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CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES

**Report of the Conference of the Parties on its ninth session,
held in Buenos Aires from
21 September to 2 October 2009**

Part one: proceedings

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I. Opening of the session

A. Opening of the ninth session of the Conference of the Parties

1. On 21 September 2009, the ninth session of the Conference of the Parties was opened by Mr. Jose Antonio Gonzalez Martin (Spain), who made a statement on behalf of the President of the eighth session of the Conference of the Parties.
2. At the same meeting, a statement was made by H.E. Mr. Sergio Mario La Rocca, Under-Secretary of Planning and Environmental Policy, Secretariat for Environment and Sustainable Development (Argentina), on behalf of the host government.
3. A statement was also made by the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD).

B. Election of the President

(Agenda item 1)

4. At its 1st meeting, on 21 September, the Conference elected, by acclamation, H.E. Mr. Homero Máximo Bibiloni, Secretary for Environment and Sustainable Development of Argentina, as President of the ninth session of the Conference of the Parties.
5. A statement was made by the incoming President.

C. General statements

6. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of South Africa (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China), Sweden (on behalf of the European Union), Chad (on behalf of the African States Group), Myanmar (on behalf of the Asian States Group), Guyana (on behalf of the Latin American and Caribbean States Group) and Ukraine (on behalf of the Central and Eastern European States Group).
7. A statement was also made by the representative of the International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (on behalf of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research and the Dryland Science for Development Consortium).
8. Statements were made by the representatives of the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Environment Programme and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.
9. A statement was also made by the representative of the Global Mechanism.
10. A representative of civil society organizations also made a statement on behalf of the non-governmental organizations attending the Conference.

II. Organizational matters

A. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work

(Agenda item 2)

11. The Conference considered the item at its 1st and 2nd meetings, on 21 and 22 September 2009.

12. At the 1st meeting, on 21 September, comments were made and questions were posed by the representatives of Canada, Guyana, Argentina, Brazil, Norway, Namibia, Guatemala, the United States, Zimbabwe, Algeria, China, Belarus, Morocco, Panama and Myanmar, to which the representatives of the UNCCD secretariat responded.

13. At the same meeting, statements were also made by the Secretary and the President of the Conference.

14. At the 2nd meeting, on 22 September, the Conference adopted its agenda and organization of work, as contained in document ICCD/COP(9)/1/Rev.1, 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 Vice-Presidents
 - (b) Election of the Chair of the Committee on Science and Technology
 - (c) Election of the Chair 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) Report on the implementation of the 10-year strategic plan and framework to enhance the implementation of the Convention (2008–2018)
 - (b) Mechanisms to facilitate regional coordination of the implementation of the Convention
 - (c) Follow-up on outstanding Joint Inspection Unit recommendations
7. Programme and budget:
 - (a) Programme and budget for the biennium 2010–2011

- (b) Financial performance for the Convention trust funds
8. Review of the implementation of the Convention and of its institutional arrangements:
 - (a) Report of the Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention
 - (b) Additional procedures or institutional mechanisms to assist the Conference of the Parties in regularly reviewing the implementation of the Convention – Terms of reference of the Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention
 9. Committee on Science and Technology:
 - (a) Report of the Committee on Science and Technology
 - (b) Maintenance of the roster of independent experts and creation, as necessary, of ad hoc panels of experts
 10. Assessment of the Global Mechanism by the Joint Inspection Unit
 11. Promotion and strengthening of relationships with other relevant conventions and international organizations, institutions and agencies
 12. Follow-up to the outcome of the World Summit on Sustainable Development relevant to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification and outcome of the sixteenth and seventeenth sessions of the Commission on Sustainable Development
 13. 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
 14. The United Nations Decade for Deserts and the Fight against Desertification (2010–2020)
 15. Inclusion of activities of civil society organizations within the official programme of work of the Conference of the Parties: open dialogue sessions
 16. Special segment: interactive dialogue sessions:
 - Round table 1: The global trends of desertification, land degradation and drought - liaison with other problems and challenges for decision makers and stakeholders

Round table 2: Desertification/land degradation and climate change - what role for the land in the ongoing negotiations for a new climate regime at Copenhagen?

Round table 3: Partnerships and institutions for combating desertification, land degradation and drought - the path to improvement

17. Programme of work for the tenth session of the Conference of the Parties
18. Report on the session

Establishment of a Committee of the Whole and allocation of its tasks

15. Also at the 2nd meeting, on 22 September, the Conference agreed to establish a Committee of the Whole for its ninth session and decided to allocate to it the items listed in paragraph 11 of the agenda contained in document ICCD/COP(9)/1/Rev.1.

16. At the same meeting, the Conference designated Mr. Ismail Abdel Galil Hussein (Egypt) as Chairman of the Committee of the Whole for its ninth session, who would also act as an ex officio member of the Bureau.

B. Election of officers other than the President

(Agenda item 3)

17. The Conference considered this agenda item at its 2nd and 9th meetings, on 22 September and 2 October 2009.

18. At the 2nd meeting, on 22 September, the Conference elected by acclamation, the following officers for its ninth session:

Vice-Presidents:

Mr. Stephen Muwaya (Uganda)
Mr. Sandjima Dounia (Chad)
Mr. Xian Liang Yi (China)
Mr. Naser Moghaddasi (Islamic Republic of Iran)
Mr. Yuriy Kolmaz (Ukraine)
Mr. Giorgi Kolbin (Georgia)
Mr. Alejandro Jacques (Mexico)
Ms. Christine Dawson (United States)
Mr. Franz Breitweiser (Austria)

Vice-President-cum-Rapporteur:

Mr. Naser Moghaddasi (Islamic Republic of Iran)

Chairman of the Committee on Science and Technology

19. Also at the 2nd meeting, on 22 September, the Conference elected Mr. Klaus Kellner (South Africa) as Chairman of the Committee on Science and Technology.

20. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, the Syrian Arab Republic, Myanmar (on behalf of the Asian States Group), Burkina Faso, Chad (on behalf of the African States Group), Sweden (on behalf of the European Union), Benin, Brazil and Panama.

21. Following a statement by the President of the Conference, clarifications were provided by the Secretary and the Legal Counsellor.

Chairman of the Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention

22. Also at the 2nd meeting, on 22 September, the Conference was reminded that Mr. Israel Torres (Panama) had been elected as Chairman of the seventh and eighth sessions of the Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention.

23. At its 9th meeting, on 2 October, the Conference elected, by acclamation, Mr. Chencho Norbu (Bhutan) as Chairman of the forthcoming ninth and tenth sessions of the Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention.

C. Credentials of delegations

(Agenda item 4)

24. At the 9th meeting, on 2 October, the Conference considered the report on credentials, as contained in document ICCD/COP(9)/17, and the recommendation contained therein.

25. At the same meeting, the Conference approved the report.

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

(Agenda item 5)

26. At the 2nd meeting, on 22 September, the Conference agreed to accredit as observers the non-governmental and civil society organizations listed in annex I of document ICCD/COP(9)/16 and in the annex to document ICCD/COP(9)/16/Add.1.

E. Committee on Science and Technology

27. The ninth session of the Committee on Science and Technology was convened under the chairmanship of Mr. Klaus Kellner (South Africa). The Committee held seven meetings, from 22 to 25 and 30 September 2009.

28. At its 1st meeting, on 22 September, the Committee elected by acclamation, the following as Vice-Chairpersons of its ninth session: Mr. Mihajlo Markovic (Bosnia and Herzegovina), Mr. Warapong Waramit (Thailand), Mr. Cesar Altamirano (Bolivia) and Mr. Lawrence Townley-Smith (Canada).

29. At the same meeting, following the corrections read out by the Secretary and the comments made by the representatives of Jamaica (on behalf of the Group of the Latin American and Caribbean States Group), Brazil, Chile and Sweden (on behalf of the European Union), as well as the response by the Secretary and the Chairman, the Committee adopted its agenda contained in document ICCD/COP(9)/CST/1, as orally corrected.

30. Also at the same meeting, the Committee agreed to establish a contact group to be composed of the current and former members of the Bureau of the Committee, as well as of other interested delegations to be proposed by the regional groups.

31. At its 6th meeting, on 24 September, the Committee appointed the Vice-Chairperson, Mr. Lawrence Townley-Smith (Canada), as Rapporteur of the ninth session.

32. The Committee submitted a number of recommendations to the Conference of the Parties. The Conference took action on these recommendations at its 9th meeting, on 2 October.

Special segment: UNCCD 1st Scientific Conference

33. From its 2nd to 6th meetings, which took place from 22 to 24 September, the Committee held a special segment as its first scientific conference, the priority theme being “Biophysical and socio-economic monitoring and assessment of desertification and land degradation to support decision-making in land and water management”.

34. At its 2nd meeting, on 22 September, the special segment was opened by the Chairperson of the Committee on Science and Technology, Mr. Klaus Kellner (South Africa) and Mr. William Dar (Philippines). Keynote speakers were Mr. Mahmoud Solh, Chairman of the Dryland Science for Development Consortium and Professor Elena Abraham, Director, CONICET-IADIZA.

35. At its 3rd meeting, on 23 September, the special segment convened Working Group I on the topic “Integrated methods for monitoring and assessment of desertification/land degradation processes and drivers”. The group was chaired by Professor Charles Hutchinson, Director, Office of Arid Lands Studies, University of Arizona, and keynote speakers were Mr. Youba Sokona, Executive Secretary, the Sahara and Sahel Observatory, and Professor James Reynolds, Duke University.

36. At its 4th meeting, on 23 September, the special segment convened Working Group II on the topic “Monitoring and assessment of sustainable land management”. The group was chaired by Mr. Ephraim Nkonya, International Food Policy Research Institute, and keynote speakers were Mr. Pedro Machado, EMBRAPA, Brazil, and Mr. Hanspeter Liniger, WOCAT.

37. At its 5th meeting, on 24 September, the special segment convened Working Group III on the topic “Monitoring and assessment of desertification and land degradation: knowledge management and economic and social drivers”. The group was chaired by Mr. Martin Bwalya, NEPAD Secretariat, and the keynote speaker was Ms. Mary Seely, Desert Research Foundation of Namibia, with guest speakers: Mr. Mark Reed, University of Aberdeen, Ms. Pamela Chasek, Manhattan College/IISD; and Professor Stefan Sperlich, University of Göttingen.

38. At its 6th meeting, on 24 September, the special segment concluded its 1st scientific conference and the recommendations of Working Groups I, II and III were presented to the Committee as a report of the UNCCD 1st Scientific Conference, contained in document ICCD/COP(9)/CST/INF.2. The Committee took note of the report and the recommendations contained therein at its 7th meeting, on 25 September.

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

39. The eighth session of the Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention was convened under the chairmanship of Mr. Israel Torres (Panama). The Committee held five meetings, from 23 to 24 September and on 30 September and 2 October 2009.

40. At its 1st meeting, on 23 September, a statement was made by the Chairman of the Committee, after which statements were made by Chad (on behalf of the African States Group), Sweden (on behalf of the European Union), Brazil (on behalf of the Latin American and Caribbean States Group), and the United States.

41. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted its agenda as contained in document ICCD/CRIC(8)/1 and its organization of work as contained in annex II of that document.

42. Also at the same meeting, at the recommendation of the Bureau of the Committee, a contact group was established; this was facilitated by Mr. Markku Aho (Finland).

43. The Committee submitted a number of recommendations to the Conference of the Parties. The Conference took action on these recommendations at its 9th meeting, on 2 October.

G. Committee of the Whole

44. The Committee of the Whole was convened under the chairmanship of Mr. Ismail Abdel Galil Hussein (Egypt). The Committee held five meetings, on 22, 25 and 30 September and 2 October.

45. At its 2nd meeting, on 22 September, the Chairman informed the Committee of the establishment of a contact group on the assessment of the Global Mechanism by the Joint Inspection Unit, after which the Secretary read out the text of the proposed mandate for the contact group.

46. At its 3rd meeting, on 25 September, the Chairman provided the Committee with information on the mentioned contact group, which was facilitated respectively by Ms. Maria Mbengashe (South Africa) and Mr. Stephen Muwaya (Uganda).

47. At the same meeting, the Chairman informed the Committee of the establishment of contact groups on the following matters: (a) review of the implementation of the Convention and of its institutional arrangements, facilitated by Mr. Markku Aho (Finland), (b) programme and budget, facilitated by H.E. Mr. Makase Nyaphi (Lesotho), and (c) regional coordination mechanisms, facilitated by Ms. Rashmi Sharma (Canada).

48. The Committee submitted a number of recommendations to the Conference of the Parties. The Conference took action on these recommendations at its 9th meeting, on 2 October.

H. Ad Hoc Group of Experts

49. The Ad Hoc Group of Experts was convened on 1 October 2009 and held one meeting.

50. The Group submitted two recommendations to the Conference of the Parties, which took action on them at its 9th meeting, on 2 October.

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

I. Attendance

52. The ninth session of the COP was attended by representatives of the following 154 Parties to the UNCCD:

Albania	Colombia	Guatemala
Algeria	Comoros	Guinea
Angola	Congo	Guinea-Bissau
Antigua and Barbuda	Cook Islands	Guyana
Argentina	Costa Rica	Haiti
Armenia	Côte d'Ivoire	Hungary
Australia	Croatia	India
Austria	Cuba	Indonesia
Azerbaijan	Czech Republic	Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Bangladesh	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Ireland
Barbados	Denmark	Israel
Belarus	Djibouti	Italy
Belgium	Dominica	Jamaica
Benin	Dominican Republic	Japan
Bhutan	Ecuador	Jordan
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Egypt	Kazakhstan
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Eritrea	Kenya
Botswana	Ethiopia	Kiribati
Brazil	European Community	Kyrgyzstan
Bulgaria	Fiji	Lebanon
Burkina Faso	Finland	Lesotho
Burundi	France	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
Cambodia	Gabon	Madagascar
Canada	Gambia	Malawi
Cape Verde	Georgia	Maldives
Central African Republic	Germany	Mali
Chad	Ghana	Marshall Islands
Chile	Greece	Mauritania
China	Grenada	Mauritius
		Mexico

Mongolia	Saint Lucia	Trinidad and Tobago
Morocco	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Tunisia
Mozambique	Sao Tome and Principe	Turkey
Myanmar	Saudi Arabia	Turkmenistan
Namibia	Senegal	Tuvalu
Nepal	Serbia	Uganda
Netherlands	Seychelles	Ukraine
Nicaragua	Sierra Leone	United Arab Emirates
Niger	Slovakia	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Niue	Slovenia	United Republic of Tanzania
Norway	Solomon Islands	United States of America
Oman	South Africa	Uruguay
Pakistan	Spain	Uzbekistan
Panama	Sri Lanka	Vanuatu
Peru	Suriname	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
Philippines	Swaziland	Viet Nam
Poland	Sweden	Yemen
Portugal	Switzerland	Zambia
Qatar	Syrian Arab Republic	Zimbabwe
Republic of Korea	Tajikistan	
Republic of Moldova	Thailand	
Romania	Timor-Leste	
Russian Federation	Togo	
Saint Kitts and Nevis		

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

Holy See

54. Observers from Palestine also attended the session.

55. The session was, in addition, attended by representatives of the following 14 United Nations organs, funds and programmes, offices and specialized agencies:

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)
Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
Secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
United Nations Department for Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA)
United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and Caribbean (ECLAC)
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 Information Centre (UNIC)
United Nations University (UNU)

World Bank
World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

56. The session was also attended by representatives of 18 intergovernmental organizations and 80¹ civil society organizations (CSOs).

J. Documentation

57. The documents submitted for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its ninth session are listed in annex V of this report.

III. Inclusion of activities of civil society organizations within the official programme of work of the Conference of the Parties: open dialogue sessions *(Agenda item 15)*

58. The Conference held two open dialogue sessions under the agenda item at its 7th and 8th meetings, on 1 October.

59. At its 7th meeting, on 1 October, the Conference held the first dialogue session, which was coordinated by Mr. Juan Luis Mérega (Fundación del Sur, Argentina). The panellists were Ms. Soledad Avila (Grupo Ambiental para el Desarrollo, Argentina), Ms. Nicole Werner (Fundación EcoAndina, Argentina), Mr. Timothy Dlamini (Swaziland Farmer Development Foundation), Ms. Susana Hakobyan (Environmental Survival NGO, Armenia) and Mr. Omar Núñez (Asociación Hondureña de Juntas Administradoras de Sistemas de Agua, Honduras).

60. At its 8th meeting, on 1 October, the Conference held the second dialogue session, which was coordinated by Ms. Nicole Werner (Fundación EcoAndina, Argentina). The panellists were Ms. Marisa Young (Fundación Agreste, Argentina), Mr. Ariel Gonzales (TAHO, Argentina), Ms. Nino Sulkanishvili (Union of Sustainable Development – ECOVISION, Georgia), Ms. Mercedes Fraile (Fundación Inti Cuyum, Argentina) and Ms. Aissatou Billy Sow (Association Guinée pour la promotion des energies renouvelables, Guinea).

61. The closing statement on behalf of the civil society organizations which participated in the Conference is annexed to this report (see annex IV).

¹ As some CSO representatives were registered under Parties credentials or embedded under some United Nations specialized agencies, and related organizations as well as intergovernmental organizations representatives, there is a difference between the number of CSOs reported as participating in the COP 9 in decision 34/COP.9 (see ICCD/COP(9)/18/Add.1) and the list of participants (see ICCD/COP(9)/INF.3). With the exception of those that participated solely in the SLM EXPO, CSOs that were registered as Parties or United Nations specialized agencies, related organizations and intergovernmental organization delegations can be found in the list of participants.

IV. Special segment: interactive dialogue sessions

(Agenda item 16)

62. The Conference held a special high-level segment with three interactive dialogue sessions under this agenda item at its 3rd to 6th meetings, on 28 and 29 September.

63. At the 3rd meeting, on 28 September, the President of the Conference opened the high-level segment and made a statement.

64. At the same meeting, the Executive Secretary of the UNCCD, Mr. Luc Gnacadja, read out the message of the Secretary-General of the United Nations to the Conference and also made a statement in his capacity as Executive Secretary.

65. Also at the same meeting, the Chairman of the Committee on Science and Technology, Mr. Klaus Kellner (South Africa), the Chairman of the Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention, Mr. Israel Torres (Panama), and the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, Mr. Ismail Abdel Galil Hussein (Egypt), briefed the Conference on the status of negotiations in their respective Committees.

A. Round table 1: The global trends of desertification, land degradation and drought - liaison with other problems and challenges for decision makers and stakeholders

66. At its 4th meeting, on 28 September, the Conference held the first interactive dialogue session, which was co-chaired by H.E. Ms. Hanny-Sherry Ayithey, Minister of Environment, Science and Technology of Ghana, and H.E. Mr. Hasan Mahmud, State Minister for Environment and Forests of Bangladesh. The keynote speaker was Mr. Jerry Lengoasa, Assistant Secretary-General, World Meteorological Organization, and the moderator was Mr. Walter Ammann, President, Global Risk Forum. The lead participants in the discussion were Mr. Zhu Lieke, Vice-Minister, State Forestry Administration of China, Mr. Abdeladim Lhafi, High Commissioner, Office for Water, Forests and Desert Control of Morocco, Mr. Jair Urriola, Head of Legal Department, Environment National Authority of Panama, Mr. Ahmed Djoghla, Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity, and Mr. Bakary Kante, Director, Division of Environmental Law and Conventions, United Nations Environment Programme.

B. Round table 2: Desertification/land degradation and climate change - what role for the land in the ongoing negotiations for a new climate regime at Copenhagen?

67. At its 5th meeting, on 29 September, the Conference held the second interactive dialogue session, which was chaired by H.E. Ms. Netumbo Nandi-Ndaitwah, Minister of Environment and Tourism of Namibia. The keynote speaker was Mr. Zafar Adeel, Director of the United Nations University – International Network on Water, Environment and Health, and the moderator was Ms. Jan McAlpine, Director of the United Nations Forum on Forests Secretariat. The lead participants in the discussions were H.E. Mr. Roberto Menia, Under-Secretary of State for the Environment of Italy, H.E. Mr. Sunten Manurung, Ambassador of Indonesia to Argentina, H.E. Mr. Carlos Colacce, Minister of Housing, Land Planning and Environment of Uruguay, and Mr. Ferdinand Nyabenda, Assistant Secretary-General of the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States.

C. Round table 3: Partnerships and institutions for combating desertification, land degradation and drought - the path to improvement

68. At its 6th meeting, on 29 September, the Conference held the third interactive dialogue session, which was co-chaired by H.E. Ms. Åsa-Britt Karlsson, Deputy Minister of Environment of Sweden, and H.E. Mr. Issouf Baco, Minister of Environment and the Fight against Desertification of Niger. The keynote speaker was Ms. Monique Barbut, Chief Executive Officer and Chairperson of the Global Environment Facility, and the moderator was H.E. Ms. Carla Del Ponte, Ambassador of Switzerland to Argentina. The lead participants in the discussion were H.E. Mr. Kausea Natano, Minister of Public Utilities and Industries of Tuvalu, and Ms. Soledad Blanco, Head of the Delegation of the European Commission.

69. A summary of the special segment and its three interactive dialogue sessions prepared by the President of the Conference is annexed to this report (see annex I)

70. The lists of speakers at the round tables are also annexed to this report (see annex II).

V. Eighth Round Table of Members of Parliament

71. The Conference held its eighth round table of members of parliament on 24 and 25 September on the topic “The role of members of parliament in the efforts to combat desertification: parliamentary contributions to achieving food security and addressing climate change in the drylands under the current economic crisis”.

72. The declaration by members of parliament is annexed to this report (see annex III).

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

73. At its 9th meeting, on 2 October, the Conference adopted a number of decisions and one resolution.

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

74. At the recommendation of the President of its ninth session, the Conference adopted the following decisions:

- 32/COP.9 Special segment: interactive dialogue sessions
- 33/COP.9 Report on the eighth round table of members of parliament
- 34/COP.9 Declaration of civil society organizations attending the ninth session of the Conference of the Parties
- 36/COP.9 Date and venue of the tenth session of the Conference of the Parties

B. Decisions taken at the recommendation of the Bureau

75. At the recommendation of the Bureau of its ninth session, the Conference adopted the following decision:

31/COP.9 Credentials of delegations

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

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

- 2/COP.9 Alignment of the action programmes with The Strategy
- 3/COP.9 Mechanisms to facilitate regional coordination of the implementation of the Convention
- 4/COP.9 The comprehensive communication strategy
- 5/COP.9 Revised procedures for the participation of civil society organizations in meetings and processes of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
- 6/COP.9 Joint Inspection Unit Report on the assessment of the Global Mechanism
- 7/COP.9 Follow-up to the outcome of the World Summit on Sustainable Development relevant to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification and outcome of the sixteenth and seventeenth sessions of the Commission on Sustainable Development
- 8/COP.9 Promotion and strengthening of relationships with other relevant conventions and international organizations, institutions and agencies
- 9/COP.9 Programme and budget for the biennium 2010–2011
- 11/COP.9 Additional procedures or institutional mechanisms to assist the Conference of the Parties in regularly reviewing the implementation of the Convention - Terms of reference of the Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention
- 27/COP.9 Rule 47 of the rules of procedure
- 30/COP.9 The United Nations Decade for Deserts and the Fight against Desertification (2010–2020)
- 35/COP.9 Programme of work for the tenth session of the Conference of the Parties

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

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

- 1/COP.9 Implementation of the 10-year strategic plan and framework to enhance the implementation of the Convention (2008–2018)
- 10/COP.9 Collaboration with the Global Environment Facility
- 12/COP.9 Performance review and assessment of the implementation of the Convention and of The Strategy

- 13/COP.9 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
- 14/COP.9 Programme of work of the ninth session of the Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention
- 15/COP.9 Date and venue of the ninth 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

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

- 16/COP.9 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)
- 17/COP.9 Advice on how best to measure progress on strategic objectives 1, 2, and 3 of The Strategy
- 18/COP.9 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
- 19/COP.9 Land Degradation Assessment in Drylands (LADA)
- 20/COP.9 The United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification fellowship programme
- 21/COP.9 Roster of independent experts
- 22/COP.9 Science and technology correspondents
- 23/COP.9 Outcome of the UNCCD 1st Scientific Conference
- 24/COP.9 Election of officers of the Committee on Science and Technology
- 25/COP.9 Date, venue and programme of work of the second special session of the Committee on Science and Technology
- 26/COP.9 Programme of work of the tenth session of the Committee on Science and Technology

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

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

- 28/COP.9 Procedures and institutional mechanisms for the resolution of questions on implementation
- 29/COP.9 Annexes containing arbitration and conciliation procedures

G. Resolution

80. Also at the 9th meeting, on 2 October, the representative of the United States made a statement and introduced a draft resolution entitled “Expression of gratitude to the Government and people of Argentina”.

81. At the same meeting, the Conference adopted the draft resolution (Resolution 1/COP.9).

VII. Conclusion of the session

82. At the 9th meeting, on 2 October, a statement was made by the Executive Secretary of the UNCCD.

83. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of Sweden (on behalf of the European Union), the Islamic Republic of Iran (on behalf of the Asian States Group), Brazil (on behalf of the Latin American and Caribbean States Group) and Chad (on behalf of the African States Group).

84. Also at the same meeting, a statement was made by a civil society representative.

85. The President of the Conference of the Parties, H.E. Mr. Homero Maximo Bibiloni (Argentina), made concluding remarks and declared closed the ninth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification.

Annex I

Summary by the president of COP 9 of the high level segment

Introduction

1. The high-level segment of the ninth session of the Conference of the Parties of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD COP 9), held on 28 and 29 September 2009 in Buenos Aires, Argentina, presented itself as a true demonstration of the Parties' commitment to defining the axes of the UNCCD, as it marked the launching pad for the implementation of the 10-year strategic plan and framework to enhance the implementation of the Convention (The Strategy), adopted by Parties at COP 8 in Madrid in 2007. The vision of the Parties that we must seek to realize through the implementation of The Strategy is stated as follows: *"The aim for the future is to forge a global partnership to reverse and prevent desertification/land degradation and to mitigate the effects of drought in affected areas in order to support poverty reduction and environmental sustainability"*.

2. On the occasion of the high-level segment, Ministers and heads of delegation and international organizations held a plenary session in the form of three ministerial round tables in a participative mode. Political authorities introduced matters and discussed real responses to emerging challenges as they relate to desertification/ land degradation and drought. There were three round-table discussions:

(a) Round table 1: The global trends of desertification, land degradation and drought - liaison with other problems and challenges for decision makers and stakeholders;

(b) Round table 2: Desertification/land degradation and climate change - what role for the land in the ongoing negotiations for a new climate change regime at Copenhagen?

(c) Round table 3: Partnerships and institutions for combating desertification, land degradation and drought - the path to improvement.

3. These themes can be successfully addressed only by taking an integrated approach, which addresses the physical, biological, socio-economic and cultural aspects of drylands. The UNCCD is a unique instrument in that it incorporates both environmental and social elements. It is therefore paramount that a robust scientific underpinning, based on expertise from relevant scientists, has to be supported in the context of efforts to implement the Convention.

Round table 1: The global trends of desertification, land degradation and drought – liaison with other problems and challenges for decision makers and stakeholders

4. Speakers noted the critical lack of food security, lack of energy security, biodiversity loss, lack of water security and related issues such as conflict and migration. Dust and sandstorms, and increased vulnerability to natural hazards due to climate change and drylands were also noted.

5. Speakers said it is vital that the findings from key global scientific assessments, as well as of the research of the broader scientific community, are accessible to and used by decision makers. Such scientific information can help to focus efforts on addressing the key gaps in data and knowledge, leading to real benefits for the world's dryland ecosystems and, their inhabitants, and for the wider global socio-ecological system, as well as to make progress towards broader environmental and development goals.

6. Most speakers expressed their concern about the UNCCD's lacking a solid and authoritative science base and noted that the data sets available are fragmented and lack unity. There is still a significant lack of knowledge on the trends of desertification/ land degradation and drought. There is a need for higher-resolution and downscaled regional models, especially in the context of adaptation strategies. The UNCCD needs better knowledge management systems and Early Warning and Drought Monitoring Systems, while traditional knowledge should be given higher consideration.

7. In a solution-oriented approach, speakers suggested the establishing of a unified methodology for measuring drylands, and the launching of a credible and authoritative science - policy interface for the UNCCD, including academia, the private sector and regional balance, and the creation of synergies among the Rio and related Conventions and processes such as UNFF. They also called for a global assessment of the 'economics of drylands' that will calculate the cost of action vs. the cost of inaction.

Round table 2: Desertification/land degradation and climate change - what role for the land in the ongoing negotiations for a new climate change regime at Copenhagen?

8. Desertification refers to land degradation in arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas resulting from various factors, including climatic variations and human activities. The linkages between climate change and desertification/land degradation must be capitalized on when undertaking the most appropriate synergistic responses that simultaneously address both phenomena.

9. Addressing desertification/land degradation and drought issues is one of the most important ways of addressing the climate change issues, whereby the processes must be understood separately from one another. In this way, the resilience of the inhabitants of the drylands can be brought about, and their potential to adapt to climate change can be enhanced. Activities to combat desertification/land degradation are mostly undertaken on the land in order to boost the productivity of the soil and guarantee the availability of other natural resources with a view to enhancing sustainable development.

10. Speakers identified the following major problems: The global food crisis is worsening due to climate change, and environment-induced migration is becoming more severe. Speakers called, moreover, for a stronger coordinating mechanism for all structures, components and parts of the Convention, especially the Committee on Science and Technology which has to have a better regional balance and a new point of view on science and adequate financial resources and technology transfer.

11. We need better understanding of the global impact of desertification/ land degradation and drought, and a more holistic approach to adaptation and mitigation; and the ‘science to policy’ interface needs to be addressed. Speakers called for strengthened cooperation with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), in order, through a holistic view, to avoid conflict among the Rio Conventions and enhanced work with the UNFCCC on adaptation and soil carbon sequestration issues. While the drylands must remain a focus, as the risk is high there, their potential and opportunities are to be further explored.

12. A focus on adaptation to climate change and on carbon in the soil was addressed as entry points to the climate discourse and the UNFCCC process. A proposed action was making good use of the development of renewable energy, such as the establishment of a renewable energy framework.

13. Many speakers called for better use of economic models and trading strategies, and reiterated that a cost benefit analysis report in the form of a “Stern Review” on drylands is much needed. The enhancement of South-South cooperation and technology transfer as well as the establishment of an intergovernmental panel on land and soil were other proposals put forward by speakers.

Round table 3: Partnerships and institutions for combating desertification, land degradation and drought - the path to improvement

14. One of the issues raised at this round table included the identification of a UNCCD investment and capacity-building framework, under which the actions of Convention institutions and pertinent United Nations system institutions, as well as other relevant stakeholders, could meet, while stimulating finance for the process. Progress on a “solutions approach” would contribute to enhanced conservation and use of natural resources and harmonize emerging options (such as funding for adaptation in drylands coming from climate change negotiations or contributions to the continuum soil-land-food security) while achieving the Millennium Development Goals in conformity with new aid modalities.

15. Seizing technological and economic options - obviously involving public/private partnerships - will increase the effectiveness of the mobilization of resources for drylands. Resources allocated to the implementation of the Strategy could result in multiple benefits, through the preservation of the productive services of land-based ecosystems and adaptation to climate change.

16. Parties expressed concern about the lack of coordination between scientists, agencies and civil society organizations (CSOs). They said that there is little awareness of the costs of inaction in degraded lands but much need for a reliable way of measuring land degradation in order to promote investment, and much need to build on the potential synergy of Rio Conventions that shifts the paradigm to sustainable land management (SLM). Also, there is a need for strategic partnerships and cooperative frameworks for economic stimulus packages and food security, which are linked to country policies. Research will be based on an equal distribution. Investment needs to be based on equality and justice. Inaction on dryland problems may be considered a matter of global justice.

17. Speakers suggested that SLM be viewed as a worthwhile investment as land degradation is a global problem requiring global partnerships. Stimulus packages should be implemented which increase green measures and renewable energy, especially in drylands. Leveraging resources and increasing funds under the Global Environment Facility focal area on Land Degradation was mentioned as key, while steering public finance to land degradation and fitting investment into the larger development framework should be fostered. Drylands shall be included in the “United Nations Delivering as One” campaign.

18. Speakers noted that investment in drylands could address migration and decrease urbanization problems, while regional coordination on sand and dust storms represents good solution examples. They called for increased coordination between CSOs, agencies and national action plans, and increased initiatives and opportunities at the international level for investors based on agreed-upon principles relating to bio-energy and land.

19. Furthermore, speakers asked COP 9 to solve the governance challenge of the UNCCD, building on the comparative advantages of its respective bodies, and for the COP 9 President to be the spokesperson for COP 9 at Copenhagen to convey the message on the relevance of land within the new climate regime.

Summary

20. The speakers during the High Level Segment agreed that the UNCCD and the 10-year Strategy offer a unique opportunity for the consolidation and convergence of United Nations entities towards a cooperative partnership to address drylands. Addressing desertification issues is one of the most important ways to combat climate change. Potential synergies and benefits from future adaptation strategies should focus on land and soils. Linkages between desertification and climate change should be fully recognized through adaptation and soil carbon sequestration, bearing in mind the specific mandates of each convention.

21. Building on the outcome and recommendations from the UNCCD 1st Scientific Conference, a more robust and regionally balanced scientific underpinning should be based on expertise from multiple relevant scientific, social-scientific and economic disciplines. Future science-policy work should address the key topics of poverty eradication, water scarcity, food security and forced migration. Measurable monitoring and assessment systems should be developed that support early warning and drought monitoring systems.

22. Food security remains an increasingly urgent and critical problem on the international agenda. Strategies to address food security, energy security, water security, poverty alleviation, climate change and biodiversity require an integrated approach to sustainable land management issues that addresses both environmental and social elements. Sustainable use of drylands should serve multiple functions for the global good. The challenges linked to the sustainability of drylands should be encouraged by the creation of innovative approaches to medium- and long-term financial arrangements that include public-private-community partnerships.

23. Drylands should be viewed from a new value system. This requires a strengthened synergy and cooperation with UNFCCC and CBD. A cost benefit analysis report as well as economic models dealing with carbon accounting and trading strategies should be based on

evidenced/based approaches and regional partnerships. Renewable energy is an important potential tool to solve development problems, climate change, desertification and food security. Promoting investment, combined with a renewed synergy of Rio conventions can produce holistic and robust strategies, strategic partnerships and cooperative frameworks.

Annex II

**List of speakers at the special segment:
interactive round table dialogue sessions**

Round table 1: The global trends of desertification, land degradation and drought – liaison with other problems and challenges for decision makers and stakeholders

1. H.E. Ms. Aramis Fuente Hernández, Ambassador of Cuba to Argentina
2. H.E. Ms. Rejoice Mabudafhasi, Deputy Minister of Environmental Affairs and Tourism of South Africa
3. Professor Uriel Safriel, Head of the Delegation of Israel
4. H.E. Mr. Arefaine Berhe, Minister of Agriculture of Eritrea
5. Mr. Ismail Abdel Galil Hussein (Egypt), Chairman of the Committee of the Whole
6. H.E. Ms. Netumbo Nandi-Ndaitwah, Minister of Environment and Tourism of Namibia
7. H.E. Mr. Thakur Prasad Sharma, Minister of Environment of Nepal
8. Ms. Ruth H. Mollé, Permanent Secretary, Vice-President's Office of the United Republic of Tanzania
9. H.E. Mr. Sergio Mario La Rocca, Under-Secretary of the Planning and Environmental Policy Secretariat for Environment and Sustainable Development of Argentina
10. H.E. Mr. Ramadhan Saif Kajembe, Assistant Minister of Environment and Mineral Resources of Kenya
11. H.E. Mr. Francis D. Nhema, Minister of Environment and Tourism of Zimbabwe
12. Mr. Ndiawar Dieng, Technical Counsellor at the Ministry of Environment and Protection of Nature of Senegal
13. H.E. Mr. Rey Carandang, Ambassador of the Philippines to Argentina
14. H.E. Professor Tiémoko Sangaré, Minister of the Environment and Sanitation of Mali
15. H.E. Ms. Kawkab Dayah, Minister of State for Environment of the Syrian Arab Republic
16. Dr. Issa Musa Albaradeiya, Assistant to the Minister of Environmental Affairs and UNCCD National Focal Point for Palestine
17. H.E. Ms. Joyce Amarello-Williams, Minister of Labour, Technological Development and Environment of Suriname

18. Dr. Prof. Naik Sinukaban, Bogor Agricultural University, Indonesia
19. Ms. Jan McAlpine, Director, Secretariat of the United Nations Forum on Forests
20. Ms. Khadija Catherine Razavi, Centre for Sustainable Development Studies and Application (CENESTA) of Iran (Islamic Republic of)
21. Ms. Azalia Loipa Arias Gonzáles, Asociación Cubana de las Naciones Unidas (ACNU) of Cuba

Round table 2: Desertification/land degradation and climate change – what role for the land in the ongoing negotiations for a new climate change regime at Copenhagen?

1. H.E. Ms. Rejoice Mabudafhasi, Deputy Minister of Environmental Affairs and Tourism of South Africa
2. H.E. Mr. Francisco Del Río López, Ambassador of Mexico to Argentina
3. H.E. Mr. Salifou Sawadogo, Ministère de l' Environnement et du Cadre de Vie, Burkina Faso
4. H.E. Ms. Åsa-Britt Karlsson, Deputy Minister of Environment of Sweden (on behalf of the European Union)
5. H.E. Mr. Laurent Stefanini, Ambassador-at-Large for the Environment, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of France
6. H.E. Mr. Carlos Minc Baumfeld, Minister of Environment of Brazil
7. Representative of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), on behalf of the Executive Secretary of the UNFCCC secretariat
8. Ms. Celia Barbero Sierra, Fundación Instituto de Promoción y Apoyo al Desarrollo (IPADE) of Spain
9. Mr. Isagani Serrano Rodríguez, Philippine Rural Reconstruction Movement (PRRM)

Round table 3: Partnerships and institutions for combating desertification, land degradation and drought – the path to improvement

1. H.E. Mr. Ralechate Lincoln Mokose, Minister of Forestry and Land Reclamation of Lesotho
2. H.E. Mr. Clement Dlamini, Minister of Agriculture of Swaziland
3. H.E. Mr. Ramadhan Saif Kajembe, Assistant Minister of Environment and Mineral Resources of Kenya
4. H.E. Mr. Thakur Prasad Sharma, Minister of Environment of Nepal

5. H.E. Dr. Batilda Burian, Minister of State for Environment of the United Republic of Tanzania
6. H.E. Mr. Sang-kil Lee, Vice Minister of the Korea Forest Service
7. H.E. Mr. Sylvester Goba, Deputy Minister of Lands, Country Planning and the Environment of Sierra Leone
8. H.E. Mr. Francis Nhema, Minister of Environment and Tourism of Zimbabwe
9. Mr. Muhamet Durikov, UNCCD National Focal Point for Turkmenistan
10. H.E. Mr. Marcos da Cruz, Secretary of State for Agriculture and Arboriculture, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of Timor Leste
11. Mr. Ousmane Mahaman, Directeur de Cabinet du Premier Ministre Président, Conseil National de l'Environnement pour un Développement Durable, Niger
12. Mr. Sajmir Hoxha, Director for Nature Protection Policies and UNCCD National Focal Point, Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Water Management of Albania
13. Prof. Uriel Safriel, Head of the Delegation of Israel
14. Ms. Liliane Ortega, Chef Suppléante, Direction du Développement et de la Coopération, Switzerland
15. H.E. Mr. Thai Van Lung, Ambassador of Viet Nam to Argentina
16. Mr. Octavio Perez-Pardo, UNCCD National Focal Point for Argentina
17. Mr. Alhousseini Bretaudeau, representative of the Comité permanent Inter-Etats de Lutte contre la Sécheresse dans le Sahel
18. Dr. Issa Musa Albaradeiya, Assistant to the Minister of Environmental Affairs and UNCCD National Focal Point for Palestine
19. H.E. Mr. Nils Haugstveit, Ambassador of Norway to Argentina
20. Mr. Joseph Nduwimana, Chief of Cabinet, Ministry of Water, Environment, Land Management and Urbanism of Burundi
21. Mr. Mahir Küçük, Deputy Under-Secretary of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry of Turkey
22. Mr. Jair Urriola-Quiroz, Legal Director of the Environment National Authority of Panama
23. Mr. Juan Manuel Pino Vasquez, First Secretary of the Embassy of Chile in Argentina
24. Mr. Abdu Gassim Al-Sharif Al-Assiri, UNCCD National Focal Point for Saudi Arabia

25. H.E. Mr. Laurent Stefanini, Ambassador-at-Large for the Environment, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of France
26. H.E. Ms. Kawkab Dayah, Minister of State for Environment of the Syrian Arab Republic
27. Ms. Silvia Rojo, Fundación Eco-Andina of Argentina
28. Mr. Patrice Burger, Centre d'actions et de réalisations internationales (CARI) of France

Annex III

Declaration by Members of Parliament

*Eighth round table of Members of Parliament
Buenos Aires, 24 and 25 September 2009
In parallel with the ninth 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 food security and addressing
climate change in the drylands in the current economic crisis**

We, members of parliament, meeting in Buenos Aires on 24 and 25 September 2009 for the eighth round table at the invitation of the secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), with the best and full support of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) and the Parliament of Argentina, at the same time as the ninth session of the Conference of the Parties (COP 9);

Reaffirm our commitment to do our utmost in strengthening the political will essential for the successful implementation of the UNCCD and for the achievement of sustainable human development at local, national, regional and global levels;

Are alarmed by the continuous trends in and perils of land degradation, soil erosion, drought and impoverishment, particularly in the fragile ecosystems and drylands of developing countries (24 per cent of the global terrestrial area has been degraded in 25 years), while also admitting success stories in combating desertification at the grassroots level in many countries (almost 16 per cent of that area has been improved);

Acknowledge that in addition to the tasks of maintaining peace and avoiding wars between and within countries, our globe is faced with two challenges in this century: first the fight against poverty and hunger and secondly, climate change through sustainable-development paths. These challenges are sharpened by the current economic crisis and cannot be tackled without addressing food security and desertification issues;

Emphasize that the convergence of the global food, fuel and economic crises, against a backdrop of climatic changes, presents an unprecedented opportunity for action to reshape the development agenda and to renew parliamentary efforts;

Recognize that a positive resolve to stimulate UNCCD implementation was expressed at the eighth session of the Conference of the Parties in Madrid in September 2007 as Parties to the Convention adopted the 10-year Strategic Plan and framework to enhance the implementation of the Convention (The Strategy). The Strategy targets the use of effective and practical approaches to sustainable land management with synergy as a systemic approach. The main strategic objectives are: (i) to improve the livelihood of affected populations; (ii) to improve the productivity of affected populations; (iii) to generate global benefits; and (iv) to mobilize

resources to support the implementation of the Convention by building effective partnerships between national and international actors. The Strategy should also be supported by parliaments and the IPU.

We, the parliamentarians, declare and demand:

A. Food security in the drylands

1. Human security is impossible without food security. This applies above all to the people who live in degraded or desertification-prone drylands and are among the world's poorest, most marginalized, and politically weak citizens. The drylands stretching across Africa, the Middle East, Central Asia and parts of Latin America, are the most crisis-ridden parts of the planet.
2. Parliamentary activities related to food security in the drylands start from three baselines: (a) affected States have the primary role in combating food insecurity; (b) the participation of affected populations and local communities, particularly women and young people, must be ensured; and (c) developed States must actively support, individually or jointly, suitable efforts of affected developing countries.
3. The enactment of enabling legislation is a key tool for combating desertification, the protection of human rights, including the right to food, and environmental governance at the national level.
4. Parliaments have a responsibility to work towards an environment, which achieves food security. Policies that improve the security of land use rights are a prerequisite for sustainable land management (SLM). To maintain the productivity of arable land and top soil fertility, the access to water should be secured.
5. The regulations and investment legislations for international land deals, underpinned i. a. by food security concerns, a rising demand for biofuels and other non-food agricultural commodities, must be influenced and monitored by the respective parliaments in order to ensure that land deals maximize the public interest, the investment's contribution to sustainable development and the benefits for the rural poor.
6. Parliaments should look for the establishment or strengthening of food-security systems, including storage and marketing facilities, particularly in rural areas of the drylands.
7. The UNCCD is forward-looking in that it promotes the enhancement of local ownership and the empowerment of farmers in SLM. Governments or regional and local communities backed or encouraged by parliamentarians should put issues relevant to SLM on their agendas and approve corresponding ordinances, laws and rules of use. Parliaments and parliamentarians should mainstream SLM into long-term policies and national-development strategies.
8. Because of its relevance to food security, poverty reduction and political stability, as well as to sustainable development and the environment, there is a need for a re-evaluation of agriculture in the political arena; parliamentarians in developed and developing countries have to play their part. At least 10 % of national budgets should be allocated to agriculture. More

countries could benefit if governments and donors were to reverse years of policy neglect and remedy their disinvestment in agriculture and in rural areas. Development assistance must be effective, strengthening rather than undermining country efforts to improve governance in agriculture. Agricultural protection in donor countries and subsidized agricultural exports often undermine the assistance available to agriculture and efforts in developing countries, creating a governance challenge for donor countries as well as policy coherence.

9. Parliaments should strive to ensure that food, agricultural trade and overall trade policies are conducive to fostering food security in particular through a fair, market-oriented, non-speculative world trade system embedded in sustainable, socially balanced and fair globalization. Global problems such as the recent economic turbulence require coordinated, global solutions. Financial institutions must be accountable, transparent, and subject to strong supervision. The most vulnerable people and countries must not be forgotten. Parliaments have particular responsibility to ensure transparency and accountability in the economic and financial-reform process; they have a duty to question ministers and hold them to the strictest possible account for the implementation of what has been agreed at international meetings.

B. Climate change in the drylands

10. The IPU rightly called on parliaments and parliamentarians to understand that they bear a special responsibility for the protection of natural resources and for the sustainable development of our planet.

11. The impact of climate change combined with the global economic crisis, rising food prices, energy shortages, ecosystem degradation linked to other human causes and demographic change must be managed in a coordinated manner. The poor and hungry in the drylands are suffering the most from the double blow of desertification and climate change.

12. The UNCCD cannot be viewed in isolation from other efforts to promote sustainable development. The integration of environmental activities into the broader development framework is at the heart of Millennium Development Goal 7 (MDG 7). The text of the Convention refers frequently to sustainable development, climate change, biological diversity, water resources, energy sources, food security and socio-economic factors. The Convention must work as a multilateral soil framework for adaptation, mitigation and resilience in combating the effects of climate change.

13. Furthermore, the Convention should be better linked with efforts to accomplish relevant objectives under climate change processes and efforts to promote human security, tackle forced migration and prevent conflict.

14. Desertification and climate change must be addressed in a synergetic fashion, as part of an integrated approach to achieving sustainable development for all. Combating desertification needs to be recognized as a starting point for addressing poverty reduction and ecosystem protection. The interlinkages between land/soil and climate change are significant and should be better reflected in policymaking processes, including parliamentary activities.

15. Institutions have a crucial role to play everywhere. Actions on climate change, development planning and disaster risk reduction must be coordinated. This requires that they are led from the highest political and organizational level. Participatory democracy, functioning institutions and transparency are needed at all levels for effective adaptation and mitigation.
16. Land and soil can make a difference in the fight against climate change. Increased attention to the linkage between land and soil and climate change would not only enrich the substantive and conceptual debates on effective means for carbon sequestration, but also provide a new and interesting platform for developing countries to take part in the adaptation and mitigation agendas, considering that for many of them soil is their single most important natural resource.
17. SLM has significant potential to mitigate climate change – not only by afforestation and reducing deforestation. Soil carbon sequestration, by restoring organic soils and improving degraded lands, conservation agriculture and grassland as well as water management can contribute significantly to reducing emissions. One concrete way forward could be to expand the coverage of the Clean Development Mechanism to agricultural land use, to include projects focusing on carbon sequestration in soil. SLM offers a cost-efficient contribution to climate protection and is essential to achieve the MDGs and global food security.
18. Governments are requested to promote the establishment of an international financial institution – funded by industries that contribute to negative climate change – for financing adaptation measures and the mitigation of severe environmental degradation.
19. Because of the importance of financing the needed mitigation measures and in the absence of quantified compulsory means against polluting states to make them contribute to this financing, the UN are invited to adopt enforceable legal measures against polluters.
20. The UN is invited seriously to consider setting up an instrument, in accordance with international law, such as an international judiciary body specifically for handling environmental pollution cases and their consequences.
21. The development and deployment of renewable energies (wind power, biomass and biogas, photovoltaic and solar energy, hydroelectricity and geothermal energy) hold great promise in reconciling the increasing needs for energy, particularly in the developing world, and the ability of the environment to meet present and future needs. Renewable-energy sources are one of the best means of promoting low-carbon economies, helping to cut and reduce CO₂ emissions, contributing to energy self-sufficiency and security of supply, reducing dependence on fossil fuels (oil, gas and coal) and mineral resources (uranium), and helping to boost regional economies and safeguard jobs through reliance on local energy sources.
22. It is recommended that ways avoiding royalties and other levies for the transfer of clean technologies be promoted.
23. Desertification and land degradation issues deserve global policy attention and the needs of drylands must be fully integrated into the Copenhagen Protocol.

24. The initiative for a Global Green New Deal in Copenhagen should be supported on condition that SLM becomes an integral part of it and of future climate protection strategies. A Special International Environment Fund should be created for this purpose.

C. Parliaments – a stronger commitment and political will

25. *We, the parliamentarians, are convinced that:* The relationships between desertification, SLM and food security and between soil and climate change are important; they have transboundary impact and should be better reflected in policymaking processes. We commit ourselves to work for it that parliaments and parliamentarians will become ambassadors for this relationship and agents of change.

26. For the sake of the people living under desertification stress, the UNCCD deserves more success and greater visibility. This can be achieved by sharpening its profile and institutions, making desertification a cornerstone in the general architecture of global environmental governance, making a priority on the agenda of decision-makers, giving more weight to desertification, land degradation and water policies in government and parliaments, involving more actively the stakeholders at all levels, improving land management and regional cooperation, enhancing institutional and people's capacities, raising much greater awareness, pursuing an advocacy and mediating role in other international processes of relevance to UNCCD concerns, and – last but not least – by providing the necessary financial means to affected country parties which adopted NAPs.

27. Some concrete proposals may contribute to advancing the cause of desertification, land degradation and soil erosion, such as: the recognition of the topsoil as a common good, the establishment of an international panel on desertification, a UNCCD peer-review mechanism within the new terms of reference of the Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention (CRIC), regular 'green accounting' government reports, the holding of youth summits and awarding a soil protection prize.

28. We will do our utmost to strengthen the political will at the national and international level, which is essential for the successful implementation of the UNCCD.

29. The parliaments of the developed countries must work for the increase of the official development assistance, particularly of those countries, which have not reached the 0.7 per cent target so far; the target should be reached by 2015.

30. The Parliamentary Network of the UNCCD (PNoUNCCD) needs regular funding. It must be better used by parliaments and parliamentarians. Its steering committee should give better inputs and monitor the work of parliamentarians under the UNCCD.

31. Parliaments and parliamentarians should work to ensure good developmental governance.

32. A UN Parliamentary Assembly could strengthen the effectiveness, transparency, representativeness, plurality and legitimacy of the work of the institutions that compose the UN system. The establishment of a UNPA could also be a centrepiece for parliamentary supervision of the renewed system of international financial and economic governance.

33. ***Finally, as members of parliaments,*** we request the UNCCD secretariat, with the assistance of the Inter-Parliamentary Union:
34. To take appropriate follow-up action on the outcomes of the present round table;
35. To facilitate the organization of the ninth Parliamentarians Forum in conjunction with the tenth session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention.
36. ***We, as members of parliaments,*** appeal to the President of the Steering Committee to transmit this Declaration
- a) To the organizers of the World Summit on Food Security (Rome 16–18 November 2009);
- b) To the negotiators of the Copenhagen process (Copenhagen 7–18 December 2009) so that it could be taken into consideration when deciding on the post-Kyoto agreement in particular in account of the paragraphs 23 and 24 of the Declaration.

Annex IV

Closing statement on behalf of civil society organizations

Distinguished Mr. Chairman, Mr. Executive Secretary, delegates from country Parties, representatives of the international organizations, ladies and gentlemen.

Despite the great hopes sown at COP8, from Madrid to Buenos Aires, we have moved forward very little regarding the challenges identified for the poor sister of the three environmental Conventions.

Unfortunately, a limited financial commitment of the Parties to effectively combat desertification still remains. The economic contributions must not only ensure the maintenance of this inefficient bureaucratic structure, but provide an effective response to the problem, something that to the present day has not been achieved and is far from being reached, unless direct financing for projects to combat desertification is allocated.

And not only do we not progress in the fight against desertification; no sufficient common indicators have even been established to assess the global state of the problem.

In addition, the proposal made by the Committee on Science and Technology should have been reviewed using an approach that considered the socio-economic aspects of desertification, beyond its purely biophysical component.

As noted by the Brazilian Minister, we should have preferred that this Conference had unanimously demanded that the sequestration of soil carbon could be considered a valid alternative as a strategy for mitigating climate change. Yet you continue to attend the debacle on the planet from your seats, without taking action. Meanwhile, the protagonists of this story migrate in search of a better life.

In Buenos Aires, you have lost a golden opportunity by failing to agree to demand that in Copenhagen, at least one third of the funds for climate change adaptation are diverted to combat desertification in developing countries.

Investing in adaptation in the drylands is betting on improving the quality of life of the people living in them.

Key sectors for improving the livelihood of people affected by desertification are agriculture and livestock. In this regard, this Conference has missed an invaluable opportunity to promote technology transfer and capacity-building as well as to ease the commercial rules regulating the export and import of technology and capacity-building programmes in order effectively to combat desertification.

Moreover, the experience of civil society organizations in the fight against desertification is still undermined. We have been granted recognition as a tool to legitimize the process, but our potential as partners is being ignored.

It is unacceptable that the draft decision including the criteria of eligibility for the sponsorship of civil society organizations, to be discussed in the sessions of the Committee of the Whole, has been released at the very last moment.

It is just as useless to pretend to be listening to civil society towards the end of the Conference, when there is little time to react. But it is even more ridiculous to convene the Open Dialogue Session when only a small number of country Parties are not engaged in other meetings and are able to approach the Plenary to listen to our proposals.

The impossibility of modifying the agenda, moving one Open Dialogue Session to the first week, and the reduction of another Open Dialogue Session to one and a half hours, are evident examples of the lack of interest of country Parties into knowing the priorities of their people.

In this context, we feel ourselves compelled to revise and rebuild our relation with country Parties and with the UNCCD secretariat. The fact that the High Level Segment of the Conference of the Parties opened the floor to civil society organizations is a positive example to take into account.

But if this line of work is discontinued, as civil society we will have to reconsider our participation in the UNCCD forum if we are to be considered just as mere spectators.

Notwithstanding the above, we shall reinforce our work to improve the livelihood of populations affected by desertification. We shall continue working in order to ensure that advances in the fight against desertification will be an answer to the needs of the most disadvantaged, and not to the agenda of governments and international organizations.

Annex V

Documents before the Conference of the Parties at its ninth session

<u>Document symbol</u>	<u>Title</u>
ICCD/COP(9)/1	Provisional agenda and annotations. Note by the secretariat
ICCD/COP(9)/2	The 10-year strategic plan and framework to enhance the implementation of the Convention (2008–2018). Report by the Executive Secretary on the implementation of The Strategy
ICCD/COP(9)/2/Add.1	The 10-year strategic plan and framework to enhance the implementation of the Convention (2008–2018). Report by the Executive Secretary on the implementation of The Strategy. Addendum. Alignment of action programmes with The Strategy
ICCD/COP(9)/3	Evidence-based options for improving regional coordination arrangements. Note by the secretariat
ICCD/COP(9)/4	The 10-year strategic plan and framework to enhance the implementation of the Convention (2008–2018). Follow-up to the Joint Inspection Unit recommendations. Note by the secretariat
ICCD/COP(9)/4/Add.1	The 10-year strategic plan and framework to enhance the implementation of the Convention (2008–2018). Follow-up to the Joint Inspection Unit recommendations. Note by the secretariat. Addendum. Revised procedures for the participation of civil society organizations in UNCCD meetings and processes, including clear selection criteria and a mechanism to ensure a balance of participants from different regions
ICCD/COP(9)/4/Add.2	The 10-year strategic plan and framework to enhance the implementation of the Convention (2008–2018). Follow-up to the Joint Inspection Unit recommendations. Note by the secretariat. Addendum. Development and implementation of a comprehensive communication strategy
ICCD/COP(9)/5	Programme and budget for the biennium 2010–2011. Note by the secretariat
ICCD/COP(9)/5/Add.1	Programme and budget for the biennium 2010–2011. Note by the secretariat. Addendum. Consideration of the costed draft two-year work programme for the secretariat (2010–2011)

<u>Document symbol</u>	<u>Title</u>
ICCD/COP(9)/5/Add.2	Programme and budget for the biennium 2010–2011. Note by the secretariat. Addendum. Consideration of the costed draft two-year work programme for the Global Mechanism (2010–2011)
ICCD/COP(9)/5/Add.3	Programme and budget for the biennium 2010–2011. Note by the secretariat. Addendum. Consideration of the costed draft two-year work programme for the Committee on Science and Technology (2010–2011)
ICCD/COP(9)/5/Add.4	Programme and budget for the biennium 2010–2011. Note by the secretariat. Addendum. Consideration of the costed draft two-year work programme for the Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention (2010–2011)
ICCD/COP(9)/6	Financial performance for the Convention trust funds. Note by the secretariat
ICCD/COP(9)/6/Add.1	Financial performance for the Convention trust funds. Note by the secretariat. Addendum. Consideration of the report on the implementation of the joint work programme of the secretariat and the Global Mechanism (2008–2009)
ICCD/COP(9)/6/Add.2	Financial performance for the Convention trust funds. Note by the secretariat. Addendum. Consideration of the report on the implementation of the costed two-year work programme of the Global Mechanism (2008–2009)
ICCD/COP(9)/6/Add.3	Financial performance for the Convention trust funds. Note by the secretariat. Addendum. Unaudited financial statements for the Convention trust funds for the biennium 2008–2009 as at 31 December 2008
ICCD/COP(9)/6/Add.4	Financial performance for the Convention trust funds. Note by the secretariat. Addendum. Audited financial statements for the Convention trust funds for the biennium ended 31 December 2007 and the Report of the Board of Auditors
ICCD/COP(9)/6/Add.5	Financial performance for the Convention trust funds. Note by the secretariat. Addendum. Report on the status of contributions to the Convention trust funds for the biennium 2008–2009
ICCD/COP(9)/6/Add.6	Financial performance for the Convention trust funds. Note by the secretariat. Addendum. Audited financial statements for the Convention trust funds for the biennium ended 31 December 2007, including the audit report of PricewaterhouseCoopers SpA for the Global Mechanism

<u>Document symbol</u>	<u>Title</u>
ICCD/COP(9)/6/Add.7	Financial performance for the Convention trust funds. Note by the secretariat. Addendum. Audited financial statements for the Convention trust funds for the biennium 2008–2009, including the audit report of PricewaterhouseCoopers SpA as at 31 December 2008 for the Global Mechanism
ICCD/COP(9)/7	Additional procedures or institutional mechanisms to assist the Conference of the Parties in regularly reviewing the implementation of the Convention. Note by the secretariat. Terms of reference for the CRIC
ICCD/COP(9)/8	Report on progress on the maintenance of the roster of independent experts. Note by the secretariat
ICCD/COP(9)/9	Assessment of the Global Mechanism by the Joint Inspection Unit. Note by the secretariat
ICCD/COP(9)/10	Promotion and strengthening of relationships with other relevant conventions and international organizations, institutions and agencies. Note by the secretariat
ICCD/COP(9)/10/Add.1	Promotion and strengthening of relationships with other relevant conventions and international organizations, institutions and agencies. Note by the secretariat. Addendum. Collaboration with the World Meteorological Organization during the period under review
ICCD/COP(9)/11	Follow-up to the outcome of the World Summit on Sustainable Development relevant to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, and outcome of the sixteenth and seventeenth sessions of the Committee on Sustainable Development. Note by the secretariat
ICCD/COP(9)/12	Rule 47 of the rules of procedure. Note by the secretariat
ICCD/COP(9)/13	Procedures and institutional mechanisms for the resolution of questions on implementation. Note by the secretariat
ICCD/COP(9)/14	Annexes containing arbitration and conciliation procedures. Note by the secretariat
ICCD/COP(9)/15	The United Nations Decade for Deserts and the Fight against Desertification (2010–2020). Note by the secretariat

<u>Document symbol</u>	<u>Title</u>
ICCD/COP(9)/16	Accreditation of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, admission of observers. Note by the secretariat
ICCD/COP(9)/16/Add.1	Accreditation of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, admission of observers. Note by the secretariat. Addendum
ICCD/COP(9)/17	Credentials of delegations. Report of the Bureau to the Conference of the Parties
ICCD/COP(9)/INF.1	Information for participants
ICCD/COP(9)/INF.2	Status of ratification of UNCCD
ICCD/COP(9)/INF.3	List of participants
ICCD/COP(9)/INF.4	Directory of focal points for UNCCD
ICCD/COP(9)/INF.6	Information note on the permanent structure of the UNCCD secretariat and the human resources required to deliver the expected outputs in the programme of work of the secretariat
ICCD/COP(9)/INF.7	Background document for the panel discussions during the High-Level Segment
ICCD/COP(9)/MISC.1	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification comprehensive communication strategy. Land Matters
ICCD/COP(9)/MISC.2	The 10-year strategic plan and framework to enhance the implementation of the Convention (2008–2018). Mechanisms to facilitate regional coordination of the implementation of the Convention. Note by the secretariat. Compilation of regional proposals
ICCD/COP(9)/MISC.3	Support by the United Nations Environment Programme to the Implementation of the Convention. Note by the secretariat

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

ICCD/CRIC(8)/1	Provisional agenda and annotations. Note by the secretariat
ICCD/CRIC(8)/2	Workplans of the institutions and subsidiary bodies of the Convention. Note by the secretariat

<u>Document symbol</u>	<u>Title</u>
ICCD/CRIC(8)/2/Add.1	Workplans of the institutions and subsidiary bodies of the Convention. Note by the secretariat. Addendum. Consideration of the draft multi-year workplan for the secretariat (2010–2013)
ICCD/CRIC(8)/2/Add.2	Workplans of the institutions and subsidiary bodies of the Convention. Note by the secretariat. Addendum. Consideration of the draft joint work programme of the secretariat and the Global Mechanism (2010–2011)
ICCD/CRIC(8)/2/Add.3	Workplans of the institutions and subsidiary bodies of the Convention. Note by the secretariat. Addendum. Consideration of the draft multi-year workplan for the Global Mechanism (2010–2013)
ICCD/CRIC(8)/2/Add.4	Workplans of the institutions and subsidiary bodies of the Convention. Note by the secretariat. Addendum. Consideration of the draft multi-year workplan for the Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention (2010–2013)
ICCD/CRIC(8)/3	Review of available information regarding the financing of the implementation of the Convention by multilateral agencies and institutions, including information on the activities of the Global Environment Facility. Note by the secretariat
ICCD/CRIC(8)/3/Add.1	Review of available information regarding the financing of the implementation of the Convention by multilateral agencies and institutions, including information on the activities of the Global Environment Facility. Note by the secretariat. Addendum. Report by the Global Environment Facility on its strategies, programmes and projects for financing the agreed incremental costs of activities concerning desertification
ICCD/CRIC(8)/4	Performance review and assessment of the implementation of the Convention and of the 10-year strategic plan and framework to enhance the implementation of the Convention (2008–2018). Note by the secretariat
ICCD/CRIC(8)/5	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: Consideration of draft reporting guidelines as referred to in decision 8/COP.8. Note by the secretariat

<u>Document symbol</u>	<u>Title</u>
ICCD/CRIC(8)/5/Add.1	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: Consideration of draft reporting guidelines as referred to in decision 8/COP.8. Note by the secretariat. Addendum. Performance indicators for the review of implementation of The Strategy
ICCD/CRIC(8)/5/Add.2	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: Consideration of draft reporting guidelines as referred to in decision 8/COP.8. Note by the secretariat. Addendum. Methodological guide on the use of performance indicators for the review of implementation of The Strategy and related metadata
ICCD/CRIC(8)/5/Add.3	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: Consideration of draft reporting guidelines as referred to in decision 8/COP.8. Note by the secretariat. Addendum. Glossary of performance indicators for the review of implementation of The Strategy and best practices
ICCD/CRIC(8)/5/Add.4	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: Consideration of draft reporting guidelines as referred to in decision 8/COP.8. Note by the secretariat. Addendum. Financial annex and programme and project sheet
ICCD/CRIC(8)/5/Add.5	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: Consideration of draft reporting guidelines as referred to in decision 8/COP.8. Note by the secretariat. Addendum. Common framework for the definition and selection of best practices
ICCD/CRIC(8)/5/Add.6	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: Consideration of draft reporting guidelines as referred to in decision 8/COP.8. Note by the secretariat. Addendum. Consideration of the input from the Committee on Science and Technology on how best to measure strategic objectives 1, 2 and 3 of The Strategy ²

² This document will be issued during the session.

<u>Document symbol</u>	<u>Title</u>
ICCD/CRIC(8)/5/Add.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: Consideration of draft reporting guidelines as referred to in decision 8/COP.8. Note by the secretariat. Addendum. Consideration of how best to measure progress on strategic objective 4 of The Strategy
ICCD/CRIC(8)/INF.1	Additional procedures or institutional mechanisms to assist the Conference of the Parties in regularly reviewing the implementation of the Convention. Institutional set-up of review and assessment systems under the other Rio conventions
ICCD/CRIC(8)/INF.2	Sample format for reporting guidelines. Note by the secretariat
ICCD/CRIC(8)/INF.3	Full-size project proposal for assistance to affected country Parties in monitoring the implementation of the Convention and The Strategy. Note by the secretariat

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

ICCD/COP(9)/CST/1	Provisional agenda and annotations. Note by the secretariat.
ICCD/COP(9)/CST/2	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). Note by the secretariat
ICCD/COP(9)/CST/2/Add.2	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). Note by the secretariat. Addendum. Report on the organization of the UNCCD 1st Scientific Conference
ICCD/COP(9)/CST/3	Draft multi-year (four-year) workplan for the Committee on Science and Technology (2010–2013). Note by the secretariat
ICCD/COP(9)/CST/4	Advice on how best to measure progress on strategic objectives 1, 2 and 3 of The Strategy. Note by the secretariat
ICCD/COP(9)/CST/5	Report on progress of the Land Degradation Assessment in Drylands project. Note by the secretariat
ICCD/COP(9)/CST/6	Report on the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification fellowship programme. Note by the secretariat

<u>Document symbol</u>	<u>Title</u>
ICCD/COP(9)/CST/INF.1	Directory of science and technology correspondents
ICCD/COP(9)/CST/INF.2	Report of the UNCCD 1st Scientific Conference
ICCD/COP(9)/CST/INF.3	UNCCD 1st Scientific Conference: Synthesis and recommendations

Other documents available at the session

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

Document symbol

Title

ICCD/CRIC(7)/5

Report of the seventh session of the Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention, held in Istanbul from 3 to 14 November 2008
