secretary of State to the Minister of Environment of Italy; and H.E. Mr. Blaise Onesiphore Ahanhanzo-Glele (Benin), Minister of Environment, Housing and Urban Development of Benin.

C. Round table 3: Harnessing science knowledge for combating desertification/land degradation and drought: the path to improvement

57. At its 6th and 7th meeting, on 18 October, the Conference held the third interactive dialogue session, which was co-chaired by H.E. Ms. Yin Hong, Vice-Minister, State Forestry Administration of China, and H.E. Mr. Lhafi Abdeladim, High Commissioner for Water, Forest and the Combat against Desertification of Morocco. The keynote speaker was Prof. Rattan Lal, Professor of Soil Science, Ohio State University and the moderator was Mr. Timo Mäkelä, Director of International Affairs, Life and Eco-innovation, Directorate General for the Environment in the European Commission. Presentations were made by the following high-level representatives: H.E. Ms. Sherry Ayittey, Minister of Environment of Ghana; H.E. Mr. Mohammed A. Alshiha, Deputy Minister for Agricultural Affairs of Saudi Arabia; Mr. William Dar, Director-General of the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropic (ICRISAT); and Mr. Michel Jarraud, Secretary-General of the World Meteorological Organization.

58. The high-level segment also considered the “Changwon initiative”, a proposal from the Republic of Korea as host country. Parties by and large expressed support to this initiative, which aims at capitalizing on the potentials of the UNCCD implementation process.

59. A summary of the special segment and its three interactive dialogue sessions prepared by the President of the Conference is to be found in annex I.

60. The lists of speakers at the round tables is to be found in annex II.

V. Ninth Round Table of Members of Parliament

61. The Conference held its ninth Round Table of Members of Parliament on 13 and 14 October on the topic “Achieving Global Sustainability through effective sustainable land management and implementing the UNCCD 10-year Strategy”.

62. The declaration by Members of Parliament is to be found in annex III.

VI. Decisions and resolution adopted by the Conference of the Parties

63. At its 9th meeting, on 21 October, the Conference adopted 39 decisions and one resolution.

A. Decisions taken at the recommendation of the President of the Conference of the Parties

64. At the recommendation of the President of its tenth session, the Conference adopted the following decisions:

- 32/COP.10 Designation of a Convention secretariat and arrangements for its functioning: administrative and support arrangements
- 34/COP.10 Special segment: interactive dialogue sessions
- 35/COP.10 Report on the Ninth Round Table of Members of Parliament
- 36/COP.10 Declaration of civil society organizations attending the tenth session of the Conference of the Parties
- 37/COP.10 Declaration by the Sustainable Land Management Business Forum
- 38/COP.10 Programme of work for the eleventh session of the Conference of the Parties
- 39/COP.10 Date and venue of the eleventh session of the Conference of the Parties

B. Decision taken at the recommendation of the Bureau

65. At the recommendation of the Bureau of its tenth session, the Conference adopted the following decision:

- 33/COP.10 Credentials of delegations

C. Decisions taken at the recommendation of the Committee of the Whole

66. At the recommendation of the Committee of the Whole, the Conference adopted the following decisions:

- 2/COP.10 Strengthening and enhancing the process of alignment of action programmes with The Strategy
- 3/COP.10 Improving mechanisms to facilitate regional coordination of the implementation of the Convention
- 4/COP.10 Review of progress in the implementation of the comprehensive communication strategy
- 5/COP.10 Revised procedures for the accreditation of civil society organizations and representatives from the private sector to the Conference of the Parties and their participation in meetings and processes of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
- 6/COP.10 Governance and institutional arrangements of the Global Mechanism
- 7/COP.10 The common fund-raising strategy

- 8/COP.10 Follow-up to the outcome of the World Summit on Sustainable Development relevant to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, the High-level Meeting of the General Assembly on “Addressing desertification, land degradation and drought in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication” and the preparatory process for the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development
- 9/COP.10 Promotion and strengthening of relationships with other relevant conventions and international organizations, institutions and agencies
- 10/COP.10 Programme and budget for the biennium 2012–2013
- 25/COP.10 Election of officers of the Committee on Science and Technology
- 28/COP.10 Rule 47 of the rules of procedure
- 31/COP.10 United Nations Decade for Deserts and the Fight against Desertification

D. Decisions taken at the recommendation of the Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention

67. At the recommendation of the Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention, the Conference adopted the following decisions:

- 1/COP.10 Multi-year workplans of the Convention institutions and subsidiary bodies
- 11/COP.10 Collaboration with the Global Environment Facility
- 12/COP.10 Draft modalities, criteria and terms of reference for the mid-term evaluation of the 10-year strategic plan and framework to enhance the implementation of the Convention
- 13/COP.10 Assessment of the implementation of the Convention against performance indicators
- 14/COP.10 The iterative process relating to the assessment of implementation, including performance and impact indicators, methodology and the reporting procedures
- 15/COP.10 Consideration of best practices in the implementation of the Convention
- 16/COP.10 Programme of work for the eleventh session of the Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention
- 17/COP.10 Date and venue of the eleventh session of the Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention

E. Decisions taken at the recommendation of the Committee on Science and Technology

68. At the recommendation of the Committee on Science and Technology, the Conference adopted the following decisions:

- 18/COP.10 Reshaping the operation of the Committee on Science and Technology in line with the 10-year strategic plan and framework to enhance the implementation of the Convention (2008–2018)
- 19/COP.10 Advice on how best to measure progress on strategic objectives 1, 2, and 3 of The Strategy

- 20/COP.10 Measures to enable the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification to become a global authority on scientific and technical knowledge pertaining to desertification/land degradation and mitigation of the effects of drought
- 21/COP.10 Knowledge management, including traditional knowledge, best practices and success stories
- 22/COP.10 The United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification fellowship programme
- 23/COP.10 Roster of independent experts
- 24/COP.10 The role and responsibilities of science and technology correspondents
- 26/COP.10 Date, venue and programme of work of the third special session of the Committee on Science and Technology
- 27/COP.10 Programme of work of the eleventh session of the Committee on Science and Technology

F. Decisions taken at the recommendation of the Ad Hoc Group of Experts

69. At the recommendation of the Ad Hoc Group of Experts, the Conference adopted the following decisions:

- 29/COP.10 Procedures and institutional mechanisms for the resolution of questions on implementation
- 30/COP.10 Annexes containing arbitration and conciliation procedures

G. Resolution

70. Also at its 9th meeting, on 21 October, the Conference adopted the following resolution at the recommendation of India:

- 1/COP.10 Expression of gratitude to the Government and people of Korea

VII. Conclusion of the session

A. Date and venue of the eleventh session of the Conference of the Parties

(Agenda item 14)

71. At its 9th meeting, the Conference adopted decision 39/COP.10 on the date and venue of the eleventh session of the Conference of the Parties.

B. Adoption of the report of the Conference of the Parties on its tenth session

(Agenda item 15)

72. At its 9th meeting, the COP adopted the draft report on its tenth session (ICCD/COP(10)/L.18) and authorized the Rapporteur, with the assistance of the secretariat, to complete this report, as appropriate.

Annex I

Summary of the high-level segment by the President of the Conference of the Parties at its tenth session

Introduction

1. The high-level segment of the tenth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD COP 10) was held on 17 and 18 October 2011 in Changwon, Republic of Korea.
2. On the occasion of the high-level segment, ministers, heads of delegations, representatives of international organizations and high ranking officials held general plenary discussions in the form of three ministerial round tables. Political authorities discussed the following:
 - (a) Round table 1: Desertification/land degradation and drought and food security: preserving the resource base for our food security
 - (b) Round table 2: UNCCD in the context of Rio+20: addressing desertification/land degradation and drought as a cornerstone of the green economy
 - (c) Round table 3: Harnessing science knowledge for combating desertification/land degradation and drought: the path to improvement
3. In addition they considered the “Changwon initiative”, which was introduced by the Government of the Republic of Korea, as the Minister of the Korea Forest Service holds the office of President of COP 10.

I. Round table 1: Desertification/land degradation and drought and food security: preserving the resource base for our food security

4. Many participants highlighted the linkages between land degradation and food security as major bottlenecks in many developing countries affected by desertification. They noted the critical lack of food security, lack of energy and water scarcity. Several participants highlighted that the current famine in the Horn of Africa demonstrates the need to develop more drought-resilient production systems.
5. However, as far as improving land productivity is concerned, the debate among ministers has revealed that despite the fragile ecosystem and difficult living conditions, the inhabitants of the ecosystems affected by desertification/land degradation and drought (DLDD) in many countries have demonstrated their resilience and ability to adapt in a very severe and changing environment. Millions of smallholders are adopting effective methods that regenerate degraded land.
6. Some countries in the Sahel such as Niger and Burkina Faso were cited for their efforts in greening their fragile ecosystems and renewing their agricultural production. In this regard, some Parties raised the importance of gender mainstreaming when addressing DLDD. Empowerment of women is seen as a way to build sustainable local solutions in rural areas. With regard to policy measures to invest in improving sustainable land management, several participants highlighted the need to mobilize adequate financial

resources, including ensuring easy access to resources made available by the Global Environment Facility.

II. Round table 2: UNCCD in the context of Rio+20: addressing DLDD as a cornerstone of the green economy

7. Discussion on this topic provided Parties with an appropriate context to exchange views and explore ways to contribute to positioning the UNCCD at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20).

8. During preliminary exchanges, Parties were reminded that the objectives of Rio+20 are to secure renewed political commitment for sustainable development, to assess progress to date as well as the remaining gaps in the implementation of the outcomes from major summits on sustainable development, and to address new and emerging challenges. Rio+20 will focus on two main themes: (1) a green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication; and (2) the institutional framework for sustainable development.

9. Several Parties pointed out the fact that land has the potential to respond to today's major challenges including addressing climate change and the loss of biodiversity. Many proposed that UNCCD could therefore be further supported through the establishment of an intergovernmental panel on land and soil so as to better monitor UNCCD implementation.

10. Some Parties also suggested that Rio+20 could recognize the fact that land degradation has gone beyond those ecosystems identified in the Convention text at the time of its adoption (arid, semi-arid and sub-humid areas). The Rio summit could therefore recognize the UNCCD as a unique intergovernmental process that can address land degradation issues globally.

11. Many Parties called for strengthened synergistic activities among the three Rio Conventions (United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, UNCCD and the Convention on Biological Diversity), especially when considering their implementation at national level, through national action programmes (NAPs), national adaptation programmes of action (NAPAs) and national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs). Some Parties underlined the poverty/land degradation nexus. They stated that Rio+20 must address this linkage, especially when discussing the green economy.

12. The concept of green growth has been also discussed at length. Ministers reiterated that, in their understanding and from the UNCCD point of view, the concept of green growth should fully integrate sustainable land management, agricultural and rural infrastructure, food production, and water availability and storage systems, which are all considered as essential to the achievement of the UNCCD objectives. According to the ministers, this would be the best platform to renew the global efforts for sustainable development while moving towards Rio+20.

III. Round table 3: Harnessing science knowledge for combating desertification/land degradation and drought: the path to improvement

13. It was reiterated that the UNCCD 10-year strategic plan and framework to enhance the implementation of the Convention (The Strategy) has the vision to enable the UNCCD to become a global authority on scientific and technical knowledge pertaining to desertification/land degradation and the mitigation of the effects of drought.

14. The dialogue between policymakers and scientists during the high-level segment helped to harmonize views and generate a common understanding on critical issues relating to DLDD.

15. The dialogue was aimed at finding better ways of communication on scientific knowledge between the scientific community and policymakers, and to increase the understanding of linkages between DLDD and other sustainable development issues. The questions that were discussed included: (1) How can the UNCCD set the science-policy nexus and provide decision-makers with relevant information on sustainable land use practices in affected ecosystems? and (2) What type of policy incentives should be put in place to reward land users for their contribution to global welfare through improving the condition of affected ecosystems?

16. Many Parties called for strengthening the scientific base to better comprehend DLDD. They reiterated that the UNCCD process has reached the stage in which there is a need to establish an intergovernmental advisory body on DLDD issues, which could provide policymakers with authoritative and expert advice for effective decision-making processes to reverse desertification and land degradation, build resilience to drought and break the nexus between desertification and poverty. Many Parties also suggested establishing a unified methodology for measuring quantifiable targets to further monitor the implementation of the Convention.

17. Participants also said that science should complement and nourish the activities of the UNCCD at country level. They discussed options for providing decision-makers with information on science as it relates to DLDD. They agreed, however, that science should inform policy and vice-versa.

IV. The “Changwon initiative”

18. The objective of the “Changwon initiative” is to complement The Strategy through target-setting and the consolidation of effective partnerships.

19. The Government of the Republic of Korea identified focus areas deriving from The Strategy and decisions at COP level. These include three components: (1) enhancing the scientific process of the UNCCD; (2) mobilizing additional resources and facilitating partnership arrangements; and (3) engaging the private sector more intensely and promoting best practices through the launching of the “Land for Life Award”.

20. While considering the “Changwon initiative”, many Parties welcomed the Initiative and the Bureau of COP 10 is invited to follow the implementation during the intersessional period.

21. As the result of the deliberations at ministerial level, the high-level segment takes note with appreciation and gratitude of the “Changwon initiative”, which is provided as an appendix to this summary.

Appendix

The Changwon initiative

(For the text see document ICCD/COP(10)/MISC.5/Rev.4).

Annex II

[English only]

List of speakers at the special segment: interactive dialogue sessions

Round table 1: Desertification, land degradation and drought and food security: Preserving the resource base for our food security

1. Mr. Michel Mordasini, Assistant Director-General, Head of the Directorate Global Cooperation, Swiss Development Agency and Cooperation
2. H.E. Ms. Rejoice Mabudafhasi (South Africa) Deputy Minister of Water and Environmental Affairs
3. Mr. Jose Ramon Cueva (Argentina), Director de Conservación del Suelo y Lucha la Desertificación de la Secretaria de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sustentable
4. H.E. Mr. Pedro García Brito (Dominican Republic), Vice-Ministro, Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales
5. H.E. Mr. George Owour, Ambassador, Embassy of the Republic of Kenya, Nairobi
6. Dr. Sohrab Ali (Bangladesh), Deputy Director, Ministry of Environment and Forests
7. H.E. Sigbjorn Tenfjord, Ambassador of Norway to the Republic of Korea
8. H.E. Ms. Sherry Ayithey (Ghana), Minister of Environment
9. H.E. M. Blaise Ahanhanzo-Glele (Benin), Ministre de l'environnement, l'habitat et de l'urbanisme.

Round table 2: The UNCCD in the context of the Rio + 20: Addressing Desertification, land degradation and drought as a cornerstone of the Green Economy

1. H.E. Mr. José Amado Castello Gonzalez (Cuba), Ministro de Ciencia, Tecnología y Medio Ambiente
2. H.E. Mr. Arefaine Behre (Eritrea), Minister of Agriculture
3. Ms. Maria Victoria Chiriboga (Ecuador), Director of Mitigation and Adaption of Climate Change
4. H.E. Mr. Ambroise Zanga (Central African Republic), Directeur général de l'environnement et de l'économie sociale
5. Mr. Agus Sarsito, Director of International Cooperation, Ministry of Forestry of Indonesia
6. H.E. Mr. Yb Datuk Sei Noh Bin Haji Omar (Malaysia), Minister of Agriculture and Agro-Based Industry
7. H.E. Ms. Rejoice Mabudafhasi (South Africa), Deputy Minister of Water and Environmental Affairs
8. H.E. Mr. Hem Raj Tater (Nepal), Minister for Environment
9. H.E. Mr. Ha Young-hyo (Republic of Korea), Vice-Minister of the Korea Forest Service

10. Mr. Md. Ali Sohrab (Bangladesh), Deputy Director, Ministry of Environment and Forest
11. Mr. Ahmed Saif Al Matri (United Arab Emirates), Director of Desertification Department, Ministry of Environment and Water
12. Sra. Ivy Eliana Beltran Jauna (Plurinational State of Bolivia), Funcionaria de la Unidad Madre Tierra y Agua, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores y Culto
13. Mr. Paulino Franco Carvalho Neto (Brazil), Head of Delegation, Ministry of External Relations
14. Mr. Bolat Bekniyaz (Kazakhstan), national focal point, Ministry of Environment
15. Ms. Nkareng Mahlompho Mota (Lesotho), Principal Secretary, Ministry of Forestry and Land Reclamation
16. H.E. Ms. Sherry Ayithey (Ghana), Minister of Environment
17. M. Sandjima Dounia (Chad), Secrétaire général , Ministère de l'environnement, de l'eau et des ressources halieutiques
18. H.E. M. Henri Djombo (Congo), Ministre du développement durable de l'économie forestière et de l'environnement
19. H.E. Mr. Sigbjorn Tenfjord (Norway), Ambassador of Norway to the Republic of Korea
20. H.E. Mr. Casimiro Huate (Mozambique), Minister
21. Mr. B.M.S. Rathore (India), Joint Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Forests,

Round table 3: Harnessing science knowledge for combating desertification, land degradation and drought: The path to improvement

1. Sr. Octavio Pérez Pardo (Argentina), Punto focal nacional, Director de Conservación del Suelo y Lucha contra la Desertificación
2. M. Michel P. Sedogo (Burkina Faso), Correspondant national pour la science et la technologie, Directeur de recherche Agro-Eco-Pédologie INERA/CNRST
3. Mr. Abilio Syanga (Angola), Consul General, Ms. Sylvia Marasigan (Philippines); Vice-Minister, Ministry of Urbanism and Environment
4. H.E.Mr. Blaise Louembe (Gabon), Minister
5. Mr. Agus Sarsito (Indonesia), Head of International Cooperation of Forestry Ministry
6. Mr. Nguen Ba Ngai (Vietnam), Director, Vietnam Forest
7. Mr. Ibrahim M. Nasr (Egypt), President of Desert Research Center
8. Mr. Jeff Herrick (United States), Research Soil Scientist, Department of Agriculture
9. H.E. Mr. Mladen Zirojevic (Bosnia and Herzegovina), Minister of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations
10. Mr. Jesda Kaewkulaya (Thailand), Senior Expert, National Water Resource Committee
11. H.E. Mr. Kamanzi Stanislas (Rwanda), Minister of Natural Resources
12. Ms. Farah Ebraheem (Kuwait), Director of Coastal Monitoring and Desertification

13. Mr. Ngosi C. Mwihava (United Republic of Tanzania), Deputy Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Environment
14. Ms. Maria Victoria Chiriboga (Ecuador), Undersecretary of Climate Change, Ministry of the Environment
15. Mr. Fundisile Mkeleni (South Africa), Deputy Director-General of Biodiversity and Conservation at the Department of Environmental Affairs
16. Mr. Fasil Reda (Ethiopia), Research Program Coordinator, Environmental Protection Authority
17. Mr. Uriel Safriel (Israel), Professor of Ecology, Center of Environment Conventions Blaustein Institute for Desert Research

Annex III

Declaration by the Members of Parliament

*Ninth Round Table of Members of Parliament
Changwon, 13 and 14 October 2011
in parallel with the tenth session of the Conference of the Parties to the
United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification*

The role of Members of Parliament in the efforts to combat desertification: parliamentary contributions to achieving global sustainability through effective sustainable land management and to implementing the UNCCD Ten-Year Strategy

We, members of parliament, meeting - on the issues of sustainable land management and the Ten-Year Strategy - in Changwon (Gyeongnam Province/Republic of Korea) on 13 and 14 October 2011 for the ninth Round Table at the invitation of the secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), with the support of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) and the Parliament of the Republic of Korea, alongside the tenth session of the Conference of the Parties (COP 10):

Reaffirm our responsibility to advance and strengthen the interdependent and mutually reinforcing pillars of sustainable human development at local, national, regional and global levels while remaining committed to the indivisibility of human rights and human dignity for all, as well as to democratic systems and better governance with more effective, democratic and accountable national, international and multilateral institutions;

Are alarmed by the increased frequency of droughts, floods and continuous trends of desertification, soil erosion and impoverishment – as currently experienced in the Great Horn of Africa;

Recognize that desertification, land degradation and drought (DLDD) as well as climate change including the negative effects of sea level rise and continuing loss of biodiversity threaten the processes that sustain life on earth and the global ecosphere;

Recommend that the UNCCD implementation processes be much better linked with climate targets, poverty eradication and efforts to address food security, forced migration, conflicts over scarce resources and desertification mainstreaming into the relevant national policy areas;

Are convinced that UNCCD implementation process needs to be strengthened as a global land and soil framework, which has potential for adaptation, mitigation and resilience in combating the negative effects of climate change and thus contributing to global sustainability in line with MDG 7 (ensure environmental sustainability);

Plead as a consequence of the adoption of the UNCCD Ten-Year Strategy that further measures could be taken for the Convention to become a global authority on

scientific and technical knowledge including through the establishment of an intergovernmental panel or platform on DLDD issues;

Encourage the UNCCD, the Convention on Climate Change and the Convention on Biological Diversity to continue on an equal footing enhancing synergies;

Emphasize that the various challenges – from climate change and DLDD to economic, financial, food and energy crises – present an unprecedented opportunity for action to reshape the development agenda and to renew parliamentary efforts;

Invite Parties attending COP 10 in Changwon to find innovative ways to re-enlist and maintain high level political engagement and set future directions taking into account the outcomes of the ninth Parliamentary Round Table's deliberations.

We, the Parliamentarians, declare:

A. Achieving global sustainability through effective sustainable land management (SLM)

1. Parliamentarians bear a special responsibility for the protection of natural resources and for global sustainability. SLM is an effective measure of a number of important local, regional as well as global benefits and contributes to global sustainability.
2. With the Ten-Year Strategy, recommending SLM as an important tool, the Parties of the Convention committed to creating a new, revitalized common ground for all UNCCD stakeholders in order to enhance the implementation of the Convention. All the stakeholders are asked to do more to close the gap between words and deeds.
3. Parliaments and governments should do all they can to effectively integrate measures to prevent and combat desertification as well as to mitigate the effects of natural disasters through relevant policies and programmes, such as land, water and forest management, agriculture, rural development, early warning systems, energy, poverty eradication and sustainable development strategies.
4. Parliamentarians should give broad support to the premise that a transition to sustainable agriculture and SLM – while acknowledging the crucial role of women and of indigenous knowledge – should be part of the sustainable development solution. They are invited to act as agents of change.
5. Supported and monitored by parliaments, governments should provide an enabling policy framework leading to zero net land degradation. Parliamentarians call on the Global Environment Facility (GEF) to further promote the SLM agenda, through providing eligible affected countries with adequate additional financial resources for the action programmes implementation processes under the UNCCD.
6. Parliamentarians are encouraged to engage all actors, including local and regional governments, civil society and private sector partners, in the planning and implementation of SLM policies.
7. Parliaments and governments should be encouraged to advocate environmental awareness, enlighten the public and strengthen education about desertification, SLM, food waste-reduction measures and coordinated action against environmental degradation.
8. In order to create some kind of emulation and encouragement, the establishment of SLM global, national and/or regional awards could be envisaged in a prestigious set-up with five possible levels: political leadership, civil servants, civil society, private sector, and the media.

9. International donors have made many commitments to Africa and developing countries in other regions, which they need to keep – a supportive role is to be assumed by Parliaments. Parliaments should help mobilize adequate and predictable financial resources, transfer of technologies and capacity-building.

10. The parliaments of the developed countries must work for the increase of official development assistance (ODA), particularly in those countries which did not reach the 0.7 per cent target so far; until 2015 this target must be reached.

11. Desertification and land degradation issues deserve more global political attention. There is a need to tackle soil loss of productivity in the post-Kyoto treaty. The initiative for a Global Green New Deal should be supported by parliaments on condition that SLM becomes an integral part of it and of future climate protection strategies in particular for Rio+20.

12. Parliaments can promote forms of international, regional and subregional cooperation favourable to improving relations among themselves and between the relevant actors, including, if necessary, parliamentary diplomatic activities.

13. Parliamentary oversight mechanisms could be created (*vis-à-vis* the GEF and regional development banks). Parliaments are encouraged to coordinate more with relevant (sub-) regional or continental organizations in an effort to promote Regional and Subregional Action Programmes (RAPs and SRAPs) alignment with the UNCCD Ten-Year Strategy and implementation.

B. Implementation of the Ten-Year Strategy

14. Parliaments will support by appropriate efforts the realization of the Ten-Year Strategy, in particular its four strategic objectives: to improve the livelihood of affected populations; to improve the productivity of affected populations; to generate global benefits; to mobilize resources to support the implementation of the Convention through building effective partnerships between national and international actors.

15. Parliaments can help align the National Action Programmes (NAPs) with the strategic and operational objectives of The Strategy, in order to ensure appropriate action at national, sub-regional/regional, and global levels.

16. Parliaments can undertake the enactment of enabling legislation and standards as well as its harmonization with the provisions of The Strategy. They can promote corresponding laws and rules of land tenure regimes and international land deals in line with the paradigm of sustainable human development.

17. Parliaments can ensure that adequate financial resources are allocated to the sectors of relevance to The Strategy; the creation of specific national budget lines may be envisaged.

18. Parliaments may ensure that ODA and other sources of foreign aid are brought on budget and are integrated into the country's own development plans. They can ask for the development of 'integrated investment frameworks' – for leveraging national, bilateral and multilateral resources with a view to increasing the quality and impact of interventions in the spirit of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness.

19. Parliaments can monitor executive actions and control of whether The Strategy is on a good road of implementation – i. a. through putting questions and interpellations to the executive, adopting resolutions, setting up special commissions, holding regular hearings and organizing field visits. Parliaments in developing countries have a special responsibility

to look after full accountability and transparency of aid according of the principles established by the Paris Declaration.

20. In every parliament a national network of MPs and a focal point on UNCCD issues should be established.

21. As representatives of the people, Parliamentarians are very often development agents, opinion leaders and also good disseminators of information within society. They can serve as channels for conveying The Strategy vision and its strategic objectives to the public and the grassroots communities involving local authorities and populations, women and youth, the business sector, NGOs and community-based organizations (CBOs), schools, academics, artists and journalists. They should ensure that their political parties include in their manifestos and other policy documents, SLM as a matter of priority.

C. Parliaments – a stronger political commitment and political will

22. We, the parliamentarians reaffirm our commitment to do our utmost in strengthening the political will, which is essential for the full and successful implementation of the UNCCD and its Ten-Year Strategy and for the achievement of global sustainability through effective SLM at local, national, regional and global levels.

23. The UNCCD deserves more success for the sake of the people living under desertification stress and greater visibility – by sharpening UNCCD’s profile and institutions, making desertification a cornerstone in the general architecture of global environmental governance.

24. Because of the high political relevance of land degradation, soil erosion and desertification issues, there is a need for a higher political will and a stronger parliamentary involvement in the implementation of the UNCCD and its Ten-Year Strategy at the national, (sub-) regional and international levels. The Parliamentary Network on the UNCCD must be better utilized. The Steering Committee should show more guidance in strengthening the PNoUNCCD and look for a better follow-up of the declarations of the Round Tables.

25. Finally, as members of parliaments we request the UNCCD secretariat (with the assistance of the Steering Committee and the Inter-Parliamentary Union):

(a) To take appropriate follow-up actions on the outcomes of the present Round Table;

(b) To support the President of the Steering Committee to facilitate the organization take advantage of every relevant context including at the 2012 UN Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio +20) to convey our message to decision makers and the international community;

(c) To facilitate the organization of the tenth Parliamentarians Round Table in conjunction with the eleventh session of the COP to the Convention. Participation of Parliamentarians both from developed and developing countries is strongly encouraged.

Annex IV

Declaration by the civil society organizations

1. The civil society organizations (CSOs) meeting in Changwon on the occasion of the tenth session of the Conference of Parties (COP10) to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) wish to thank the Korean authorities responsible for the coordination of this Conference, the secretariat of the Convention and in particular, the Korean CSOs network for their efforts and support, together with other organizations which have made this Conference possible.
2. Participating CSOs highlight the urgency of dealing with desertification. Recent studies indicate that dry lands not only take 41,3 per cent of total land surface but are also home to 2.1 billion people; that is one in every three people worldwide. Moreover, one in every three crops under cultivation today has its origin in the dry lands. Dry lands also support 50 per cent of the world's livestock, serve as rich wildlife habitats and account for nearly half of all cultivated systems.
3. Over the years, CSOs have carried out intensive natural resources management activities for enhancement of livelihoods for the rural poor, women empowerment and awareness raising.
4. We are concerned about the low action on implementing and operationalizing the UNCCD at grassroots level and urge that all Parties be more focused on giving DLDD the priority that it deserves and develop concrete activities to alleviate the sufferings of communities affected by desertification and drought. Relating to drought, we call for an establishment of emergency mechanisms to deal with disasters caused by this phenomenon.
5. Gender mainstreaming is the current international approach to advancing gender equality and equity in society. We strongly believe that at the level of national government, they should involve incorporating a gender perspective into all policies, plans, programmes and projects to ensure that these impact on women, men and youth in an equitable way.
6. The participation of CSOs in the UNCCD process is diminishing year after year compared to the number of accredited CSOs. We strongly reiterate our demand for increased participation of CSOs in the process as enshrined in the Convention. CSOs are deeply engaged in documenting the best practices which are proven and innovative for knowledge sharing. However, it is unfortunate that we CSOs will not be able to share anymore our experiences and expertise directly through the PRAIS to the COP as recommended by CRIC 9.
7. We stress the importance to create a global inventory of drought-resistant plants. In this regard, CSOs could contribute in identifying and collecting information on these plants in respective countries in collaboration with science and technology.
8. We CSOs also demand special attention and strong support of the UNCCD for Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas (ICCAs). ICCAs provide major benefits for conservation and livelihoods and have significant potential for responding to global changes, including climate change, combating desertification, conservation of biodiversity, maintaining ecosystem functions and providing ecological connectivity across the landscape. ICCAs are an approved part of the CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas, which in our opinion can provide a significant opportunity for cooperation among the Multilateral Environmental Conventions.

9. Strengthening scientific knowledge base on SLM is necessary for effective policy decision making on DLDD. We therefore call for establishment of an intergovernmental scientific panel on soil and land in the UNCCD. The work of this panel will also complement science and technology input within the circles of synergy amongst the Rio Conventions. The composition of the Panel should include CSOs.

10. We CSOs recommend that this Convention should take the lead in advancing on synergy development for an effective UNCCD implementation. This is because experience has shown that achieving the desired result of the UNCCD strategies cannot be in complete isolation from the other related Conventions.

11. CSOs have taken initiative here at COP 10 to forge an alliance in this Convention to develop and establish a platform amongst their constituencies for exchange of experience, technology and best practices on DLDD. The alliance is also expected to provide an effective partnership and dialogue with the stakeholders of the UNCCD process.

12. We CSOs welcome and support the Changwon initiative. In order to be more inclusive and participatory, we demand active involvement of civil society.

13. CSOs think that some issues need to be addressed urgently in the UNCCD process. Land grabbing has become a threat to food production, security and food sovereignty in many local communities. Acquisition of large tracks of community farmlands by multinational has set direct competition in access to land for food cultivation by local communities on one hand, and access to land by the multinationals for cultivation of non-edible crops and in particular agro fuel. The land grab deprives communities of their nourishing capitals which is land.

14. We also urge not only civil societies but also all other parties to pay more attention to extreme poverty and social injustice caused by deforestation and land degradation.

Annex V

Declaration by the Sustainable Land Management Business Forum

“GyeongNam Declaration”

Environmental challenges cannot be solved without a dynamic and growing private sector involvement as businesses increasingly play a role in addressing complex environmental challenges. These may be achievable through active corporate social responsibility (CSR) programmes to meet local vital needs leading to economic growth and innovations via modern scientific knowledge, education, investments and profitability of activities dealing with combating desertification assurance of livelihood improvement. In this regard we, the UNCCD Business Forum call on respective governments’ wisdom to provide support to business initiatives for mitigating climate change, desertification, land degradation and drought, and loss of biological diversity.

Combating desertification may not provide immediate return from investments, so, governments should integrate their own efforts with those of the business community and civil society. In the long-run timeframe, a decrease of the carbon footprint via sustainability of agriculture, forestry and land management will hopefully result in at least ‘zero land degradation’.

The first UNCCD Sustainable Land Management (SLM) Business Forum was launched in line with the UNCCD COP 10, adding value to the UNCCD COP 10 and emphasized the critical role of the business community in tackling desertification, land degradation and drought, taking as its theme “Care for Land, Land for Life”.

The Forum was held at the Changwon Exhibition Convention Center in GyeongNam Province, Republic of Korea from October 17–18, 2011. The Opening session was addressed by Mr. Luc Gnacadja, Executive Secretary of the UNCCD, Dr. Don Koo Lee, Minister of Korea Forest Service, ROK and Mr. Doo Kwan Kim, Governor of GyeongNam province.

The Forum examined current efforts towards combating desertification by the private sector and at national level. The participants including representatives from land and forest-related organizations and academia, examined the challenges around the world, by sharing cases from South and North Korea to Mongolia, China, Southeast Asia and Africa. The Forum also discussed lessons from private sector involvement in the UNFCCC and CBD in order to find ways for the UNCCD Business Forum to collaborate better across countries by creating a permanent UNCCD Business Forum with Headquarters in the Republic of Korea.

On the basis of our deliberations, the UNCCD Sustainable Land Management Business Forum hereby declares the following:

1. Acknowledging the fact that both the United Nations Climate Change Convention and the Biological Diversity Convention are already engaging the private and business sectors by holding Business Forums, while the Convention to Combat Desertification has not made such effort yet.
2. Recognizing the importance of SLM, for land degradation causes the destruction of topsoil, home and habitat for all living things, leads to biodiversity degradation and climate change.

3. Therefore, the aim of the Forum is to raise awareness within the private sector of the importance of land, forest and topsoil and in particular, issues of desertification, land degradation and drought.
4. The SLM Business Forum will discuss ways to establish a framework for effective public-private cooperation to resolve desertification, land degradation and drought.
5. The SLM Business Forum will join efforts to reverse and prevent desertification, land degradation and drought.
6. The SLM Business Forum aims to become the most influential network among world business leaders in Sustainable Land Management.
7. The SLM Business Forum will open doors to a global partnership between and with land, agriculture, forest, water, life and environment-related companies from all over the world as well as facilitate opportunities for business leaders to engage with policy makers.
8. The SLM Business forum will become the hall of fame to business leaders of land, agriculture, forest, water, life, and environment-related companies. The Forum will encourage participants from the business community to reflect on their past environmental impact and consider ways to exercise corporate social responsibility.
9. The SLM Business forum will provide a platform to forge cooperation with a wide range of stakeholders. It will encourage government officials to integrate advanced technologies and creativity of business community and people power of civil society into decision-making. It will invite academia and experts to provide their advice on environmentally sound and sustainable business growth. Furthermore, it will explore the potential for establishing practical partnerships with the private sector and across the whole world and play a crucial role in preserving the productivity of land for life.
10. The Forum will set realistic, practical targets every year. We will mobilize funds accordingly to make our contribution to combat desertification. The forum will draw up its own guidelines and encourage members to implement these guidelines on a voluntary basis. Members will be requested to disseminate voluntarily their best practice based on the guidelines.
11. The Forum will extend to over 1,000 memberships in 5 years. Regular meetings will be organized and all members will be invited to attend. At the First UNCCD Business Forum held in GyeongNam, Republic of Korea over 100 leaders attended. The Forum aims to position itself as an influential, long-lasting global collaboration network.
12. The Forum shall strongly support foundation of the International Panel to Combat Desertification (IPCD) and Technology Executive Committee.
13. The Forum will encourage business leaders to engage in Environmental Business Plan Competition and Incubation of social and business ventures and the SLM Champions Award.
14. The Forum calls respective governments to develop new policies and incentives related to SLM.
15. The main office of SLM Business Forum shall be located in Seoul, Republic of Korea and its United Nations office shall be in Bonn, Germany, where the UNCCD headquarter is.
16. Members of the SLM Business Forum will hold its second forum in line with the 2012 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development in Rio de Janeiro (Rio+20 Summit).

17. The SLM Business Forum will hold its third forum in line with UNCCD COP 11 in 2013.

18 October 2011

Changwon Exhibition Convention Center

GyeongNam, Republic of Korea

Signed by

All Members of

UNCCD Business Forum

Annex VI

[English only]

Draft Chairman's summary of the interactive panel discussion on the mid-term evaluation of the 10-year strategic plan and framework to enhance the implementation of the Convention (2008–2018)**(Fifth plenary meeting of the Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention, Changwon, Republic of Korea, 19 October 2010)**

1. An interactive panel discussion on the mid-term evaluation of the 10-year strategic plan and framework to enhance the implementation of the Convention (2008–2018) (The Strategy) was held as part of the official programme of the Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention (CRIC) at its tenth session, with the participation of the following panellists:

- Mr. Octavio Perez Pardo
- Ms. Sina Maïga Damba
- Mr. Gustavo de Fonseca.

2. The discussion was moderated by Mr. Matt Walpole.

3. Three topics were addressed, through brief presentations by the panellists and open discussion with the floor:

(a) Engaging the international community in setting targets and defining indicators for progress;

(b) Improving political will and commitment to the Convention and raising awareness of desertification/land degradation and drought and of the profile of the Convention;

(c) Building the capacities of affected country Parties to access financial resources for funding activities to combat desertification/land degradation and drought.

4. At its meeting on 14 October 2011, the CRIC Bureau agreed to forward the Chairman's summary as documentary input to the entity entrusted with preparation for the mid-term evaluation of The Strategy.

A. Engaging the international community in setting targets and defining indicators for progress

5. The panellist encouraged Parties to focus on what they wanted to achieve with the mid-term evaluation, requesting them to imagine and anticipate the future beyond "institutional" housekeeping.

6. National prioritization within sustainable land management approach is key, as part of the national environmental infrastructure requiring investment. Investment plans could be seen as a mechanism for attracting investment from national budgets, as well as from

bilateral and international partners. This can happen only if countries first assess their national situation and ensure that national action programmes are aligned with The Strategy. Alignment of action programmes will make reporting effective, including measuring progress against national targets which each country may wish to set individually but within the framework of the intergovernmental process and the commonly-shared objectives of The Strategy.

7. The national report is first and foremost a tool to be used for domestic planning, rather than being a communication to Parties and to the Conference of the Parties for global review. It should not be perceived as an obligation but should be used to address challenges in implementing the Convention and to monitor progress at country level. Only with a clear demonstration that implementation can occur at country level can we expect any significant reappropriation of Global Environment Facility financing. There is an opportunity to be seized, but concrete results should be delivered and documented.

B. Improving political will and commitment to the Convention, and raising awareness of desertification/land degradation and drought and the profile of the Convention

8. The panellist addressed the problem that desertification and land degradation are still not perceived as global threats, in spite of the knowledge of national and transnational challenges.

9. Women are particularly affected by desertification/land degradation and drought (DLDD) in rural areas as they fetch water and firewood. As a way forward, mainstreaming of gender factors in the UNCCD process should be accelerated, and the mid-term evaluation would be a good opportunity to assess progress.

10. The speaker then went on to highlight the need to operationalize commitments and mobilize additional resources. In raising awareness further, a call to other environmental multilateral processes should be made, with the aim of inspiring action and changing people's attitudes to desertification. The speaker explored whether we need to simplify the messaging and branding. Finally, the speaker addressed the matter of tailoring scientific research better to communities' needs and encouraging country Parties to adopt a programmatic approach more aligned with best practices.

11. The mid-term evaluation needs to emphasize what is being done and the solutions, moving away from negative communications and bringing in successful experience. The evaluation should document the dimensions of political and financial support generated by The Strategy, and be used to turn The Strategy into a protocol for implementation. National awards and incentives should be developed; there is a requirement to tailor scientific research to actual community needs; best practices on sustainable land management should be used to make national policies more effective. Investment at community level has been successful; funding should be targeted and rationed, and a move from institutional matters to implementation of concrete action is required. Reporting should be enhanced and more effective, and adaptation to climate change and recurrent drought should be further highlighted.

C. Building the capacities of affected country Parties to access financial resources for funding activities to combat desertification/land degradation and drought

12. The panellist outlined critical elements that were lacking in accessing resources, notably a global/local needs assessment including gaps and structures. Most of the opportunities are at national and subnational level but will not be accessed unless we can strengthen capacity for needs assessment.

13. Building capacity in sustainable land management needs synergy and real results. There are several options available in innovative financing, which can be further explored and expanded. The Strategy of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification should be aiming for a triple win. Particularly important will be assessment of the role of the private sector and national trust funds with adequate management of financial assets. There is also scope for The Strategy to address issues of perverse agricultural policies and put in place a response that redirects existing resources.

14. The mid-term evaluation should aim to deliver transformative and up-scaling of activity to deliver results to the maximum number of beneficiaries for each dollar invested. Results matter. The evaluation might review the results-based management framework to ensure alignment of needs with funding but also to ensure that the process is in accord with the principles of the Paris Declaration. The entire system needs to be more harmonized so that the approach does not fracture the funding lines.

15. It is important to stress the extent of the alignment of action programmes and the validity of national communications in the last reporting and review process. Measurable indicators need to be established at country level, and to be coherent and compatible with the intergovernmental review process. Programme tools are needed, and these need to be mainstreamed into national development strategy and plans. The applicability of these tools at local level needs to be examined with The Strategy, taking account of decentralization, local-level training and capacity building. The evaluation needs to take account of the availability of national funding and the access of key stakeholders to these resources or to local development funds. The mid-term evaluation should propose appropriate mechanisms for enhancing delivery. Pooling of efforts is important, but above all the reconciliation of financing and results is a must.

Annex VII

[English only]

Documents before the Conference of the Parties at its tenth session

<i>Document symbol</i>	<i>Title</i>
ICCD/COP(10)/1	Provisional agenda and annotations. Note by the secretariat
ICCD/COP(10)/2	Review of progress in implementation of the comprehensive communication strategy. Note by the secretariat
ICCD/COP(10)/3	Implementation of paragraphs 1 to 3 and 5 to 8 of decision 6/COP.9. Note by the secretariat
ICCD/COP(10)/4	Implementation of decision 6/COP.9 - Evaluation of the Global Mechanism. Report by the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties at its ninth session
ICCD/COP(10)/5	Revised procedures for the participation of civil society organizations in meetings and processes of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification. Note by the secretariat
ICCD/COP(10)/6	Consideration of the follow-up to the outcome of the World Summit on Sustainable Development relevant to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification and the outcome of the eighteenth and nineteenth sessions of the Commission on Sustainable Development. Note by the secretariat
ICCD/COP(10)/7	Programme and budget for the biennium 2012–2013. Note by the secretariat
ICCD/COP(10)/8	The costed draft two-year work programmes for the secretariat, the Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention and the Committee on Science and Technology (2012–2013). Note by the secretariat
ICCD/COP(10)/9/Rev.1	The costed draft two-year work programme for the Global Mechanism (2012–2013). Note by the secretariat
ICCD/COP(10)/10	Financial performance for the Convention trust funds. Note by the secretariat
ICCD/COP(10)/11	Report on the implementation of the joint work programme of the secretariat and the Global Mechanism (2010–2011). Note by the secretariat
ICCD/COP(10)/12	Report on the implementation of the costed two-year work programme of the secretariat (2010–2011). Note by the secretariat
ICCD/COP(10)/13	Report on the implementation of the costed two-year work programme of the Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention (2010–2011). Note by the secretariat
ICCD/COP(10)/14/Rev.1	Report on the implementation of the costed two-year work programme of the Committee on Science and Technology (2010–2011). Note by the secretariat

<i>Document symbol</i>	<i>Title</i>
ICCD/COP(10)/15	Report on the implementation of the costed two-year work programme of the Global Mechanism (2010–2011)
ICCD/COP(10)/16	Unaudited financial statements for the Convention trust funds for the biennium 2010–2011 as at 31 December 2010. Note by the secretariat
ICCD/COP(10)/17	Audited financial statements for the Convention trust funds for the biennium ended 31 December 2009, including the report of the United Nations Board of Auditors
ICCD/COP(10)/18	Report on the status of contributions to the Convention trust funds for the biennium 2010–2011. Note by the secretariat
ICCD/COP(10)/19	Audited financial statements for the Convention trust funds for the biennium ended 31 December 2009, including the audit report of Pricewaterhouse-Coopers for the Global Mechanism. Note by the secretariat
ICCD/COP(10)/20	Audited financial statements for the Convention trust funds for the biennium 2010–2011, including the audit report of PricewaterhouseCoopers as at 31 December 2010 for the Global Mechanism
ICCD/COP(10)/21	Mechanisms to facilitate regional coordination of the implementation of the Convention. Note by the secretariat
ICCD/COP(10)/22	Report on progress on the maintenance of the roster of independent experts. Note by the secretariat
ICCD/COP(10)/23	Rule 47 of the rules of procedure. Note by the secretariat
ICCD/COP(10)/24	Amendment of the rules of procedure (including rule 22). Note by the secretariat
ICCD/COP(10)/25	Procedures and institutional mechanisms for the resolution of questions on implementation. Note by the secretariat
ICCD/COP(10)/26	Annexes containing arbitration and conciliation procedures. Note by the secretariat
ICCD/COP(10)/27	Report on activities supporting the United Nations Decade for Deserts and the Fight against Desertification (2010–2020). Note by the secretariat
ICCD/COP(10)/28	Accreditation of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, admission of observers. Note by the secretariat
ICCD/COP(10)/28/Add.1	Accreditation of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, admission of observers. Note by the secretariat. Addendum
ICCD/COP(10)/29	Revised procedures for the accreditation of civil society organizations and the private sector. Note by the secretariat
ICCD/COP(10)/30	Credentials of delegations. Report of the Bureau to the Conference of the Parties
ICCD/COP(10)/INF.1	Information for participants. Note by the secretariat
ICCD/COP(10)/INF.2	Consultants' report on the evaluation of the Global Mechanism to the

<i>Document symbol</i>	<i>Title</i>
	Bureau of the Conference of the Parties at its ninth session
ICCD/COP(10)/INF.3	The Global Mechanism case before the International Court of Justice
ICCD/COP(10)/INF.4	Statement by the International Fund for Agricultural Development on the consultants' report on the evaluation of the Global Mechanism
ICCD/COP(10)/INF.5	The response of the International Fund for Agricultural Development
ICCD/COP(10)/INF.6	The management response of the Global Mechanism
ICCD/COP(10)/INF.7	The report of the Executive Secretary on office space availability and eventual costs
ICCD/COP(10)/INF.8	Background document on the high-level segment during the Conference of the Parties at its tenth session
ICCD/COP(10)/INF.9	Revised glossary for the performance review and assessment of implementation of the Convention. Note by the secretariat
ICCD/COP(10)/INF.10	List of participants
ICCD/COP(10)/MISC.1	Report on the review of the hosting arrangements of the existing UNCCD Regional Coordination Units
ICCD/COP(10)/MISC.2	Comparative matrix. Evaluation of the Global Mechanism
ICCD/COP(10)/MISC.3	The management response of the Global Mechanism
ICCD/COP(10)/MISC.4	Overview of expertise per discipline by country on the roster of experts. Note by the secretariat
ICCD/COP(10)/MISC.5/Rev.4	The Changwon Initiative
ICCD/COP(10)/MISC.6	Provisional list of participants
ICCD/COP(10)/CRP.1	Global Mechanism Satisfaction Survey on the Integrated Financing Strategy

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

<i>Document symbol</i>	<i>Title</i>
ICCD/CRIC(10)/1	Provisional agenda and annotations. Note by the secretariat
ICCD/CRIC(10)/1/Corr.1	Provisional agenda and annotations. Note by the secretariat. Corrigendum
ICCD/CRIC(10)/2	Comprehensive multi-year workplan for the Convention (2012–2015). Note by the secretariat
ICCD/CRIC(10)/2/Corr.1	Comprehensive multi-year workplan for the Convention (2012–2015). Note by the secretariat. Corrigendum
ICCD/CRIC(10)/3	Draft multi-year workplan for the secretariat (2012–2015). Note by the secretariat

<i>Document symbol</i>	<i>Title</i>
ICCD/CRIC(10)/4	Draft joint work programme of the secretariat and the Global Mechanism (2012–2013). Note by the secretariat
ICCD/CRIC(10)/5	Draft multi-year workplan for the Global Mechanism (2012–2015). Note by the secretariat
ICCD/CRIC(10)/6	Draft multi-year workplan for the Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention (2012–2015). Note by the secretariat
ICCD/CRIC(10)/7 - ICCD/COP(10)/CST/10	Draft multi-year workplan for the Committee on Science and Technology (2012–2015). Note by the secretariat
ICCD/CRIC(10)/8	Preliminary analysis of information contained in reports from the Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention and the Committee on Science and Technology. Note by the secretariat
ICCD/CRIC(10)/9	Preliminary analysis of information contained in reports from the secretariat and the Global Mechanism. Note by the secretariat
ICCD/CRIC(10)/10	Preliminary analysis of information contained in the report from the secretariat on the operational objectives of The Strategy. Note by the secretariat
ICCD/CRIC(10)/11	The iterative process: refinement of the set of performance indicators and associated methodologies. Note by the secretariat
ICCD/CRIC(10)/12	How best to measure progress on strategic objective 4 of the 10-year strategic plan and framework to enhance the implementation of the Convention (2008–2018). Note by the secretariat
ICCD/CRIC(10)/13	Format and methodological guidelines for reporting by civil society organizations (2012–2013). Note by the secretariat
ICCD/COP(10)/CST/4 - ICCD/CRIC(10)/14	Guidelines for the preliminary analysis of information contained in reports from Parties and other reporting entities. Note by the secretariat
ICCD/CRIC(10)/15	Iterative process: refinement of methodologies for the review and compilation of best practices, including methodological guidelines for best practices on sustainable land management technologies, including adaptation. Note by the secretariat
ICCD/CRIC(10)/16	Draft format and methodological guidelines for reporting on best practices on funding and resources mobilization. Note by the secretariat
ICCD/CRIC(10)/17	Draft modalities, criteria, and terms of reference for the mid-term evaluation of The Strategy. Note by the secretariat
ICCD/CRIC(10)/18	Progress made in the implementation of decision 8/COP.9. Note by the secretariat
ICCD/CRIC(10)/19	Draft advocacy policy framework on climate change. Note by the secretariat
ICCD/CRIC(10)/20	Draft advocacy policy framework on gender. Note by the secretariat
ICCD/CRIC(10)/20/Corr.1	Draft advocacy policy framework on gender. Note by the secretariat. Corrigendum

<i>Document symbol</i>	<i>Title</i>
ICCD/CRIC(10)/21	Draft advocacy policy framework on food security. Note by the secretariat
ICCD/CRIC(10)/22	Synergies in reporting under the Rio conventions. Note by the secretariat
ICCD/CRIC(10)/22/Corr.1	Synergies in reporting under the Rio conventions. Note by the secretariat. Corrigendum
ICCD/CRIC(10)/23	Report by the Global Environment Facility on its strategies, programmes and projects for financing the agreed incremental costs of activities concerning desertification
ICCD/CRIC(10)/24	Facilitating access to funding under the Global Environment Facility land degradation focal area allocations and set aside. Needs assessment for the alignment of national action programmes and the 2012–2013 reporting and review process. Note by the secretariat
ICCD/CRIC(10)/24/Corr.1	Facilitating access to funding under the Global Environment Facility land degradation focal area allocations and set aside. Needs assessment for the alignment of national action programmes and the 2012–2013 reporting and review process. Note by the secretariat. Corrigendum
ICCD/CRIC(10)/INF.1	Global Drylands Report: a United Nations system-wide response
ICCD/CRIC(10)/CRP.1	Linking the Global Environment Facility Land Degradation Focal Area Strategy and the UNCCD Ten-year Strategy to Streamline Investments in Sustainable Land Management

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

<i>Document symbol</i>	<i>Title</i>
ICCD/COP(10)/CST/1	Provisional agenda and annotations. Note by the secretariat
ICCD/COP(10)/CST/2	Report on the refinement of the set of impact indicators on strategic objectives 1, 2 and 3. Note by the secretariat
ICCD/COP(10)/CST/3	Template and reporting guidelines on strategic objectives 1, 2 and 3 for affected country Parties. Note by the secretariat
ICCD/COP(10)/CST/4 - ICCD/CRIC(10)/14	Guidelines for the preliminary analysis of information contained in reports from Parties and other reporting entities. Note by the secretariat
ICCD/COP(10)/CST/5	Progress report on the preparation of the UNCCD 2nd Scientific Conference and report on the organization of sessions of the Committee on Science and Technology in a predominantly scientific and technical conference-style format. Note by the secretariat

<i>Document symbol</i>	<i>Title</i>
ICCD/COP(10)/CST/5/Corr.1	Progress report on the preparation of the UNCCD 2nd Scientific Conference and report on the organization of sessions of the Committee on Science and Technology in a predominantly scientific and technical conference-style format. Note by the secretariat. Corrigendum
ICCD/COP(10)/CST/6	Report on the assessment of how to organize international, interdisciplinary scientific advice to support the Convention process. Note by the secretariat
ICCD/COP(10)/CST/7	Role and responsibilities of science and technology correspondents. Note by the secretariat
ICCD/COP(10)/CST/8	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification fellowship programme. Note by the secretariat
ICCD/COP(10)/CST/9	The knowledge management system, including traditional knowledge as outlined in article 16 (g) of the Convention text, best practices and success stories on combating desertification, land degradation and drought issues. Note by the secretariat
ICCD/CRIC(10)/7 - ICCD/COP(10)/CST/10	Draft multi-year workplan for the Committee on Science and Technology (2012–2015). Note by the secretariat
ICCD/COP(10)/CST/INF.1	Report on the scientific peer review for the refinement of the set of impact indicators on strategic objectives 1, 2 and 3. Note by the secretariat
ICCD/COP(10)/CST/INF.2	Report on the pilot tracking exercises for the refinement of the set of impact indicators on strategic objectives 1, 2 and 3. Note by the secretariat
ICCD/COP(10)/CST/INF.3	Assessment of the organization of the UNCCD 1st Scientific Conference: final report. Note by the secretariat
ICCD/COP(10)/CST/INF.4	List of science and technology correspondents. Note by the secretariat
ICCD/COP(10)/CST/INF.5	Enhanced scientific cooperation and knowledge exchange between the Committee on Science and Technology and the scientific subsidiary bodies of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel of the Global Environment Facility and relevant specialized agencies of the United Nations. Note by the secretariat
ICCD/COP(10)/CST/INF.5/Corr.1	Enhanced scientific cooperation and knowledge exchange between the Committee on Science and Technology and the scientific subsidiary bodies of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel of the Global Environment Facility and relevant specialized agencies of the United Nations. Note by the secretariat. Corrigendum
ICCD/COP(10)/CST/INF.6	Methodological guide on the use of impact indicators to measure progress against strategic objectives 1, 2 and 3. Note by the secretariat

<i>Document symbol</i>	<i>Title</i>
ICCD/COP(10)/CST/MISC.1	Key findings of the e-survey on how to organize international, interdisciplinary scientific advice

Other documents available at the session

<i>Document symbol</i>	<i>Title</i>
ICCD/COP(9)/18	Report of the Conference of the Parties on its ninth session: proceedings
ICCD/COP(9)/18/Add.1	Report of the Conference of the Parties on its ninth session: action taken
ICCD/COP(8)/16	Report of the Conference of the Parties on its eighth session: proceedings
ICCD/COP(8)/16/Add.1	Report of the Conference of the Parties on its eighth session: action taken
ICCD/COP(7)/16	Report of the Conference of the Parties on its seventh session: proceedings
ICCD/COP(7)/16/Add.1	Report of the Conference of the Parties on its seventh session: action taken
ICCD/COP(6)/11	Report of the Conference of the Parties on its sixth session: proceedings
ICCD/COP(6)/11/Add.1	Report of the Conference of the Parties on its sixth session: action taken
ICCD/COP(5)/11	Report of the Conference of the Parties on its fifth session: proceedings
ICCD/COP(5)/11/Add.1	Report of the Conference of the Parties on its fifth session: action taken
ICCD/COP(4)/11/Add.1	Report of the Conference of the Parties on its fourth session: action taken
ICCD/COP(3)/20/Add.1	Report of the Conference of the Parties on its third session: action taken
ICCD/COP(2)/14/Add.1	Report of the Conference of the Parties on its second session: action taken
ICCD/COP(1)/11/Add.1	Report of the Conference of the Parties on its first session: action taken
ICCD/CRIC(9)/16	Report of the ninth session of the Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention
ICCD/CRIC(9)/INF.9	Options to increase synergies in monitoring the Rio conventions. Note by the secretariat
ICCD/CST(S-2)/9	Report of the Committee on Science and Technology on its second special session