



缔约方会议

缔约方会议第十一届会议报告，2013年9月16日至27日在  
温得和克举行

第一部分  
议事录

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## 一. 会议开幕

### A. 缔约方会议第十一届会议开幕

1. 2013年9月16日, 缔约方会议第十一届会议由第十届会议主席李敦求先生阁下(大韩民国)主持开幕。根据《联合国防治荒漠化公约》(《荒漠化公约》)议事规则第22条, 缔约方会议第十届会议主席做了发言。

### B. 选举主席

(议程项目 1)

2. 在2013年9月16日第1次会议上, 缔约方会议以鼓掌方式选举纳米比亚共和国环境与旅游部部长瓦海夸·海伦加阁下为缔约方会议第十一届会议主席。

3. 新任主席做了发言。

### C. 一般性发言

4. 在2013年9月16日第1次会议上, 《荒漠化公约》秘书处执行秘书也做了发言。

5. 在同次会议上, 欧洲联盟、布基那法索(代表非洲国家)、印度(代表亚洲—太平洋国家)、安提瓜和巴布达(代表拉丁美洲和加勒比国家)和亚美尼亚(代表中欧和东欧区域执行附件)的代表发了言。

6. 非政府组织的代表也做了发言。

## 二. 组织事项

### A. 通过议程和工作安排

(议程项目 2)

7. 缔约方会议在2013年9月16日第1次会议上审议了本议程项目。

8. 在同次会议上, 缔约方会议通过了载于ICCD/COP(11)/1号文件的议程如下:

1. 选举主席。

2. 通过议程和工作安排。

3. 选举主席以外的主席团成员:

(a) 选举副主席;

(b) 选举科学和技术委员会主席;

(c) 选举《公约》执行情况审评委员会主席。

4. 代表团的全权证书。

5. 认可政府间组织、民间社会组织和私营部门的与会资格。
  6. 保持专家名册并视需要建立特设专家组。
  7. 推进执行《公约》的十年战略规划和框架(2008-2018年)(“战略”):
    - (a) 审查《公约》执行情况审评委员会的报告,包括委员会向缔约方会议提出的建议;
    - (b) 审评执行综合传播战略的进展情况;
    - (c) 对“战略”的独立中期评价;
    - (d) 完善促进区域协调执行《公约》的机制;
    - (e) 行动方案与“战略”的协调一致;
    - (f) 审查科学和技术委员会的报告,包括委员会向缔约方会议提出的建议。
  8. 全球机制的治理和体制安排,包括全球机制新办公场所安排的建议。
  9. 方案和预算:
    - (a) 2014-2015年两年期方案和预算;
    - (b) 《公约》信托基金财务业绩。
  10. 对联合国可持续发展大会(里约+20)成果采取后续行动。
  11. 与全球环境基金的协作:修订《联合国防治荒漠化公约》与全球环境基金之间加强协作的谅解备忘录。
  12. 修订的认可民间社会组织和私营部门代表参加缔约方会议资格及其参加《联合国防治荒漠化公约》会议和进程的程序。
  13. 未决项目:
    - (a) 议事规则第47条;
    - (b) 解决执行问题的程序和体制机制;
    - (c) 载有仲裁和调解程序的附件。
  14. 联合国荒漠与防治荒漠化十年(2010-2020年)。
  15. 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。
  16. 特别会议:互动对话会。
  17. 缔约方会议第十二届会议的工作方案。
  18. 会议报告。
9. 在同次会议上,在缔约方会议主席发言口头更正议程所附暂定工作日程表之后,缔约方会议核可了经口头更正的本届会议拟议工作日程表。

**B. 选举主席以外的主席团成员**

(议程项目 3)

10. 缔约方会议在 2013 年 9 月 16 日、9 月 20 日和 9 月 27 日第 1、第 3 和第 10 次会议上审议了本议程项目。

11. 在 2013 年 9 月 16 日和 20 日第 1 和第 3 次会议上，缔约方会议选出了下列第十一届会议主席团成员：

副主席：

Mamadou Honadia 先生(布基纳法索)

Choi Young Tae 先生(大韩民国)

Heimata Louisa Karika 女士(库克群岛)

Ashot Vardevanyan 先生(亚美尼亚)

Dalia Gudaitiene Holiman 女士(立陶宛)

Thiago Cavalcanti 先生(巴西)

Mariano Espinoza 先生(哥斯达黎加)

Thomas Tichelmann 先生(爱尔兰)

Christine Dawson 女士(美利坚合众国)

12. 在 9 月 20 日第 3 次会议上，缔约方会议任命 Heimata Louisa Karika 女士(库克群岛)为第十一届会议报告员。

**科学和技术委员会主席**

13. 在 9 月 27 日第 10 次会议上，缔约方会议选举 Uriel Safriel 先生(以色列)为科学和技术委员会未来第十二届会议和闭会期间会议主席。

**《公约》执行情况审评委员会主席**

14. 在 9 月 27 日第 10 次会议上，缔约方会议选举 Philbert Brown 先生(牙买加)为《公约》执行情况审评委员会未来第十三和第十四届会议主席。

**C. 代表团的全权证书**

(议程项目 4)

15. 在 9 月 27 日第 10 次会议上，缔约方会议审议了 ICCD/COP(11)/22 号文件所载代表团全权证书审查报告及其中所载的建议。

16. 在同次会议上，缔约方会议通过了该报告。

#### D. 认可政府间组织和非政府组织的与会资格，接纳观察员 (议程项目 5)

17. 在 9 月 16 日第 1 次会议上，在主席发言之后，缔约方会议决定认可 ICCD/COP(11)/20/Rev.1 号文件附件一、二和三所列组织和工商部门实体为观察员。

#### E. 科学和技术委员会

18. 科学和技术委员会第十一届会议在主席 Antonio Rocha Magalhães 先生(巴西)主持下召开。委员会从 2013 年 9 月 17 日至 20 日共举行了 7 次会议。

19. 在 2013 年 9 月 17 日第 1 次会议上，委员会通过了载于 ICCD/COP(11)/CST/1 号文件的临时议程，并核可了该文件附件二所载的会议工作安排。

20. 在同次会议上，委员会还商定设立一个联络组，并任命 Nicholas Hanley 先生(欧洲联盟)为联络组召集人。

21. 在 9 月 20 日第 7 次会议上，委员会以鼓掌方式选举下列人士为未来第十二届会议副主席：Chehat Fouad 先生(阿尔及利亚)、Allaadeen Mohamad Abdalla Al-Sharjabi 先生(也门)、Hamid Custovic 先生(波斯尼亚和黑塞哥维那)和 Sonia Gonzalez 女士(秘鲁)。委员会商定，将报告员的任命推迟到以后一个日期，在主席团磋商之后任命。

22. 委员会向缔约方会议提出了 9 项建议。缔约方会议在 2013 年 9 月 20 日第 3 次会议上就这些建议采取了行动。在通过之前，《荒漠化公约》秘书处的代表宣读了下列文件所载决定草案所涉方案预算问题的口头说明：ICCD/COP(11)/CST/L.2<sup>1</sup>、ICCD/COP(11)/CST/L.3<sup>2</sup>、ICCD/COP(11)/CST/L.4<sup>3</sup>、ICCD/COP(11)/CST/L.6<sup>4</sup>、ICCD/COP(11)/CST/L.7<sup>5</sup>、和 ICCD/COP(11)/CST/L.8。<sup>6</sup>

#### 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十二届会议在 Mary Rowen 女士(美利坚合众国)主持下举行。审评委从 2013 年 9 月 18 日至 27 日共举行了 5 次会议。

24. 在 2013 年 9 月 17 日第 1 次会议上，委员会通过了载于 ICCD/CRIC(12)/1 号文件的临时议程，并核可了该文件附件二所载的会议工作安排。

<sup>1</sup> 第 26/COP.11 号最后决定。

<sup>2</sup> 第 23/COP.11 号最后决定。

<sup>3</sup> 第 24/COP.11 号最后决定。

<sup>4</sup> 第 22/COP.11 号最后决定。

<sup>5</sup> 第 21/COP.11 号最后决定。

<sup>6</sup> 第 28/COP.11 号最后决定。

25. 在同次会议上，委员会还商定设立一个联络组，并任命 Luis Estuardo Ríos González 先生(危地马拉)为联络组召集人。

26. 在 2013 年 9 月 27 日第 5 次会议上，委员会以鼓掌方式选举 Richard Mwendandu 先生(肯尼亚)、Warapong Waramit 先生(泰国)、Yuri Kolmaz 先生(乌克兰)、Patrick Wegerdt 先生(欧洲联盟)，为委员会第十三和第十四届会议副主席。

27. 委员会向缔约方会议提出了 12 项建议。缔约方会议在 2013 年 9 月 26 和 27 日第 9 和第 10 次会议上就这些建议采取了行动。在通过之前，《荒漠化公约》秘书处的代表宣读了下列文件所载决定草案所涉方案预算问题的口头说明：ICCD/CRIC(12)/L.1<sup>7</sup>、ICCD/CRIC(12)/L.2<sup>8</sup>、ICCD/CRIC(12)/L.5<sup>9</sup>、ICCD/CRIC(12)/L.7<sup>10</sup>、ICCD/CRIC(12)/L.9<sup>11</sup> 和 ICCD/CRIC(12)/L.10<sup>12</sup>。

28. 巴西代表就议程项目 2 (b)和(c)做了以下口头声明：巴西的理解是，ICCD/CRIC(12)/L.12 号文件<sup>13</sup> 以及缔约方会议第十一届会议所有其他决定中所有提到荒漠化/土地退化和干旱(DLDD)之处均应按照《公约》的任务授权及其第一条的定义执行，因为《公约》不可能违背其任务授权确定目标和做出建议。因此，巴西认为，没有必要修订所有出现这一缩略语之处，具体说明其是在《公约》任务授权范围之内，如 ICCD/CRIC(12)/L.12 号文件，附件 A 章，业务目标 1—倡导、提高认识和教育，1 (c)，2015 年目标所载。

## G. 全体委员会

29. 在 2013 年 9 月 17 日第 1 次会议上，缔约方会议决定设立全体委员会，还决定将缔约方会议第十一届会议议程第 11 段所列议程项目以及议程项目 12 的审议交给全体委员会。议程项目 7 (e)交给审评委审议。

30. 在同次会议上，缔约方会议指定 Chenchu Norbu 先生(缅甸)为全体委员会主席。全体委员会在 9 月 17、19、26 和 27 日举行了 5 次会议。

31. 在第 1 次会议上，委员会设立了两个联络组：(a) 方案和预算事项联络组，由 Sem Chikongo 女士(纳米比亚)主持；和(b) 非方案和预算事项联络组，由 Makku Aho 先生(芬兰)主持。

<sup>7</sup> 第 2/COP.11 号决定。

<sup>8</sup> 第 9/COP.11 号决定。

<sup>9</sup> 第 19/COP.11 号决定。

<sup>10</sup> 第 16/COP.11 号决定。

<sup>11</sup> 第 17/COP.11 号决定。

<sup>12</sup> 第 14/COP.11 号决定。

<sup>13</sup> 第 1/COP.11 号决定。



32. 委员会向缔约方会议提出了 10 项建议。缔约方会议在 2013 年 9 月 26 和 27 日第 4 和第 5 次会议上就这些建议采取了行动。

33. 在通过 ICCD/COP(11)/L.19 号文件所载的决定草案之后，亚美尼亚共和国代表(代表附件五国家缔约方)说，该决定没有考虑到附件五各国的利益，这些国家具有干旱地区范围之外的一些特定条件。

34. 大韩民国代表欢迎关于“对联合国可持续发展大会(里约+20)成果采取后续行动”的第 8/COP.11 号决定，欢迎设立政府间工作组，以定义零土地退化并提出实现这一目标的备选办法。但是，他对该决定中没有提到确定目标的办法的关键内容表示失望。而且，他认为，可以通过确定目标和呼吁在《荒漠化公约》将来的进程中重新考虑确定目标的办法问题，进一步加强执行《公约》。

## H. 特设专家组

35. 专家组向缔约方会议提出了 2 项建议，缔约方会议在 2013 年 9 月 27 日第 10 次会议上就这些建议采取了行动。

## I. 出席情况

36. 《荒漠化公约》下列 144 个缔约方的代表出席了缔约方会议第十一届会议：

阿尔巴尼亚	多民族玻利维亚国	库克群岛
阿尔及利亚	波斯尼亚和黑塞哥维那	哥斯达黎加
安哥拉	博茨瓦纳	科特迪瓦
安提瓜和巴布达	巴西	古巴
阿根廷	布基纳法索	捷克共和国
亚美尼亚	布隆迪	朝鲜民主主义人民共和国
澳大利亚	柬埔寨	刚果民主共和国
奥地利	喀麦隆	丹麦
阿塞拜疆	佛得角	吉布提
孟加拉国	乍得	多米尼克
白俄罗斯	中国	厄瓜多尔
比利时	哥伦比亚	埃及
贝宁	科摩罗	厄立特里亚
不丹	刚果	埃塞俄比亚

欧洲联盟	老挝人民民主共和国	巴拿马
斐济	拉脱维亚	秘鲁
芬兰	黎巴嫩	菲律宾
法国	莱索托	葡萄牙
加蓬	利比里亚	大韩民国
冈比亚	利比亚	摩尔多瓦共和国
格鲁吉亚	立陶宛	罗马尼亚
德国	马达加斯加	俄罗斯联邦
加纳	马拉维	卢旺达
格林纳达	马来西亚	圣卢西亚
危地马拉	马里	萨摩亚
几内亚	马绍尔群岛	圣多美和普林西比
几内亚比绍	毛里塔尼亚	沙特阿拉伯
海地	墨西哥	塞内加尔
洪都拉斯	密克罗尼西亚(联邦)	塞舌尔
印度	蒙古	斯洛伐克
印度尼西亚	摩洛哥	南非
伊朗(伊斯兰共和国)	莫桑比克	南苏丹
伊拉克	缅甸	西班牙
爱尔兰	纳米比亚	斯里兰卡
以色列	瑙鲁	苏丹
意大利	尼泊尔	斯威士兰
牙买加	荷兰	瑞士
日本	尼日尔	塔吉克斯坦
约旦	尼日利亚	泰国
肯尼亚	纽埃	前南斯拉夫的马其顿共和国
基里巴斯	挪威	东帝汶
科威特	阿曼	多哥
吉尔吉斯斯坦	巴基斯坦	特立尼达和多巴哥

突尼斯	坦桑尼亚联合共和国	委内瑞拉玻利瓦尔共和国
土耳其	美利坚合众国	越南
土库曼斯坦	乌拉圭	也门
乌干达	乌兹别克斯坦	赞比亚
乌克兰	瓦努阿图	津巴布韦

37. 出席本届会议的还有以下非《公约》缔约方的国家观察员：

教廷

38. 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：

联合国粮食及农业组织(粮农组织)

国际原子能机构(原子能机构)

国际农业发展基金(农发基金)

《生物多样性公约》(《生物公约》)秘书处

联合国儿童基金会(儿童基金会)

联合国开发计划署(开发署)

联合国环境规划署(环境署)

联合国环境规划署/西亚区域办事处(环境署/西亚区域办事处)

《联合国气候变化框架公约》(《气候公约》)秘书处

联合国项目事务厅(项目厅)

最不发达国家、内陆发展中国家和小岛屿发展中国家高级代表办事处(最不发达等国家高代办)

世界银行

世界气象组织(气象组织)

39. 14 个政府间组织和 46 个民间社会组织也派代表出席了会议。

## J. 文件

40. 提交缔约方会议第十一届会议审议的文件清单列于附件七。

### 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 15)

41. 在本议程项目之下，缔约方会议于 2013 年 9 月 20 日和 25 日在第 2 和第 8 次会议上举行了两场公开对话会。

42. 在 9 月 20 日第 2 次会议上，缔约方会议举行了第一场对话会，主题是“通过建立国家和国际行为者之间切实有效的伙伴关系筹集资源，以支持《公约》的执行”，由副主席(爱尔兰)主持开幕，对话会由 Patrice Burger 先生(国际行动和实现中心，法国)主持。

43. 在《荒漠化公约》秘书处执行秘书和缔约方会议主席发言之后，主持人做了发言，然后，以下专题主讲人做了介绍：Marioldy Sanchez Santivanez 女士(AIDER, 秘鲁)；Fatima Ahmed 女士(泽纳布支持妇女参与发展协会，苏丹)；和 Eileen de Ravin 女士(环境署赤道倡议/世界土著网络)。

44. 在随后的讨论中，专题主讲人对埃及、欧洲联盟、秘鲁、苏丹、中国、塞舌尔群岛、美国、菲律宾和印度尼西亚代表以及全球机制和联合国环境署代表的评论和问题做了回应和答复。

45. 在第 2 次会议上，在主持人发言之后，以下专题主讲人也做了介绍：Sung-gil Lee 先生(Future Forest, 大韩民国)；Christophe Houdus 先生(RESAD 和可持续旱地倡议)；和 Jean-Marc Sinnassamy 先生(环境基金)。

46. 在随后的讨论中，专题主讲人对瑞士、以色列、中国、土耳其和美国代表的评论和问题做了回应和答复。

47. 在 9 月 25 日第 8 次会议上，缔约方会议举行了第二场对话会，主题是“民间社会组织执行《荒漠化公约》的能力建设”，由 Mary Seely 博士(纳米比亚荒漠研究基金会)主持。

48. 在副主席(爱尔兰)和《荒漠化公约》秘书处执行秘书发言之后，主持人做了发言，随后，以下专题主讲人做了介绍：Kennef Ganeb 先生(纳米比亚荒漠研究基金会)；Vivian Kinyaga 女士(纳米比亚荒漠研究基金会)；和 Maria Tharacky 女士(南部非洲土著少数民族问题工作组，纳米比亚)。

49. 在随后的讨论中，专题主讲人对土耳其、菲律宾、布基那法索和肯尼亚代表的评论和问题做了回应和答复。

50. 在第 8 次会议上，在主持人发言之后，以下专题主讲人也做了介绍：Nahideh Naghisadeh 女士(可持续发展中心，伊朗伊斯兰共和国)；Fatima Kaba 女士(第三世界环境与发展组织，塞内加尔)；Wang Wenbiao 先生(亿利集团，中国)；和 Nathalie ven Haren 女士(两全社，荷兰)。

51. 在随后的讨论中，专题主讲人对美国、塞内加尔、秘鲁、利比里亚、印度、中国、巴西和肯尼亚代表以及法语国家国际组织的代表和民间社会组织两位代表的评论和问题做了回应和答复。

#### 四. 特别会议：交互式对话会

(议程项目 16)

52. 在 2013 年 9 月 23 日和 24 日第 4 至第 7 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，分为 4 场交互式对话会。

53. 在 9 月 23 日第 4 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。

54. 在同次会议上，纳米比亚副总理马尔科·豪西库阁下代表纳米比亚总理向缔约方会议讲了话。

55. 在同次会议上，《荒漠化公约》秘书处执行秘书还致了欢迎辞。

56. 在同次会议上，联合国环境规划署环境和能源组主任 Veerle Vandeweerd 博士代表联合国秘书长做了发言。

57. 在同次会议上，以区域和利益集团名义发言的有：斐济驻南非高级专员 Beniamino Salacaku 阁下(代表 77 国集团和中国)；立陶宛环境部长 Valentinas Mazuronis 阁下(代表欧洲联盟及其成员国)；布基那法索环境和可持续发展部长 Salifou Ouedraogo 阁下(代表非洲国家集团)；印度环境与森林部辅助秘书 Susheel Kumar 先生(代表亚洲—太平洋国家集团)；巴拿马环境部副部长 Geremias Aguillar 先生(代表拉丁美洲和加勒比国家集团)；白俄罗斯自然资源和环境保护部副部长 Igor Kachanovsky 阁下(代表中欧和东欧区域执行附件)；和以色列布劳斯坦沙漠研究所所长 Uriel Safriel 教授(代表地中海北部区域执行附件)。

58. 发言的还有民间社会代表荷兰两全社的 Nathalie van Haren 女士，和青年代表纳米比亚全国青年理事会的 Mathias Fikameni 先生。

##### A. 圆桌会议 1:

**《荒漠化公约》在可持续发展的背景下为实现零土地退化的世界发挥作用**

59. 在 9 月 23 日第 4 次会议上，缔约方会议主席主持了高级别特别会议交互式对话会第 1 圆桌会议开幕，加纳环境、科学、技术和创新部副部长 Bernice Adiku Heloo 阁下和印度环境与森林部辅助秘书 Susheel Kumar 担任联合主席。主持人为联合王国前国际发展国务大臣 Clare Short 女士，基调发言人是以色列布劳斯坦沙漠研究所所长 Uriel Safriel 教授。以下专题主讲人做了介绍：欧盟委员会环境总司司长 Timo Makela 先生，和南非水利和环境事务部长 Edna Molewa 阁下。

60. 在 9 月 23 日第 5 次会议上，缔约方会议继续举行第 1 圆桌会议，并听取了以下专题主讲人的介绍：伊朗国家防治荒漠化秘书处高级专家 Asghar Tahmasebi 博士(代表副部长、伊朗森林、牧场和流域管理组织负责人 Alireza Owrangi 阁下)；塞内加尔环境和可持续发展部长 Mor Ngom 阁下；和联合国开发计划署环境与能源组主任 Veele Vandeweerd 博士。

61. 在随后的互动式讨论中，专题主讲人对中国、冈比亚、莱索托、赞比亚、土库曼斯坦、马拉维、巴西、厄立特里亚、卢旺达、泰国、美国、印度、大韩民国和安哥拉代表，以及民间社会代表的评论和问题做了回应和答复。

## B. 圆桌会议 2:

### 在《荒漠化公约》执行进程中排除困难大力推广良好做法

62. 在 9 月 23 日第 5 次会议上，缔约方会议还举行了高级别特别会议互动式对话会第 2 圆桌会议，纳米比亚共和国驻德国大使 Neville Gertze 阁下和瑞士发展合作署副总干事 Michel Mordasini 先生担任联合主席。主持人是旱地大使、世界农林中心前执行主任 Dennis Garrity 先生。基调发言人是来自阿姆斯特丹自由大学国际合作中心的世界资源学会高级研究员 Chris Reij 先生和布基那法索的一位农民 Yacouba Savadogo 先生。布基那法索环境与农村发展部长 Salif Ouédraogo 阁下做了介绍。

63. 在 9 月 24 日第 6 次会议上，缔约方会议继续举行第 2 圆桌会议，并听取了以下专题主讲人的介绍：白俄罗斯自然资源与环境保护部副部长 Igor Kachanovskiy 阁下；斯里兰卡环境与可再生能源部常务秘书 Mudiyansele Uthpala Dayananda Basnayake 阁下；和古巴农业事务部大使 Carlos Manuel Rojas Lago 阁下。

64. 在同次会议上，在美国国际开发署非洲局副局长署长 Franklin C. Moore 先生答复发言之后，进行了互动式讨论，专题主讲人对马里、斯威士兰、乌兹别克斯坦、瑞士和埃及代表的评论和问题做了回应和答复。

## C. 圆桌会议 3:

### 对荒漠化/土地退化与恢复的经济研究：为避免土地退化和恢复/更新退化土地加大投资力度进行成本效益分析

65. 在 9 月 24 日第 6 次会议上，缔约方会议举行了高级别特别会议互动式对话会第 3 圆桌会议，由德意志联邦共和国驻纳米比亚大使 Onno Adalbert Hückmann 阁下和阿尔及利亚驻纳米比亚大使 Lahcene Kaid-Slimane 阁下担任联合主席。主持人是加拿大水、环境和健康研究所旱地方案副主任 Richard J. Thomas 先生，他还做了基调发言。另一位基调发言人是全球环境基金首席执行官兼主席 Naoko Ishii 女士。阿根廷外交部负责环境事务总局的部长 Maria Teresa Kralikas 女士和法国外交部环境大使 Jean-Pierre Thebault 阁下做了介绍。

66. 在同次会议上，在代表可持续发展世界商业理事会的 Michael Mack 先生答复发言之后，中国和津巴布韦代表提出了评论和问题。

67. 在 9 月 24 日第 7 次会议上，继续进行了互动式讨论，专题主讲人对赞比亚、摩洛哥、印度、埃塞俄比亚、菲律宾、尼日尔、阿尔及利亚及波斯尼亚和黑塞哥维那代表的评论和问题做了回应和答复。

#### D. 部长级讨论：

##### 未来的道路：在国家和区域层面对《荒漠化公约》和“战略”成果加以充分利用和推进执行工作

68. 在 9 月 24 日第 7 次会议上，缔约方会议还举行了高级别会议部长级讨论，讨论由缔约方会议主席主持，主席做了发言。

69. 在同次会议上，土耳其林业和水务部荒漠化和水土流失问题总司司长 Hamiti Avci 先生和《荒漠化公约》秘书处候任执行秘书 Monique Barbut 女士做了发言。

70. 在同次会议上，苏丹、阿曼、越南、埃及、马拉维、伊拉克、菲律宾、东帝汶、肯尼亚、印度尼西亚、巴西和孟加拉国代表做了发言。

71. 联合国粮食及农业组织助理秘书长以及民间社会组织的两名代表和工商实体的一名代表也做了发言。

72. 在同次会议上，缔约方会议主席做了总结发言，并简要介绍了高级别会议的议事情况，包括互动式圆桌会议的结果(见附件一)。

73. 《荒漠化公约》秘书处执行秘书做了总结发言。

## 五. 缔约方会议通过的決定和決議

74. 在 9 月 20 日、26 日和 27 日第 3、第 9 和第 10 次会议上，缔约方会议通过了 40 项决定和 1 项决议。

#### A. 按照缔约方会议主席的建议作出的决定

75. 缔约方会议按照第十一届会议主席的建议通过了以下决定：

- 34/COP.11 特别会议：互动对话会
- 35/COP.11 第十次议员圆桌会议的报告
- 36/COP.11 加强《联合国防治荒漠化公约》以实现零土地退化的世界的纳米布宣言
- 37/COP.11 参加缔约方会议第十一届会议的民间社会组织的宣言
- 38/COP.11 可持续土地管理商务论坛宣言
- 40/COP.11 缔约方会议第十二届会议的时间和地点

**B. 按照主席团的建议作出的决定**

76. 缔约方会议按照第十一届会议主席团的建议通过了以下决定：

33/COP.11 代表团的全权证书

**C. 按照全体委员会的建议作出的决定**

77. 缔约方会议按照全体委员会的建议通过了以下决定：

3/COP.11 完善促进区域协调执行《公约》的机制

4/COP.11 审评在执行综合传播战略方面的进展

5/COP.11 修订的认可民间社会组织和私营部门代表参加缔约方会议资格及其参加《联合国防治荒漠化公约》会议和进程的程序

6/COP.11 全球机制的治理和体制安排

7/COP.11 联合国荒漠与防治荒漠化十年(2010-2020年)

8/COP.11 对联合国可持续发展大会(里约+20)成果采取后续行动

10/COP.11 2014-2015年两年期方案和预算

12/COP.11 审评对推进执行《公约》的十年战略规划和框架(2008-2018年)的独立中期评价，以及设立一项进程，为进一步促进执行《公约》制定新的战略和计划

30/COP.11 议事规则第47条

39/COP.11 缔约方会议第十二届会议的工作方案

**D. 按照《公约》执行情况审评委员会的建议作出的决定**

78. 缔约方会议按照《公约》执行情况审评委员会的建议通过了以下决定：

1/COP.11 《公约》各机构和附属机构的多年期工作计划

2/COP.11 加强和增进行动方案与“战略”的协调及执行进程

9/COP.11 促进和加强与其它有关公约、国际组织和机构的关系的途径

11/COP.11 与全球环境基金的协作

13/COP.11 对照“战略”的业务目标评估《公约》执行情况

14/COP.11 评估用于执行《公约》的资金流

15/COP.11 对照战略目标1、2和3评估《公约》执行情况

16/COP.11 有关评估执行情况的选接程序，包括业绩和进展指标、方法和报告程序



- 17/COP.11 审议执行《公约》的最佳做法
- 18/COP.11 协助缔约方会议定期审评《公约》执行情况的补充程序或体制机制
- 19/COP.11 《公约》执行情况审评委员会第十三届会议的工作方案
- 20/COP.11 《公约》执行情况审评委员会第十三届会议的日期和地点

#### E. 按照科学和技术委员会的建议作出的决定

79. 缔约方会议按照科学和技术委员会的建议作出了以下决定：

- 21/COP.11 按照“推进执行《公约》的十年战略规划和框架”(2008-2018年) (“战略”)重组科学和技术委员会的业务活动
- 22/COP.11 关于衡量“战略”的战略目标 1、2 和 3 进展情况最佳方法的咨询意见
- 23/COP.11 使《公约》成为荒漠化/土地退化和缓解干旱影响领域科学和技术知识的全球权威机构的措施
- 24/COP.11 改善知识管理，包括传统知识、最佳做法和成功事例
- 25/COP.11 《联合国防治荒漠化公约》助研金方案
- 26/COP.11 独立专家名册
- 27/COP.11 科学和技术委员会第四届特别会议的工作方案
- 28/COP.11 科学和技术委员会第四届特别会议的日期和地点
- 29/COP.11 科学和技术委员会第十二届会议的工作方案

#### F. 按照特设专家组的建议作出的决定

80. 缔约方会议按照特设专家组的建议通过了以下决定

- 31/COP.11 解决执行问题的程序和体制机制
- 32/COP.11 载有仲裁和调解程序的附件

#### G. 缔约方会议通过的决议

81. 在 9 月 27 日第 10 次会议上，缔约方会议还按照大韩民国的建议通过了以下决议：

- 1/COP.11 向纳米比亚共和国政府和人民表示感谢

## 六. 会议闭幕

### A. 缔约方会议第十二届会议的时间和地点 (议程项目 17)

82. 在 2013 年 9 月 27 日第 10 次会议上，缔约方会议通过了关于缔约方会议第十二届会议的时间和地点的第 40/COP.11 号决定。

### B. 通过缔约方会议第十一届会议的报告 (议程项目 18)

83. 在 2013 年 9 月 27 日第 10 次会议上，缔约方会议通过了第十一届会议的报告草稿(ICCD/COP(11)/L.11)，并授权报告员在秘书处的协助下酌情完成报告。

## 附件一

### 缔约方会议第十一届会议主席对高级别会议的总结

#### 导言

1. 《联合国防治荒漠化公约》缔约方会议第十一届会议(《荒漠化公约》缔约方会议第十一届会议)高级别会议于 2013 年 9 月 23 日和 24 日在纳米比亚温得和克举行,会议为国家缔约方关于执行《公约》及其 2008-2018 战略计划最佳方法的讨论带来了政治势头。我们必须设法通过执行“战略”实现缔约方的愿景,即:

“今后的目标,是建立全球伙伴关系,以便扭转和预防荒漠化/土地退化,缓解受影响地区的干旱影响,从而为减贫和环境可持续性提供支持”。

2. 在高级别会议上,副总理马尔科·豪西库先生阁下代表纳米比亚总理欢迎各位部长以及各代表团团长和国际组织负责人。然后,《荒漠化公约》执行秘书吕克·尼西卡贾先生致开幕辞。联合国开发计划署代表 Veerle Vanderweerd 博士代表联合国秘书长致辞;以区域和利益集团的名义做了专门发言。高级别会议的形式为三次确定基调发言人的部长级圆桌会议、小组讨论和国家缔约方就手头处理的问题的发言。各位部长和代表讨论了各种务实的具体应对办法,以迎接有关荒漠化、土地退化和干旱(DLDD)的新挑战。举行了三次圆桌讨论会:

(a) 圆桌会议 1: 《荒漠化公约》在可持续发展的背景下为实现零土地退化的世界发挥作用;

(b) 圆桌会议 2: 在《荒漠化公约》执行进程中排除困难大力推广良好做法;和

(c) 圆桌会议 3: 对荒漠化/土地退化与恢复的经济研究: 为避免土地退化和恢复/更新退化土地加大投资力度进行成本效益分析。

3. 讨论的重点是综合景观办法,涉及干旱土地的生物物理、社会经济和文化各方面,和必须扩大可持续土地管理做法。讨论着重谈到,《荒漠化公约》是旱地全球团结的一份独特文书,因为它以减贫和可持续发展为背景,纳入了旱地环境和社会经济方面内容。讨论还强调,需要持续开展强有力的科学协作,以支持努力执行《公约》及其十年“战略”。

## 一. 圆桌会议 1

### 《荒漠化公约》在可持续发展的背景下为实现零土地退化的世界发挥作用

4. 加纳和印度代表担任第一次圆桌会议的联合主席，联合王国的主持人介绍了要讨论的问题：(1) ‘争取零土地退化’的含义是什么，对旱地意味着什么？(2) 国家一级目标和指标是什么？和(3) 关于零土地退化世界的指导意见类别，包括目标确定办法，和将在里约+20所做 DLDD 承诺转化为《公约》框架内的行动？

5. 在基调发言中，Uriel Safriel 教授将土地退化描述为生物生产力损失的一种状态和一个过程。实际上，零土地退化的世界意味着投资恢复业已退化的土地和防止进一步退化。但不应将其看作是一种抵消或补偿方案。他指出，土地退化不仅导致农业生产率下降，而且还导致维持全球生命支持系统的所有生态系统服务的额外损失。他最后说，土地退化是一个严重的挑战，必须加以处理，因为农业系统无论集约还是粗放(包括完整的自然生态系统)，长期而言都不可持续。《荒漠化公约》在这方面可以发挥关键的作用，提高人们的认识，推动动员有关各方寻找具体的创新解决办法。

6. 专题主讲人一致认为，DLDD 对所有国家的可持续发展构成严重挑战，并强调可持续土地管理做法、包括粮食安全、赋予妇女权利和处理气候变化影响的社会经济影响和多重共同效益。鉴于预期未来世代对粮食和纤维的需求将会增加，许多人强调未来更加严重的挑战。其他人则强调，必须提倡绿色经济，实行土地管理方式的范式转变，找到新的可持续的增长路径。通过与各国采取的各种主动行动和方案，这一点看来十分明显，其中涉及可持续发展的所有三个方面(环境、社会和经济)。

7. 其他专题主讲人集中谈到，需要伙伴关系，处理 DLDD 的全球挑战，他们强调，这些行动需要大量国际投资。在当地一级，民间社会组织的重要作用受到欢迎，特别是在利用传统知识扩大可持续土地管理做法的成本效益方面。一位小组成员着重谈到，到 2025 年，非洲大约 2/3 的可耕地将不再具有经济生产力。鉴于这一日期迅速到来，许多方面呼吁立即采取具体行动和战略方针，并考虑到区域差异。

8. 会上大多数发言者说，决心按照《荒漠化公约》，监测全球土地退化情况，恢复干旱、半干旱和亚湿润干旱土地上已经退化的土地。此外，大多数与会者欢迎国际社会对《公约》及其十年“战略”表示的支持，包括调集资源的努力。鉴于全球主要科学评估的结果，以及更广泛的科学界和从业者的研究结果，与会各方认为，现在是将这些承诺转化为行动的时候了。

9. 在全球一级，一位发言者说，《荒漠化公约》在 2015 年后发展议程中的作用必须具有前瞻性，并要准备在有关粮食、水和贫困的总体目标之下，设计有关土地和土壤的具体目标。许多与会方重申需要替代资源和生物燃料，同时强调在“一个联合国”之内协调，作为在地方一级取得重大进展的有用机制。大多数与

会方还指出，需要更强有力的科学办法，需要更方便地获取科学事实，以便更好地排列国家需求的优先次序。

10. 一些缔约方指出，成员国在联合国可持续发展大会(“里约+20”)上赋予《公约》以独特作用，解决“我们希望的未来”第 205-209 段所列的 DLDD 问题，但是，关于本文件所述“零土地退化的世界”的重要性和范围，各方有一些分歧。总体而言，各位部长和其他高官发言均侧重于恢复退化土地，和采取多部门办法解决土地退化问题。

## 二. 圆桌会议 2

### 在《荒漠化公约》执行过程中排除困难大力推广良好做法

11. 瑞士和纳米比亚代表担任第二次圆桌会议联合主席，主持人、《荒漠化公约》旱地大使 Dennis Garrity 宣布讨论开始，他着重谈到当地社区面对退化土地面积扩大和与这一全球问题相关的损失所取得的进展。但他指出，将最佳做法扩大到国家一级仍然是一个关键挑战，特别是对发展中国家而言，其中许多国家作业模式仍然是被动应付的模式，用尽资源却没有战略规划。

12. 专题主讲人同意，尽管有这些挑战，但最佳做法在恢复退化土地方面仍然发挥了重大作用，他们引证了尼日尔、布基那法索和其他国家的实例。他们着重谈到能够促进和推广最佳做法的许多政府活动，涉及国家立法改革、政策、传播战略等重要问题。在讨论期间，许多专题发言人还着重谈到再造林在全球防治土地退化和粮食短缺方面的宝贵作用。采用农田植树的方法已被证明是干旱土地未来可持续的基石。因此，十分需要将农林业纳入针对粮食安全和消除贫困的国家政策和立法。在整个圆桌会议讨论期间，提出了强有力的论据，承认防治土地退化对于解决诸如粮食安全、营养不良和就业不足等全球问题至关重要。

13. 此外，专题主讲人和与会发言人强调，区域知识共享伙伴关系对超越当地级别推广最佳做法有着实在的好处，特别强调记录最佳做法供其他国家考虑的数据库和知识门户的作用。巴西和古巴列举了西非和非洲之角区域伙伴关系的实例。大多数与会发言者举例说明了其国家方案和政策改革如何帮助了推广最佳做法。其中包括一些著名的国家方案，在国家一级承认农民的作用，如白俄罗斯；建立“农民对农民”伙伴关系方案，在古巴促进知识分享；斯威士兰雨水收集方案以及将水、土地和森林的内容纳入国家法律框架。

14. 与会者还指出了战略传播计划的重要性，以及不分年龄和职业向农民和社区提供教育资源的重要性。关于这一问题，许多人强调，需要重新考虑农民的定义和作用，指出，农民并不仅是粮食生产者，而且是许多其他关键生态系统服务的提供者。因此，他们必须被视为并代表为关键利害关系方，公平地处理土地保有、资源权利和立法问题。许多代表还认识到，私营部门、民间社会组织和其他伙伴应当发挥重要作用，帮助推广最佳做法，并强调，政府无法独自履行这一十分重要的任务。

15. 与会者赞扬《荒漠化公约》在推广最佳做法方面发挥的作用。他们提出了建议，支持秘书处发挥作用，提供关于可持续土地管理的知识门户，宣传科学知识以及区域和国家数据库中的最佳做法。代表们期待着看到秘书处执行本届缔约方会议通过的相关决定。

### 三. 圆桌会议 3

#### 对荒漠化/土地退化与恢复的经济研究：为避免土地退化和恢复/更新退化土地加大投资力度进行成本效益分析

16. 德国和阿尔及利亚代表担任第三次圆桌会议主席。两个基调发言从不同视角介绍了土地退化经济学。Richard Thomas 先生以联合国大学的名义发言，清楚和全面地概述了土地退化经济学报告。他强调了这一问题的紧迫性，强调需要从经济的角度处理土地退化问题，将科学论述转化为决策者的政策语言。他指出，涵盖全套生态系统服务的成本效益分析工具能够促进加强粮食和水安全的活动，从而有助于减贫的总体目标。

17. 全球环境基金首席执行官兼主席 Naoko Ishii 女士强调，必须打破传统陷阱，她欢迎本次活动及时提出土地退化经济学专题。她强调，许多生态系统正在迅速接近其转折点，一旦越过，恢复就不再可行。注意到人口、消费和城市化的大趋势，“一切照旧”已不再是一个选择了。土地退化可以转变为催化剂，以采取协调一致的行动。环境基金正在积极地执行新的战略，突出国家资本的价值，以帮助决策范式转变。

18. 专题主讲人强调，粮食安全和消除贫困是目前最紧迫的挑战，努力克服这些挑战需要做出体制安排，防治土地退化，其中包括土地保有权和拥有资源的权利，还需要赋予妇女和当地社区权利。向人们展示土地的充分价值及其好处能够帮助土地管理者、社区和企业评估生态系统服务的权衡取舍。成本效益分析可以作为知情决策的基础，以避免土地退化并投资于恢复工作。

19. 若干专题主讲人强调，传播工具应当更加有效，应当针对经济行为者，并侧重于他们的利润幅度。必须使私营部门决策者得到有关不作为的代价和可持续做法的好处的信息。许多专题主讲人和与会者都着重举例说明了各国采取最佳做法，在对土地影响较小的情况下取得同样的利润。

20. 一位专题主讲人指出，《荒漠化公约》之下科学工作的质量使人们看到了一线希望。需要一个务实的科学—政策接口，以确保在有关本《公约》的工作中，充分纳入民间社会组织，将它们作为重要的利害关系方，民间社会组织经验丰富，见多识广，特别是通常是它们在实地采取行动。工商界的一位代表评论说，土地退化经济学研究是良好公共政策的一个十分重要的基于事实的要素。私营部门的科学决策是进行良好长期投资的基础。他指出，许多农民不在私营部门，但他们希望在私营部门，各大企业的结构常常并非向人们所描述的那样僵硬。

21. 三次圆桌会议之后的一般性讨论侧重于秘书处能够以何种方式继续支持国家缔约方防治荒漠化。总体而言，这些优先事项包括：支持能力建设和教育举措，传播关于土地退化的影响和代价的信息，查明土地退化的驱动因素和原因，为监测指标确定标准和方法，以及推广最佳做法。埃及和阿曼代表认为，必须优先考虑一份集体的最佳做法和技术创新清单，以帮助国家缔约方之间转让有关创新。大多数缔约方重申，土地退化与粮食安全和环境稳定性有着内在的联系，确定气候变化目标而忽视土地变化只能取得有限的成功，因此强调必须增加里约各公约之间的协同作用。

22. 此外，与会者还明确谈到，必须推广成功地将可持续土地管理做法货币化的成功的商业模式和经验。关于公私伙伴关系的呼吁在听众中引起共鸣，国家缔约方重申，私营部门必须围绕各种环境制约因素开展工作，必须以现有资源为基础开发新的产品，以减少对土地的压力，处理减贫和就业不足问题。

#### 四. 结论

23. 在高级别会议期间，发言者和与会者一致认为，《荒漠化公约》应当按照“战略”继续加强执行《公约》。土地退化是影响所有国家可持续发展的一个全球现象，处理土地退化问题是确保粮食和水安全、以及实现减贫总体目标的最重要的途径之一。充分认识这一联系将推动各国和各社区调动必要资源和推广良好管理做法。

24. 里约+20 的结果成功地凸显了 DLDD 问题。尽管“努力实现零土地退化的世界”一语并非人人都十分明确，但却有助于强调必须扭转土地退化的趋势，并恢复干旱、半干旱和亚湿润干旱地区退化的土地。成功地努力防止进一步土地退化和恢复土地的健康和生产力需要相关科学和社会经济科学各学科持续的投入和专门知识。

25. 有效的可持续土地管理政策和做法是各国和各社区制止和扭转土地退化的极为重要的行动路径。一项关键的挑战，尤其对发展中国家而言，是将良好做法从农场推广到景观规模。需要从被动反应的立场转变为更加积极主动的立场，涉及国家一级的预防和规划。

26. 土地退化经济学是一项全球研究，突出了可持续土地管理的价值，旨在提高对土地退化代价的认识。该研究还确定受土地退化直接影响的各个行业。土地退化经济学研究通过比较不作为的代价与作为的好处，可使企业做出更加知情的决定。如果计入土地利用和规划方面的好处，投资于可持续土地管理做法将增加土地的恢复和复原。

27. 总之，国家缔约方明确描述了其如何看待秘书处在以下方面的作用：支持上述多项目标、将推广最佳做法列为优先事项、使 DLDD 监测做法标准化和必须加强科学和技术基础，以支持做出政策决定。

## 附件二

### 特别会议 交互式对话会的发言者名单

[English only]

#### **Round table 1: Role of the UNCCD in achieving a land-degradation neutral world in the context of sustainable development**

1. Honourable Bernice Adiku Heloo (Ghana), Deputy Minister for Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation
2. Mr. Susheel Kumar (India), Additional Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Forests
3. Ms. Clare Short (United Kingdom), former Secretary of State for International Development
4. Prof. Uriel Safriel (Israel), Director of Blaustein Institute for Desert Research
5. Mr. Timo Makela (European Commission), Director, Directorate-General for Environment
6. H. E. Edna Molewa (South Africa), Minister for Water and Environmental Affairs
7. Dr. Asghar Tahmasebi (Iran), Senior Expert, Secretariat of the National Committee to Combat Desertification (NCCD), on behalf of the Vice Minister and Head of Forest, Rangeland and Watershed Management Organization
8. H. E. Alireza Owrangi (Iran), Minister of Environment and Sustainable Development
9. H. E. Mor Ngom (Senegal), Minister of Environment and Sustainable Development
10. Dr. Veerle Vandeweerd (United Nations Development Programme), Director of the Environment and Energy Group

#### **Round table 2: Overcoming the hurdles of scaling up and disseminating good practices in the context of the UNCCD implementation process**

1. H.E. Neville Gertze (Namibia), Ambassador of the Republic of Namibia to Germany
2. Mr. Michel Mordasini, Assistant Director-General of the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
3. Mr. Dennis Garrity, Drylands Ambassador and former Executive Director of the World Agroforestry Centre
4. Mr. Chris Reij, World Resources Institute Senior Fellow from the Centre for International Cooperation of the VU University Amsterdam
5. Mr. Yacouba Savadogo, farmer (Burkina Faso)
6. H.E. Salif Ouédraogo (Burkina Faso), Minister of Environment and Rural Development
7. H.E. Igor Kachanovskiy (Belarus), Deputy Minister of the Ministry of National Resources and Environmental Protection
8. H.E. Mudiyansele Uthpala Dayananda Basnayake (Sri Lanka), Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Environment and Renewable Energy
9. H.E. Carlos Manuel Rojas Lago (Cuba), Ambassador in the Ministry of Agricultural Affairs
10. Mr. Franklin C. Moore (United States of America), Deputy Assistant Administrator of the Bureau for Africa of the United States Agency for International Development



**Round table 3: Economics of desertification/land degradation and restoration:  
considering cost-benefit analyses for scaling up investments in avoiding land  
degradation and restoring/regenerating degraded land**

1. H.E. Onno Adalbert Hückmann (Germany), Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany to Namibia
2. H.E. Lahcene Kaid-Slimane (Algeria), Ambassador of Algeria to Namibia
3. Mr. Richard J. Thomas (Canada), Assistant Director of the Drylands Programme of the Institute for Water Environment and Health
4. Ms. Naoko Ishii (Global Environment Facility), Chief Executive Officer and Chairperson
5. Ms. Maria Teresa Kralikas (Argentina), Minister for General Direction of Environmental Matters in the Ministry of Foreign Relations
6. H.E. Jean-Pierre Thebault (France), Ambassador for the Environment in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
7. Mr. Michael Mack, Representative of the World Business Council for Sustainable Development

## 附件三

## 议员宣言

*Tenth Round Table of Members of Parliament  
Windhoek, 20 and 21 September 2013  
in parallel with the eleventh 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, land degradation and drought:  
Parliamentary contributions to achieving a land-  
degradation neutral world in the context of the Post-2015  
Development Agenda**

*We, members of parliament, meeting – on the issues of the UNCCD implementation process and of a land-degradation neutral world in the context of the Post-2015 Development Agenda – in Windhoek, Republic of Namibia, on 20 and 21 September 2013 on the occasion of the tenth Round Table, at the invitation of the secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) and the Parliament of the Republic of Namibia, with the support of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, alongside the eleventh session of the Conference of the Parties; ,*

*Are alarmed* by the increased frequency of droughts, as currently experienced in Namibia, and continuing desertification and land degradation trends;

*Reaffirm* that the most important instrument for dealing with desertification/ land degradation and drought is the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification including its 10-year strategic plan and framework to enhance the implementation of the Convention (2008–2018) (The Strategy);

*Acknowledge* that, despite progress made in the implementation of the Convention and The Strategy, achievements have so far been uneven and fewer than expected;

*Reiterate* our commitment to the 1992 Rio Declaration, the Millennium Development Goals and the 2010 Millennium Declaration, with particular reference to sustainable development, poverty eradication, peace and security, human rights and democracy;

*Recall* that the outcome document of the 2012 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20), “the future we want”, acknowledged that desertification/land degradation and drought represent common challenges that continue to pose serious threats to the sustainable development of all countries;

*Are convinced* that global, national, regional, subregional and local efforts to halt and reverse land degradation are prerequisites for freeing hundreds of millions of people from poverty by addressing food, sanitation, water and energy security, adapting and mitigating climate change, building resilience to drought, as well as achieving the Millennium Development Goals and Sustainable Development Goals;

*Recognize* that Rio+20 gave birth to the new paradigm of a land-degradation neutral world, which constitutes one of the most important Sustainable Development Goals and presents an unprecedented opportunity to shape the post-2015 development agenda and to renew parliamentary efforts in this context;

*Emphasize* in accordance with the outcome document of Rio+20 that democracy, good governance and the rule of law at all levels, are essential for sustainable development;

*Are committed* to mobilize stronger parliamentary support in the implementation of the Convention by undertaking the following six main roles of legislators (“the parliamentary hexagon”): (a) making laws; (b) allocating budgets; (c) overseeing and controlling the actions of governments; (d) fostering public discourse and raising awareness; (e) electing competent personalities and bodies; and (f) influencing foreign policy and international cooperation.

***We declare that Parliamentarians and Parliaments should:***

1. Enact an enabling legislation and identify standards, aligning them with the provisions of the UNCCD and its 10-year Strategy, as well as with the ‘land-degradation neutrality’ goal, through a clear roadmap.
2. Promote the mainstreaming of desertification/land degradation and drought issues into the domestic and the development cooperation agenda.
3. Work towards improving the quality of development cooperation and increasing the volume of Official Development Assistance, particularly in those developed countries that have not yet reached the 0.7 per cent target –to be achieved as fast as possible, by 2018 at the latest (in order to contribute to enhancing the implementation of the UNCCD 10-year Strategy).
4. Give higher priority to land degradation issues and water scarcity problems to overcome the marginalization of dryland communities, increase investment in rural areas – also in order to create new income opportunities, and put an end to the calamitous agricultural protection arrangements and subsidized agricultural exports.
5. Provide substantial, adequate, timely and predictable financial resources to support initiatives to reverse and prevent desertification/land degradation and mitigate the effects of drought, taking into account, and advancing, the natural capital approach.
6. Further support targeted capacity-building including parliaments and parliamentarians, training programmes and women’s empowerment.
7. Promote scientific and technology research findings on desertification/land degradation and drought, for example in the fields of desalinisation and renewable energies; harness traditional knowledge, as well as capitalize on the benefits from modern information and communication technologies; and use the results of these scientific activities in policies and decision-making to benefit the public, private and civil society organization sectors in their efforts to address desertification/land degradation and drought.
8. Monitor executive actions and enquire whether anti-desertification measures are included in overall government agendas (by means of oral and written questions to the executive, motions, establishment of special commissions or ad hoc committees, hearings, and field visits).
9. Ask for stronger involvement when it comes to the elaboration and execution of multilateral environment agreements, poverty reduction strategy papers, country strategy papers and national action plans/programmes, supported by bilateral and multilateral development agencies and organizations.
10. Promote and support relevant annual events, such as special parliamentary debates and the World Day to Combat Desertification on 17 June with appropriate activities in constituencies, issuing commemorative postal stamps, establishing awards for good desertification/land degradation and drought activities, engaging in environmental education, as well as involving schools, academics, artists and the mass media.

11. In order to achieve a land-degradation neutral world by 2030 at the latest, promote partnership building between policymakers and decision makers, the business sector, non-governmental organizations, community-based organizations, youth and women's associations and the academic community.
12. Ensure that political parties, represented in Parliaments, include the implementation of the Convention and the land-degradation neutral world goal in their manifestos and other policy documents as a matter of priority.
13. Elect committed personalities to parliamentary leadership, relevant committees and rapporteur roles.
14. Establish a national network of Members of Parliament and a parliamentary focal point on issues relating to the UNCCD, if not already in place.
15. Pursue an integrative approach dealing with the three Rio Conventions.
16. Contribute towards making the UNCCD the global leading authority on land and soil and desertification/land degradation and drought, help establish an Intergovernmental Panel/Platform on Land and Soil and promote an agreement of a new legal instrument, e.g. a protocol on a land-degradation neutral world, to provide the UNCCD with a global monitoring framework to focus efforts and empower the international community to act with the speed and scale required to address this issue.
17. Help ensure that the post-2015 process, particularly the Sustainable Development Goals and land degradation neutrality, serve as a driver for implementation and mainstreaming of sustainable human development in the United Nations system as a whole and support the mobilization of resources to facilitate the implementation of the Convention through building effective partnerships between national and international actors.
18. Strengthen and capitalize regional/continental parliaments in desertification/land degradation and drought issues.
19. Create parliamentary oversight mechanisms, e.g. vis-à-vis the Global Environment Facility, regional development banks, the Green Climate Fund.
20. Promote the establishment of a United Nations Parliamentary Assembly.

***We, the Parliamentarians, emphasize that:***

21. The UNCCD deserves more success, for the sake of the people living under the stress caused by desertification, as well as greater visibility by making desertification and land degradation a cornerstone in the general architecture of global environmental governance.
22. The Parliamentary Network on the UNCCD must be better utilized; its Steering Committee is invited to consider options for a better follow-up of the declarations of the Round Tables and for an efficient use of the UNCCD handbook for parliamentary action.
23. The UNCCD secretariat should continue to actively participate in the consultations and events related to the post-2015 development agenda and the elaboration of Sustainable Development Goals.
24. The UNCCD secretariat should continue providing high quality services to the Parliamentary Round Tables with a view to promote and make visible our activities; and we further invite the secretariat to facilitate the organization of the eleventh Round Table of Parliamentarians in conjunction with the twelfth session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention.
25. The President of the Steering Committee in collaboration with the Steering Committee members is invited to take appropriate follow-up actions on the outcome of the present Round Table and report to the Round Table at its next session.

## 附件四

### 加强《荒漠化公约》以实现零土地退化的世界的纳米布宣言

On the occasion of the 11th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Windhoek, Namibia, the Member States, inter-governmental organizations, civil society organizations, and other organizations (with observer status), are called upon to commit to enhance sustainable land management and improve livelihoods at global, regional, national and especially at the local level.

This being the first UNCCD Conference of the Parties (COP) since the agreement on the “Future we want”, Parties agree that new and refreshed momentum is required to address our planet’s environmental and social challenges regarding desertification, land degradation and drought.

In the context of the UNCCD, critical decisions had to be made during COP 11 concerning the further implementation of the 10 years strategy after mid-term evaluation, establishment of a science-policy interface to improve knowledge based decision-making in the convention process, enhancing the integration of desertification/land degradation and drought (DLDD) related aspects in the development of the sustainable development goals, as well as the improvement of the functions of the Global Mechanism through its housing within the secretariat.

Hosting a UNCCD COP for the first time in history in southern Africa, this COP made the specific effort of facilitating dialogues with the local communities most affected by the effects of DLDD in Namibia, and to inject these voices into the decision-making processes. Furthermore, civil society representatives and participants from indigenous peoples from around the world attended the COP. Technically inspiring and stimulating side events, as well as excursions were part of the agenda and contributed to a deeper understanding of the real-life realities of DLDD in local communities.

Based on the deliberations, the Government of the Republic of Namibia hereby would like to make the following declaration:

#### **Declaration**

##### **1. Strengthen UNCCD leadership for the future we want**

1. As host country, we have the responsibility to indicate that there was different momentum in the willingness of Parties to address the outcomes of the Rio +20 in the UNCCD context. Seeing daily that the world is challenged by ever increasing problems relating to the loss and degradation of arable soils, and related critical ecosystem services, which are linked to food security, livelihoods and poverty, we feel that much stronger and dedicated leadership is required to secure the future we want. Although we were successful in laying out an initial intergovernmental process that will examine issues related to the Rio +20 over the coming two years – we would have liked the Conference to set a bolder agenda for a global land degradation problem at this COP in Windhoek. We consider decision ICCD/COP(11)/L.20 a milestone decision for further thinking on these matters.

2. As a country affected by desertification, land degradation and drought we have taken the implementation of the UNCCD forward through national action programmes, dating back to the beginning of our Independence. Based on our own experiences, we would like

to engage with all Parties and partners of the Convention, in advancing practical solutions that will have positive impacts in reversing and halting land degradation on the ground.

3. And therefore, we count on the support of all Parties to make the Convention stronger for a land degradation neutral world, and welcome the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development with regard to the desertification, land degradation and drought.

## **2. Address drought mitigation as a matter of priority**

4. Droughts can severely impact on sustainable land management and reverse achievements in good rangeland management and agricultural practices. Therefore, an increased emphasis on drought mitigation must be given. Momentum towards the development of national drought policies focusing on increasing the long-term preparedness and resilience of farmers and communities to instances of drought must be strengthened. We understand this as critical linkage to climate change challenges, exacerbating already existing land degradation problems, including in areas that previously were not drylands.

## **3. Advance the science-policy interface**

5. We agree on the need for increased use of science-based solutions and research for improved on-the-ground decision making and effective implementation of this Convention. In our understanding, such science incorporates, traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of rural communities, human- and sociological sciences, complementing bio-physical and economic understanding. We strongly advocate that the proposed Science-Policy Interface (SPI) established at this COP will enhance policy directives under this Convention.

## **4. Focus on local Communities**

6. We recognise the important role of local and rural communities in areas affected by desertification, land degradation and drought. Not only are they the most affected - but their contributions to traditional knowledge, innovations and practices relevant to the sustainable land management and usage of soils, as well as for combating and reversing land degradation, are essential. Therefore, Namibia urges all Parties and relevant institutions to direct resources and efforts into more meaningful and dedicated actions to ensure sustainable livelihoods and food security.

## **5. Engage with the private sector**

7. Recognising the role of the private sector towards innovative strategies and relevant technologies for establishing a business case for reversing land degradation and enhancing land restoration, partnerships must be fostered.

## **6. Empower women in sustainable land management**

8. Women are critical pillars in achieving the Convention's Strategic Objectives. The outcomes of the first ever Gender Day convened within this COP, offer means to advance the empowerment of women affected by DLDD in decision making, access to material resources and knowledge. The Windhoek Initiative on Women's Empowerment will be a key component that Namibia will advance during its Presidency of the COP.

## 附件五

### 民间社会组织宣言

1. We, the civil society organizations (CSOs), meeting in Windhoek on the occasion of the eleventh session of the Conference of Parties (COP 11) to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), wish to thank the Government and people of Namibia and the secretariat for the successful organization of the COP.
2. During the COP, we the CSOs have engaged in the deliberations of the conference and have taken note that a number of issues of concern to us remained to be addressed.
3. The civil society urges country Parties to take a people-centered, bottom-up approach to the concept of a land degradation neutral world to ensure that this initiative contributes to improving living conditions of people living in drylands.
4. CSOs are not generally against the observer status of the private sector. CSOs strongly disagree with taking agribusiness companies producing genetically modified organisms and having patents on living organisms on board. Strong criteria based on sustainability principles are needed for obtaining observer status. Private sector activities should be consistent with the objectives of the UNCCD and 10 Year Strategy, and avoid the conflict of interest.
5. We consider that mining is one of the main drivers of land degradation. Mining must not be allowed in national parks, protected areas and other sensitive dryland ecosystems. In communities where mining is already happening, compensation for the loss of land must be paid to all affected people including indigenous and traditional communities. Mine closure plans and funds for the rehabilitation of mining sites must be enforced.
6. Regarding the roster of independent experts, it should be extended to include all components of civil society, indigenous and local community expertise. In order to avoid bureaucracy, such experts should not have to go through a national focal point in order to be enlisted. We encourage Parties and the secretariat of the UNCCD to make the roster operational.
7. Proper land tenure should be granted to indigenous and traditional communities. This includes the rights to use their customary laws that they have been obeying since time immemorial. Governments must have the capacity to prevent land grabbing at the expense of communities.
8. CSOs are an important link between the international and grassroots level and can help disseminate good practices in desertification, land degradation and drought (DLDD) efficiently. Therefore we request the Parties to provide more financial support for CSOs to build the capacities of local communities to document these good practices for the effective implementation of the 10-year strategic plan and framework to enhance the implementation of the Convention (2008–2018).
9. The empowerment of women and youth by making basic services available, such as education, clean water, energy and food production are essential ingredients to enhance the resilience of local and especially, indigenous communities. There is a need for increased recognition of indigenous people as a constituency in the UNCCD process.
10. We welcome the Turkish Government's offer to host the next Conference of Parties, COP 12, in 2015.

11. We strongly urge Canada to reconsider its decision to withdraw from the Convention and to come back as soon as possible in the interest of sustainable world.
12. We congratulate Luc Gnacadja, the outgoing Executive Secretary of the UNCCD, for his tremendous work during his tenure of office, and welcome the incoming Executive Secretary Monique Barbut and wish her a successful tenure. We expect her to strongly support CSO engagement in the activities of UNCCD, particularly in attending international meetings and events related to DLDD. We are looking forward to fruitful collaboration with her and the secretariat at all levels.
13. We, CSOs, reaffirm our commitment to the success of this Convention for the benefits of communities, particularly those affected by desertification, land degradation and drought.



## 附件六

## 可持续土地管理商务论坛宣言

**The “Windhoek Declaration”**

*The participants of the second Sustainable Land Management Business Forum meeting in Windhoek, Namibia,*

*Acknowledging* desertification/land degradation and drought as acute and escalating challenges to human and business development with major negative social, economic, political, climate and ecosystem implications,

*Recognizing* that societies consist of the public sector, private sector and civil society, including citizens and their non-governmental organizations, and that targeted activities aimed at sustainable social development are needed to reach poor stakeholders,

*Emphasizing* the important role the business community can and should play in tackling desertification/land degradation and drought,

*Noting* the multiple benefits sustainable land management offers to business operations in terms of financial and operational performance, market opportunities, compliance with legislation, and ethical, social and environmental values and responsibilities,

*Noting also* that natural resource management enhances business models and opportunities,

**Commit to:**

1. *Participate* in the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) process and *support* the implementation of the Convention and its 10-year strategic plan and framework to enhance the implementation of the Convention (2008–2018);
2. *Monitor, measure and communicate* the environmental, social and economic impacts of *business* activities on land and *strive* to eliminate or minimize negative impacts;
3. *Incorporate* sustainable land management into business operations and corporate, social, *environmental* and sustainability strategies, practices and policies;

**Our approach**

4. *Develop and apply* procedures and/or mechanisms for identifying information, regulations and resources needed within each company to achieve land degradation neutral performance;
5. *Identify* specific measurable land management objectives with relevant indicators and *report* on their progress;
6. *Assess* new business initiatives and products, and *adopt* a precautionary approach that prevents serious or irreversible land degradation;
7. *Incorporate* land issues into internal management systems, decision-making processes, accounting systems and standards;
8. *Consider* developing and participating in voluntary certification schemes that promote sustainable land management and land degradation neutrality;

### **Networking and partnerships**

9. *Engage* in relevant public-private partnerships to promote sustainable land management and pioneer land restoration initiatives;
10. *Undertake* measures to create synergies with other United Nations initiatives aimed at promoting environmental, social and corporate governance issues;
11. *Contribute* to the achievement of those societal must-haves included in the World Business Council for Sustainable Development–World Resources Institute Action2020 strategy that are related to climate change, ecosystems, water and sustainable land management solutions that can result in food, feed, fibre and biofuel security within ecological limits;
12. *Support* the UNCCD Soil Academy and *call on* private and public-sector stakeholders to join the initiative.
13. *Support* the Economics of Land Degradation initiative by providing input and considering and commenting on the scientific outcomes and recommendations;
14. *Provide* the UNCCD process and the Economics of Land Degradation initiative with existing and new best sustainable land management cases to mainstream innovation and sustainable land management across the business sector;
15. *Support and leverage* business influence to ensure the implementation of a policy framework (e.g. the post-2015 development agenda) that helps achieve zero net land degradation by 2030 and zero net forest degradation by 2030, and ensure that drought policies and preparedness measures are put in place in all drought-prone countries by 2020;

### **Communication and outreach**

16. *Publish* land-related policies and good practices on company websites and share them with the UNCCD process for their promotion and knowledge-sharing;
17. *Research and showcase* information on sustainable land management practices and innovations, or *support* existing and/or new research to improve own company performance;
18. *Address* the need for the increased visibility of the Sustainable Land Management Business Forum between Conferences of the Parties through a dedicated website;
19. *Focus on* the need to harness and manage business experiences and results through knowledge management, including gathering, storing, disseminating and producing new knowledge via the website;
20. *Explore* the idea of establishing a virtual resource centre to help harness business skills.

## 附件七

## 缔约方会议第十一届会议收到的文件

[English only]

<i>Document symbol</i>	<i>Title</i>
ICCD/COP(11)/1	Provisional agenda and annotations. Note by the secretariat
ICCD/COP(11)/2	Report of progress in the implementation of the comprehensive communication strategy. Note by the secretariat
ICCD/COP(11)/3	Implementation of decision 6/COP.10: Governance and institutional arrangements of the Global Mechanism, including recommendations on the new housing arrangements of the Global Mechanism. Report by the Executive Secretary
ICCD/COP(11)/4	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. Note by the secretariat
ICCD/COP(11)/5	Consideration of the follow-up to the outcomes of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development relevant to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification. Note by the secretariat
ICCD/COP(11)/5/Corr.1	Consideration of the follow-up to the outcomes of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development relevant to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification. Note by the secretariat. Corrigendum
ICCD/COP(11)/6	Programme and budget for the biennium 2014–2015. Note by the secretariat
ICCD/COP(11)/6/Corr.1	Programme and budget for the biennium 2014–2015. Note by the secretariat. Corrigendum
ICCD/COP(11)/7	The costed draft two-year work programme for the secretariat, the Global Mechanism, the Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention and the Committee on Science and Technology (2014–2015). Note by the secretariat
ICCD/COP(11)/7/Corr.1	The costed draft two-year work programme for the secretariat, the Global Mechanism, the Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention and the Committee on Science and Technology (2014–2015). Note by the secretariat. Corrigendum
ICCD/COP(11)/8	Financial performance for the Convention trust funds. Note by the secretariat
ICCD/COP(11)/9	Unaudited financial statements for the Convention trust funds for the biennium 2012–2013 as at 31 December 2012. Note by the secretariat

<i>Document symbol</i>	<i>Title</i>
ICCD/COP(11)/10	Audited financial statements for the Convention trust funds for the biennium ended 31 December 2011, including the report of the United Nations Board of Auditors
ICCD/COP(11)/11	Report on the status of contributions to the Convention trust funds for the biennium 2012–2013. Note by the secretariat
ICCD/COP(11)/12	Audited financial statements for the Convention trust funds for the biennium ended 31 December 2011, including the audit report of PricewaterhouseCoopers for the Global Mechanism
ICCD/COP(11)/13	Audited financial statements for the Convention trust funds for the biennium 2012-2013, including the audit report of PricewaterhouseCoopers as at 31 December 2012 for the Global Mechanism
ICCD/COP(11)/14	Improving mechanisms to facilitate regional coordination of the implementation of the Convention. Note by the secretariat
ICCD/COP(11)/15	Report on progress on the maintenance of the roster of independent experts. Note by the secretariat
ICCD/COP(11)/16	Rule 47 of the rules of procedure. Note by the secretariat
ICCD/COP(11)/17	Procedures and institutional mechanisms for the resolution of questions on implementation. Note by the secretariat
ICCD/COP(11)/18	Annexes containing arbitration and conciliation procedures. Note by the secretariat
ICCD/COP(11)/18/Corr.1	Annexes containing arbitration and conciliation procedures. Note by the secretariat. Corrigendum
ICCD/COP(11)/19	Report on activities supporting the United Nations Decade for Deserts and the Fight against Desertification (2010-2020). Note by the secretariat
ICCD/COP(11)/20/Rev.1	Accreditation of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, and admission of observers. Note by the secretariat
ICCD/COP(11)/21	Mid-term evaluation of the 10-year strategic plan and framework to enhance the implementation of the Convention (2008–2018). Report by the Intersessional Working Group
ICCD/COP(11)/22	Credentials of delegations. Report of the Bureau to the Conference of the Parties
ICCD/COP(11)/INF.1	Information for participants
ICCD/COP(11)/INF.2	Note on the high-level segment during the Conference of the Parties at its eleventh session
ICCD/COP(11)/INF.3	Status of ratification of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification. Note by the secretariat
ICCD/COP(11)/INF.4	List of participants
ICCD/COP(11)/CRP.1	Outcomes of the consultative meeting of experts on a land degradation neutral world
ICCD/COP(11)/MISC.1	Compilation of submissions on the United Nations Decade for Deserts and the Fight against Desertification as submitted by Parties, observers and intergovernmental organizations
ICCD/COP(11)/MISC.2	Provisional list of participants

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

<i>Document symbol</i>	<i>Title</i>
ICCD/CRIC(11)/19	Report of the eleventh session of the Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention, held in Bonn from 15 to 19 April 2013
ICCD/CRIC(11)/19/ Add.1	Report of the eleventh session of the Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention, held in Bonn from 15 to 19 April 2013. Addendum
ICCD/CRIC(12)/1	Provisional agenda and annotations. Note by the secretariat
ICCD/CRIC(12)/2- ICCD/COP(11)/CST/9	Comprehensive multi-year workplan for the Convention (2014–2017). Note by the secretariat
ICCD/CRIC(12)/3	Report on the performance of the Convention secretariat, the Global Mechanism, the Committee on Science and Technology and the Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention (2012–2013). Note by the secretariat
ICCD/CRIC(12)/4- ICCD/COP(11)/CST/7	Promoting the analysis and dissemination of best practices. Report by the Bureaux of the Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention and the Committee on Science and Technology
ICCD/CRIC(12)/4/Corr.1- ICCD/COP(11)/CST/7/Corr.1	Promoting the analysis and dissemination of best practices. Report by the Bureaux of the Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention and the Committee on Science and Technology. Corrigendum
ICCD/CRIC(12)/5	Consideration of best practices in the implementation of the Convention: Accessibility of best practices. Note by the secretariat
ICCD/CRIC(12)/6	Report by the Global Environment Facility on its strategies, programmes and projects for financing the agreed incremental costs of activities concerning desertification
ICCD/CRIC(12)/7	Improving the procedures for communication of information as well as the quality and format of reports to be submitted to the Conference of the Parties: Overall report on the fourth reporting and review process. Report by the Executive Secretary
ICCD/CRIC(12)/INF.1	Draft action plan for coordinated action in the drylands (to implement recommendations of the Global Drylands Report). Note by the secretariat
ICCD/CRIC(12)/CRP.1	Progress made on the implementation of the existing advocacy policy frameworks of the Convention on gender, food security and climate change

## Documents before the Committee on Science and Technology at its eleventh session

<i>Document symbol</i>	<i>Title</i>
ICCD/COP(11)/CST/1	Provisional agenda and annotations. Note by the secretariat
ICCD/COP(11)/CST/2	Refinement of the set of impact indicators on strategic objectives 1, 2 and 3. Recommendations of the ad hoc advisory group of technical experts. Note by the secretariat
ICCD/COP(11)/CST/2/Corr.1	Refinement of the set of impact indicators on strategic objectives 1, 2 and 3. Recommendations of the ad hoc advisory group of technical experts. Note by the secretariat. Corrigendum
ICCD/COP(11)/CST/3	Organization of international, interdisciplinary scientific advice to support the Convention process. Conclusions and recommendations of the Ad Hoc Working Group to Further Discuss the Options for the Provision of Scientific Advice Focusing on Desertification/Land Degradation and Drought Issues. Note by the secretariat
ICCD/COP(11)/CST/4	Review of the preliminary outcome of the UNCCD 2nd Scientific Conference and assessment of UNCCD scientific conferences. Report by the Bureau of the Committee on Science and Technology
ICCD/COP(11)/CST/5	Progress report on the preparation of the UNCCD 3rd Scientific Conference. Note by the secretariat
ICCD/COP(11)/CST/6	Improving knowledge management in the UNCCD. Note by the secretariat
ICCD/CRIC(12)/4- ICCD/COP(11)/CST/7	Promoting the analysis and dissemination of best practices. Report by the Bureaux of the Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention and the Committee on Science and Technology
ICCD/CRIC(12)/4/Corr.1- ICCD/COP(11)/CST/7/Corr.1	Promoting the analysis and dissemination of best practices. Report by the Bureaux of the Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention and the Committee on Science and Technology. Corrigendum
ICCD/COP(11)/CST/8	Progress report on the UNCCD fellowship programme. Note by the secretariat
ICCD/COP(11)/CST/8/Corr.1	Progress report on the UNCCD fellowship programme. Note by the secretariat. Corrigendum
ICCD/CRIC(12)/2- ICCD/COP(11)/CST/9	Comprehensive multi-year workplan for the Convention (2014–2017). Note by the secretariat
ICCD/COP(11)/CST/INF.1	Final report on the e-survey to support the assessment of how to organize international, interdisciplinary scientific advice. Note by the secretariat
ICCD/COP(11)/CST/INF.2	Organization of international, interdisciplinary scientific advice to support the Convention process. Report by the ad hoc working group to further discuss the options for the provision of scientific advice focusing on desertification/land degradation and drought issues. Note by the secretariat

<i>Document symbol</i>	<i>Title</i>
ICCD/COP(11)/CST/INF.3	Final outcome of the UNCCD 2nd Scientific Conference. Note by the secretariat
ICCD/COP(11)/CST/INF.3 /Corr.1	Final outcome of the UNCCD 2nd Scientific Conference. Note by the secretariat. Corrigendum
ICCD/COP(11)/CST/INF.4	Progress report on the Scientific Knowledge Brokering Portal. Note by the secretariat
ICCD/COP(11)/CST/INF.5	Assessment of the organization of the UNCCD 2nd Scientific Conference. Note by the secretariat
ICCD/COP(11)/CST/CRP.1	Contribution of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification to the Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services process

### **Other documents available at the session**

<i>Document symbol</i>	<i>Title</i>
ICCD/CST(S-3)/7	Report of the third special session of the Committee on Science and Technology. Note by the secretariat
ICCD/COP(10)/31	Report of the Conference of the Parties on its tenth session: proceedings
ICCD/COP(10)/31/Add.1	Report of the Conference of the Parties on its tenth session: action taken
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

<i>Document symbol</i>	<i>Title</i>
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

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