



《公约》执行情况审评委员会

《公约》执行情况审评委员会第十三届会议报告，
2015年3月25日至27日在波恩举行

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一. 会议开幕

A. 开幕发言

1. 2015年3月25日,《公约》执行情况审评委员会(审评委)主席 Philbert Brown 先生(牙买加)宣布委员会第十三届会议开幕并作了发言。
2. 《联合国防治荒漠化公约》(《防治荒漠化公约》)执行秘书发了言。

B. 一般性发言

3. 南非(代表非洲区域执行附件(附件一))、印度(代表亚洲区域执行附件(附件二))、哥伦比亚(代表拉丁美洲和加勒比区域执行附件(附件三))、葡萄牙(代表地中海北部区域执行附件(附件四))和亚美尼亚(代表中东欧国家区域执行附件(附件五))的代表发了言。
4. 拉脱维亚代表(代表欧洲联盟及其成员国)代表也发了言。
5. 应委员会要求,《公约》区域执行附件和欧洲联盟及其成员国代表的发言以其所用语文列入本报告附件二。
6. 林业和环境行动代表代表民间社会组织发了言。
7. 土耳其林业和水务部副部长代表即将举行的缔约方会议第十二届会议东道国作了发言。

C. 区域执行附件的会议

8. 2015年3月23日至24日,为筹备《公约》执行情况审评委员会第十三届会议举行了各区域执行附件的会议。

二. 程序事项

A. 通过议程和安排工作

9. 在2015年3月25日第1次会议上,委员会通过了ICCD/CRIC(13)/1和Corr.1号文件所载临时议程。该议程如下:
 1. 程序事项:
 - (a) 通过议程和安排工作;
 - (b) 任命委员会报告员。
 2. 评估《公约》的执行情况:

- (a) 倡导、提高认识和教育；
- (b) 政策框架；
- (c) 科学、技术和知识；
- (d) 能力建设；
- (e) 供资和技术转让。

- 3. 审查对执行《公约》的资金支持。
- 4. 联系 2015 年后可持续发展框架制订、修订和执行行动方案。
- 5. 通过《公约》执行情况审评委员会提交缔约方会议的综合报告，包括结论和建议。

10. 在通过议程前，哥伦比亚(代表拉丁美洲和加勒比国家集团)、坦桑尼亚联合共和国(代表非洲国家集团)、斯威士兰、纳米比亚、巴西、阿根廷、爱尔兰、奥地利和中国的代表就题为“审议《公约》执行工作最佳做法：最佳做法信息的获取”的非文件 1 和题为“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”的非文件 2 发了言。

11. 《防治荒漠化公约》秘书处代表作了回应。

12. 根据上述发言，委员会请各缔约方在 2015 年 6 月 1 日前，就非文件 1 和 2 向秘书处提供反馈，包括通过区域和利益集团提供反馈。

13. 在第一次会议上，委员会还批准了 ICCD/CRIC(13)/1 号文件附件二所载会议日程表。

B. 任命《公约》执行情况审评委员会报告员

14. 在 2015 年 3 月 25 日第一次会议上，委员会任命 Yuriy Kolmaz 先生(乌克兰)为第十三届和第十四届会议报告员。

C. 非正式磋商

15. 会议期间，在委员会主席和报告员指导下，定期举行了非正式磋商。

D. 出席情况

16. 《防治荒漠化公约》的以下 122 个缔约方代表出席了委员会第十三届会议：

阿尔及利亚	斐济	马拉维
安哥拉	芬兰	马来西亚
阿根廷	法国	马里
亚美尼亚	加蓬	马绍尔群岛
奥地利	冈比亚	毛里塔尼亚
阿塞拜疆	格鲁吉亚	蒙古
白俄罗斯	德国	摩洛哥
比利时	加纳	莫桑比克
波斯尼亚和黑塞哥维那	格林纳达	纳米比亚
博茨瓦纳	危地马拉	尼泊尔
巴西	几内亚	尼日尔
布基纳法索	几内亚比绍	尼日利亚
柬埔寨	圭亚那	挪威
喀麦隆	匈牙利	阿曼
佛得角	印度	巴基斯坦
中非共和国	印度尼西亚	帕劳
乍得	伊朗伊斯兰共和国	巴拿马
中国	伊拉克	巴拉圭
哥伦比亚	爱尔兰	秘鲁
科摩罗	意大利	菲律宾
库克群岛	牙买加	葡萄牙
哥斯达黎加	日本	大韩民国
科特迪瓦	哈萨克斯坦	摩尔多瓦共和国
克罗地亚	肯尼亚	罗马尼亚
古巴	基里巴斯	圣基茨和尼维斯
刚果民主共和国	科威特	圣卢西亚
多米尼克	吉尔吉斯斯坦	萨摩亚
多米尼加共和国	老挝人民民主共和国	圣多美和普林西比
厄瓜多尔	拉脱维亚	沙特阿拉伯
埃及	黎巴嫩	塞内加尔
赤道几内亚	莱索托	塞拉利昂
埃塞俄比亚	立陶宛	南非
欧洲联盟	马达加斯加	南苏丹共和国

西班牙	汤加	坦桑尼亚联合共和国
斯里兰卡	特立尼达和多巴哥	美利坚合众国
斯威士兰	突尼斯	乌拉圭
瑞士	土耳其	乌兹别克斯坦
阿拉伯叙利亚共和国	土库曼斯坦	委内瑞拉玻利瓦尔共和国
泰国	乌干达	越南
东帝汶	乌克兰	赞比亚
多哥	阿拉伯联合酋长国	

17. 联合国以下组织、办事处和专门机构也派代表出席了会议：

全球环境基金

国际原子能机构

联合国环境规划署

联合国气候变化框架公约

18. 4 个政府间组织和 12 个民间社会组织、包括非政府组织出席了本届会议。

E. 文件

19. 提交委员会审议的文件载于本报告附件一。

三. 结论和建议

20. 根据关于审评委职权范围的第 11/COP.9 号决定，委员会应编写其在缔约方会议两届常会之间举行的会议的最后报告，载列关于推动《公约》有效执行应采取的进一步行动的建议。关于审评进程的性质，同一决定规定，执行情况审评应当是一项以互动方式进行的交流经验和吸取教益活动，该活动将找出取得的成绩及存在的障碍和困难，以期改进《公约》的执行。

21. 本报告所载结论和建议是对以下文件所载建议简要的汇编：ICCD/CRIC(13)/2 和 Corr.1、ICCD/CRIC(13)/3、ICCD/CRIC(13)/4、ICCD/CRIC(13)/5、ICCD/CRIC(13)/6/Rev.1、ICCD/CRIC(13)/7/Rev.1 和 ICCD/CRIC(13)/8。与会者在审评委第十三届会议上对有些建议进行了修正。本文件还介绍了与会者在审评委第十三届会议上为促进《公约》和《推进执行〈公约〉的十年战略规划和框架(2008-2018 年)》(《战略》)的执行提出的其他想法、建议和提议。报告还列出了可能的行动，经缔约方会议根据《公约》规定进行审议和作出适当决定后，各缔约方和其他利害关系方，包括《公约》的机构和附属机构可采取这些行动。

A. 评估《公约》的执行情况

1. 倡导、提高认识和教育

22. 请报告称本国了解荒漠化/土地退化和干旱及其协同作用的人口比例低于国家目标的国家缔约方加紧努力开展宣传和教育活动，以达到其目标，包括调动资源，支持传媒、民间社会组织、从业者和社交网络等社会传播者的能力建设。

23. 邀请/鼓励各缔约方评估，并在必要时提高，通过互联网工具和参与性活动等各种手段开展荒漠化/土地退化和干旱问题倡导活动及其传播手段的效果，以期覆盖更广泛民众和改变人们的行为/心理/态度。

24. 鼓励/邀请受影响国家缔约方继续监测实施国家行动方案时在倡导、提高认识和教育领域采取相关政策、措施和行动的情况。此外，还鼓励/邀请这些国家缔约方酌情将“土地退化零增长”用作倡导、提高认识和教育活动的另一用语。

25. 还请受影响国家缔约方将荒漠化/土地退化和干旱问题纳入国家中小学教育大纲，以提高对荒漠化/土地退化和干旱的认识。

26. 请发达国家缔约方、其他国家政府、非政府组织和金融机构采取具体行动，向受影响国家缔约方提供支持，使它们能够提高对荒漠化/土地退化和干旱的认识。

27. 鼓励受影响国家缔约方开展南南合作和三角合作，更加努力制定和实现倡导、提高认识和教育方面的国家目标。

28. 缔约方认为，应进一步改进国家报告，以期将国家报告当作倡导、提高认识和教育的有效工具。

29. 缔约方建议使用成功案例而非可能不可靠的数据，来报告业务目标 1，特别是了解荒漠化/土地退化和干旱问题的人口百分比。

30. 请《公约》各机构在各自 2016-2017 年工作方案中列入具体行动，向受影响国家缔约方提供支持，使它们能够提高对荒漠化/土地退化和干旱的认识，尤其针对在报告中表示缺乏这方面相关能力和手段的国家、次区域和区域。建议采取更多国家驱动的办法，使受影响国家缔约方能够请相关机构给予支持。还建议采取自愿原则，使受影响国家缔约方具有一定灵活性，可特别请求提供必要援助。

2. 政策框架

31. 请受影响国家缔约方继续努力，按照缔约方会议的指导意见，制定/修改/调整其国家行动方案，如有可能，到 2015 年年底达到《战略》设定的全球目标，最迟到 2018 年达到这一目标。

32. 建议仍在调整国家行动方案的受影响国家缔约方，考虑《防治荒漠化公约》的未来战略方向，预计缔约方会议第十二届会议将就此作出决定，以指导这个过程。

33. 缔约方指出，只有 20%的缔约方迄今按照《战略》调整了国家行动方案，使其与《战略》保持一致，《战略》的有效期仅还有两年。因此，它们建议对《战略》进行修订和延展，以涵盖 2016-2030 年期间，与联合国可持续发展目标同步，特别是纳入“土地退化零增长”、适应气候变化和与其他里约公约协同等进程的新动态，并制定新的指标。按照《战略》进行的调整过程应该继续，争取在 2018 年之前完成。调整还应该包括次区域和区域战略。

34. 缔约方请秘书处：(a) 请尚未按照《战略》调整国家行动方案的受影响国家缔约方查明阻碍它们这样做的主要原因；(b) 根据所收到的信息，编写一份报告说明面临的主要困难，并提出解决所发现问题的可能选择办法。

35. 缔约方建议，“土地退化零增长”定义适用于所有领土，而非仅适用于旱地。

36. 请所有缔约方/发达国家缔约方、其他国家政府和金融机构，特别是全球环境基金，(a) 确保资金和技术支持的及时性，和(b) 出台执行行动方案的激励措施/未来方针，并在分配和/或划拨资源时优先考虑经调整的国家行动方案所列活动。

37. 请发达国家缔约方、有能力的国家/其他国家政府和其他发展伙伴，根据双边优先事项，更多支持与受影响国家缔约方缔结伙伴协议，同时特别重视执行经修订的国家行动方案，协助受影响国家缔约方监测实现国家目标的进展情况。

38. 请全球机制汇编受影响国家缔约方和发达国家缔约方报告模板所载统一财务附件中的信息，将此种信息的初步分析/评估结果列入其资金流量分析，并说明哪些指标相关和有用，可在今后报告活动中用于汇编信息。

39. 还请全球机制确定并便利利用新的融资机会，支持执行国家行动方案，包括利用可持续发展/农村发展/环境问题的全球资金和区域资金，为此可借助荒漠化/土地退化、气候变化和生物多样性之间的协同关系/联系。

40. 请《公约》各机构在各自 2016-2017 年工作方案中列入促进政策框架和资源筹集的具体行动，优先考虑已履行缔约方会议所规定义务的国家。

3. 科学、技术和知识

41. 请受影响国家缔约方加强努力，根据各自国情和条件，开发、实施和维护坚固、实用和定期更新的监测系统，恢复已经停止使用的系统，并最终扩展部分覆盖荒漠化/土地退化和干旱问题的系统，以便提供所需要的具体信息。

42. 请区域协调机制，在秘书处支持下，深入分析国家、区域和全球监测系统，包括其范围、功能和效率，以期向有关方面，特别是向能够为发展和维护此种能力提供技术和资金支持的发展伙伴，包括私营部门，提供这些信息。国家应该建立全国监测系统，以便能够向全球监测系统提供信息。

43. 请各缔约方分享设计和实施其国家监测系统的经验。请发达国家缔约方和相关金融机构及发展机构支持这一努力。

44. 请秘书处支持创造扶持环境，使受影响国家缔约方能够成为全球卫星监测网络的伙伴，获得数据信息处理和利用技术。

45. 请受影响国家缔约方，在秘书处协助下，提供关于荒漠化/土地退化和干旱的国家信息和技术意见，以期向能够为发展和维护监测系统提供技术和资金支持的发展伙伴、包括私营部门提供这一信息。

46. 请发达国家缔约方、有能力的国家/其他国家政府以及相关技术和金融组织，包括私营部门，为受影响国家缔约方建立和维护国家监测系统提供进一步支持。

47. 忆及第 22/COP.11 号决定，请受影响国家缔约方在国家行动方案中设定基线和具体目标，为此可应缔约方请求利用国家层面以科学知识为基础的诊断工具。

48. 缔约方指出，科学对执行《公约》的贡献应注重提供应用科学解决方案、传统知识和创新办法，在实地复制成功的可持续土地管理做法，以便对受影响人口和生态系统带来具体好处。各缔约方还应该寻求分享成功经验，经必要调整后满足不同国家的当地需求。请发达国家缔约方、有关金融机构和发展机构以及民间社会组织支持这一努力。

49. 请受影响国家缔约方和秘书处加强努力，开发荒漠化/土地退化和干旱问题的知识共享系统。

50. 请秘书处采取进一步措施，使“科学知识媒介门户”投入使用。

51. 缔约方建议扩大“土地退化零增长”项目，并在国家行动方案调整过程中考虑到可持续发展目标。

52. 缔约方强调，需要加强科学技术委员会和“科学—政策接口”的作用以及科学家与决策者的合作。

53. 请发达国家缔约方和多边机构支持受影响国家缔约方的能力建设，包括举办培训班和研讨会，以及为行动方案的调整和实施调集资源。

54. 请《公约》各机构在各自 2016-2017 年工作方案中列入具体行动，应请求向受影响国家缔约方提供支持，使它们能够评估和监测荒漠化/土地退化/干旱问题，尤其针对在报告中表示缺乏这方面相关能力和工具的国家、次区域和区域。

4. 能力建设

55. 发达国家缔约方和国际组织，包括联合国系统各机构及全球环境基金，应考虑审查其能力建设计划，以更加协调的方式增加对荒漠化/土地退化和干旱相关活动的此种支持，避免重复和加强资源利用效率，并考虑到 2015 年后发展议程。

56. 请《公约》各机构提供受影响国家缔约方在 2014 年报告中提出的进一步能力建设援助需求信息—如果有关国家缔约方不反对披露这一信息，以便双边捐助方和多边机构在可能的项目和方案框架内考虑相关请求。

57. 鼓励受影响国家缔约方开展南南合作和三角合作，以解决有效执行《公约》所需能力不足问题。

58. 请秘书处和全球机制与发达国家缔约方接触，以促其履行承诺。

59. 请《公约》各机构在各自 2016-2017 工作方案中列入荒漠化/土地退化和干旱方面能力建设的具体行动，尤其针对在报告中表示缺乏有效执行《公约》所需能力的国家、次区域和区域。

5. 供资和技术转让

a. 综合投资框架

60. 酌情敦促受影响国家缔约方作出更大努力，建立和维护综合投资框架，并提高其效率，以期到 2014 年达到《战略》设定的 50% 目标，同时考虑到更广泛资金来源。请发达国家缔约方、全球环境基金和其他多边金融机构加强努力，支持所有地区在下几个两年期建立综合投资框架。

61. 请秘书处和全球机制，在对综合投资框架的评估研究基础上，向受影响国家缔约方提供编制综合投资框架的最佳做法指南。

62. 不仅应重视建立/发展综合投资框架，而且应重视其维护和监测其效率。还请受影响国家缔约方维护已建立的综合投资框架，并提高其效率。

63. 有缔约方关切地指出，“土地退化零增长”概念面临更大挑战，而资源日益减少，需要采取方案办法应对这一问题。

64. 请发达国家缔约方、全球环境基金和其他多边金融机构加强努力，支持所有地区，特别是已表示计划在下几个两年期建立综合投资框架的地区，建立综合投资框架。缔约方认为：(a) 建立综合投资框架已取得进展；(b) 应该进一步呼吁提供技术和资金支持；(c) 尚未建立综合投资框架的所有国家应尽快着手建立综合投资框架。然而，需要资金支持有关活动，如恢复退化的土地，建立基线，确定优先事项，设定目标，建设监测土地退化的能力和分享最佳做法。

65. 请全球机制如上文所述，继续协助受影响国家缔约方和次区域建立综合投资框架，并探索创新型资金来源，包括此种目的的新的融资机会、工具和机制。

66. 协助建立综合投资框架/综合融资战略是一项庞大任务，全球机制无法独自承担。这是迄今进展缓慢的一个原因。建议其他组织，如联合国环境规划署和联合国开发计划署，也参加建立综合投资框架活动。

67. 在国内情况不利于建立综合投资框架或无法将综合投资框架纳入国家行动方案的国家，如果综合投资框架不适合，应探讨综合投资框架以外的机制和途径，以激励融资活动。

b. 为防治荒漠化/土地退化和干旱提供的资金数额

68. 全球环境基金“透明资源分配系统”使用的资金分配标准，与其他专题领域相比，继续限制防治土地退化融资。因此，需要弄清标准中哪些内容限制对土地退化重点领域分配资源，以增加资源分配的公平性。

69. 缔约方请全球环境基金提供向《公约》缔约方分配土地退化重点领域资金的标准。资金分配的一贯公平是一个令人关注的问题，需要审查资金分配标准的质量。

70. 作为《公约》的资金机制，全球环境基金应制定一个多年筹资计划，以拨付足够的资源来扭转在土地退化方面不作为的代价，(据国际粮食政策研究所估计)，这一代价每年达 660 亿美元，从而能够实现涉及可持续土地管理和土地退化零增长的可持续发展目标。

71. 请全球环境基金考虑国家需求评估结果，在全球环境基金下一轮充资中更积极地为《公约》相关活动分配资源。

72. 缔约方指出，全球环境基金不是预期支持《公约》活动的唯一多边金融机构。因此，它们要求：(a) 更多利用多样化资金来源(包括绿色气候基金、适应基金等)，增加与土地有关的适应和减缓活动；(b) 加强缔约方从这些新资金来源获得资金的能力。

73. 缔约方请全球环境基金增加对南南合作的资金支持。

74. 缔约方认为，应该提高全球环境基金为《公约》活动提供资金问题的认识。为此，它们强调，应该在 2015 年在巴黎举行的《联合国气候变化框架公约》(《气候公约》)缔约方会议谈判中列入与土地有关的减缓和适应的额外措辞，以便各缔约方能够利用绿色气候基金的资金。

75. 缔约方注意到，全球机制提供国际培训课程，但认为全球机制需要更注重实地项目。

c. 资金的充足、及时和可预测程度

76. 请发达国家缔约方、有能力的其他国家政府和多边机构，特别是全球环境基金，响应缔约方的考虑，继续促进不断提高向受影响国家缔约方和次区域所提供资金的充足性、及时性和可预测性。应在这方面向次区域组织提供足够支持，使其成员国能够加强能力建设，协助并将次区域讨论会纳入主流。缔约方认为对与土地有关投资的融资不足。

77. 缔约方呼吁全球环境基金增加资金支持，提供更可预测的资源和新的融资机会，特别是参照新的可持续发展目标这样做。

d. 有关荒漠化/土地退化和干旱的若干建议

78. 请受影响发达国家缔约方加紧努力，通过内部资源提供项目和活动的资金。应在国家行动方案的经济框架内适当考虑利用外部资源，如与欧盟农村发展方案和欧盟其他方案有关的资源。

79. 请受影响国家缔约方加紧努力，向多边金融机构、融资机制和基金提交项目建议书，利用为此目的提供的支持，特别是(但不限于)全球环境基金及其透明资源分配系统提供的资源。此外，还鼓励各缔约方编制和向其他资金来源，特别是绿色气候基金、土地退化零增长投资基金和适应基金提交项目建议书，为基于土地的减缓和适应方针提供资金。

e. 获得技术

80. 缔约方强调，应澄清荒漠化/土地退化和干旱治理相关技术的技术转让概念。

81. 请受影响国家缔约方如 2014 年报告反映的，继续不断努力促进获得技术转让。在这方面，一些缔约方请发达国家缔约方和多边机构，特别是全球环境基金，支持次区域、区域和区域间的南南合作倡议。

82. 请受影响国家缔约方如 2014 年报告反映的，继续不断努力促进获得技术转让。另一些缔约方敦促发达国家缔约方采取行动，以共同商定的有利条件，包括减让和优惠条款，促进和资助对受影响国家缔约方的技术转让。

83. 对技术转让的理解不应仅限于监测和报告系统，还应该包括实地的实用创新技术。《公约》把过多精力放在监测和报告上，对实地工作重视不够。几种新技术已经开发出来，包括 EMBRAPA (巴西农业研究公司)的技术。雨水收集系统和地下水库等解决办法通常花钱不多，实施不难。但这些解决办法被《公约》所忽略。特别敦促受影响国家缔约方和发达国家缔约方增加这方面的技术转让活动。

84. 必须将技术转让进一步纳入国家的工作；应该承认各国在技术转让方面取得的所有进展。技术转让应有利于实现技术成果转化，各国应该能够拥有和改造利用这些技术。

85. 缔约方表示，需要为报告目的厘清技术转让定义以及确定何为荒漠化/土地退化和干旱相关技术的标准。

86. 请《公约》各机构在拟提交缔约方会议第十二届会议讨论的各自工作方案和计划中列入考虑这些建议，以便向受影响国家缔约方提供与《战略》业务目标 5 相关的所需援助。

87. 还请《公约》各机构在各自 2016-2017 年工作方案中，按照缔约方会议决定，列入具体行动，优先考虑 2014 年报告工作中出现的问题，如国家行动方案调整和综合投资框架、专门针对荒漠化/土地退化和干旱的监测系统、伙伴关系协议，以及里约三公约之间各层面计划、方案和行动的协同。

B. 审查对执行《公约》的资金支持

88. 缔约方指出，需要进一步简化关于资金流和统一财务附件的报告程序，以避免发达国家缔约方、受影响国家缔约方和多边机构重复报告。为此，请全球机制探讨各种备选办法，为各国提供关于资金流量的默认数据，供其核查。

89. 敦促发达国家缔约方提高报告率，作为《公约》之下的一项义务。

90. 为了确保更全面的数据覆盖和更准确的资金流量分析，需要进一步加强与其他报告倡议的协同，为“执行情况业绩审评和评估系统”(PRAIS)平台配备和改进数据挖掘功能，以便能够查询现有数据集和历史数据集；还需要为该平台添加有关工具，以便能够利用这一平台系统分类内部和外部资金来源的承诺数额。现有报告格式无法反映国家部门报告，因此不能提供国家系统的情况。缔约方认为需要改善 PRAIS 系统，以更好地反映相关国家报告要求。

91. 趋势显示全球名义承诺数额保持稳定，而加权承诺数额下降，亟须对此给予注意；需要采取具体行动，扭转这种不利趋势。请发达国家缔约方和多边机构积极努力，提供大量资金资源和其他形式支持，以协助受影响国家缔约方防治荒漠化/土地退化和干旱。

92. 请秘书处加大宣传力度，推进《防治荒漠化公约》的目标，提高其有关可持续发展目标框架的附加值，以便在全球一级吸引更多承诺。

93. 还请秘书处研究在土地退化方面不作为的长期全球影响，特别是不执行国家行动方案、次区域行动方案和区域行动方案的影响，以提供未来前景，并确定需要对《防治荒漠化公约》/荒漠化/土地退化和干旱做出更多全球承诺的各种挑战。

94. 呼请缔约方会议进一步完善和突出《公约》的优先事项，包括澄清各级的目标，以提高其作为增加全球承诺的手段在全球层面的相关性。

95. 缔约方要求在全球环境基金大会上作出努力，包括通过区域会议，解决各公约之间资金分配不均问题。还需要解决从其他公约的重点领域向土地退化项目调拨资金的问题。

96. 令人鼓舞的是，兼顾气候变化(减缓和适应)和生物多样性目标的《防治荒漠化公约》相关活动所占比例不断加大，具有多用途性质。应该在各个层面作出努力，进一步认识和利用里约三公约之间的协同效应，特别是在编制预算和执行项目中这样做。土壤是实现其他公约目标的基础，因此重点应放在土地生产力上，提高与其他里约公约之间的协同效应。

97. 请《公约》各机构和缔约方加强里约三公约之间的协同作用，改进其他里约公约联络点之间的联系。请其他里约公约秘书处探讨如何加强协同的备选办法，特别是在预算和项目层面加强合作。请全球机制举办能力建设讲习班，确保合格的受影响国家缔约方充分利用各类公约和议定书之下的新的和创新的资金，编制协调项目。

98. 与传统资金来源相比，创新资金来源的资金流量仍然较低。根据第 14/COP.11 号决定，应该采取更具体的行动，支持从创新资金来源，包括私营部门，筹集资金，为执行《防治荒漠化公约》供资。在这方面，请发达国家缔约方增加对受影响国家缔约方执行活动的名义承诺资金总额。为了实现这一目标，需要推广公平兼顾所有利害关系方利益的各种筹资模式和框架。在承认公私伙伴关系价值的同时，还强调，在建立这些伙伴关系时，需要顾及对所有利害关系方公平和公正。建议组织一次研讨会，讨论各种公私融资模式，包括公私伙伴关系框架，并确保所有国家平等代表。

99. 缔约方忆及《公约》第六条，指出发达国家缔约方关于“在同意的基础上单独或共同地积极支持受影响发展中国家缔约方、特别是非洲国家缔约方以及最不发达国家为防治荒漠化和缓解干旱影响所作的努力”的义务并没有得到履行。按照“土地退化零增长”方式可能无法妥善解决切实执行《公约》所需资金难以落实的主要问题。

100. 鼓励发达国家缔约方在提出强烈要求的同时，提供相应资源，以便实施可持续土地管理办法。

101. 请全球机制继续努力，便利受影响国家缔约方了解如何按每一地区条件获得资金的信息。

102. 需要更多的资金资源和分享最佳做法，以改进《公约》的全面执行。

103. 请秘书处研究非洲国家缔约方和其他发展中国家缔约方执行拟议战略的资金需求。非洲国家集团认为，需要一项能够持续到 2030 年的新战略，最好在 2016 年完成。鼓励发达国家缔约方为制定这一战略作出贡献。

104. 在发展中国家，私营部门还不能发挥有意义的作用。应作出更大努力增加私营部门参与防治荒漠化。这还要求采取有针对性的措施，提高认识，加强私营部门的能力，特别是在发展中国家和最不发达国家，以支持旨在实现可持续土地管理的服务和投入。

105. 缔约方强调，应该在融资举措方面作出更大努力，为防治土地退化和实施可持续土地管理办法提供资金。

C. 联系 2015 年后可持续发展框架制订、修订和执行行动方案

106. 缔约方表示关切的是，《公约》在预先判断正在进行的有关“土地退化零增长”和融资机会的国际磋商和谈判的结果。

107. 请《防治荒漠化公约》和全环基金秘书处继续就全环基金第六次充资扶持活动的目标和备选办法进行磋商，以便纳入对 2016 年报告活动的技术和资金支持集目标设定，特别是在实现土地退化零增长目标进展情况报告和国家目标设定方面；

108. 请《防治荒漠化公约》和全环基金秘书处继续就全环基金第六次充资扶持活动的目标和备选办法进行磋商，以便纳入对 2016 年报告活动的技术和资金支持，包括联合国可持续发展目标进程可能产生的任何相关目标。

109. 请《公约》各机构继续就为扶持活动和促进执行《公约》和国家行动方案的行动供资的目标和备选办法与全环基金磋商，以纳入对 2016 年报告活动的技术和资金支持。

110. 请受影响国家缔约方继续就按照“土地退化零增长”目标调整国家行动方案的全球计划进行磋商，以期未来的缔约方会议进一步审议和可能通过。

111. 缔约方建议将“土地退化零增长”目标列入国家行动方案，或由各缔约方斟酌决定列入其他相关方案。

112. 请秘书处继续便利开展试点项目，向希望采用“土地退化零增长”办法制定、调整和实施国家行动方案的缔约方提供协助。在这方面，请参与国：

(a) 将“土地退化零增长”目标变为国家自愿目标，为此可利用《公约》进程设立的实施框架以及监测和评估机制；

(b) 评估这些国家受影响地区土地退化的程度和趋势，收集和诠释额外的相关数据，并确定将“土地退化零增长”纳入国家行动方案和随后进行监测的现实目标；

(c) 建立基线指标，以在国家行动方案中设定“土地退化零增长”国家自愿目标；

(d) 通过各自到 2030 年实现“土地退化零增长”的国家自愿目标。

113. 请各缔约方就土地退化零增长政府间工作组的讨论结果进行磋商，以便在缔约方会议第十二届会议期间进一步讨论这一问题。

114. 请受影响国家缔约方继续就国家行动方案与可持续发展目标进程可能出现的任何相关目标保持一致问题进行磋商。

115. 请秘书处和全球机制为这一磋商提供便利，包括在缔约方会议第十二届缔约方期间举行专门会议。¹

¹ 一些缔约方要求删除以上第 96 段，认为对秘书处和全球机制的这一请求只能来自缔约方会议决定，由此变成了追溯性请求，令秘书处和全球机制无法完成。

116. 缔约方建议在制定和实施国家行动方案和其他有关方案时，考虑到可持续发展目标、具体目标和指标。

117. 缔约方请全球机制继续：(一) 支持受影响国家缔约方建立执行《公约》的国家综合投资框架，以便充分利用现有和新兴融资机会。这些新的融资机会不应被视为取代《公约》下所设融资机制；(二) 探讨如何吸引最广泛的投资者在所有土地利用领域参与扩大可持续土地管理活动；(三) 激励在已退化土地上实施土地恢复和复原，以及以自然景观方针实现气候变化缓解和适应目标及生物多样性。应该利用综合投资框架之外的其他机制和手段，来调动国内和国际资源。

118. 缔约方指出，由于费用问题和法律约束，不是所有国家都适合制定综合投资框架和综合金融战略。因此，请全球机制探讨其他机制，支持这些国家筹集和调动国内和外部资源。

119. 请发达国家缔约方和《公约》各机构考虑为受影响国家缔约方，特别是为选择努力实现“土地退化零增长”的国家，建立新的额外的基金，以协助实施可持续土地管理办法和实现“土地退化零增长”目标。

120. 《公约》未来工作的机制和资金来源，应该着眼于国家层面，基于自愿的目标，不应当仅仅与“土地退化零增长”概念挂钩。

121. 《公约》应注重以有利条件向受影响国家提供能力建设和技术转让。此外，《公约》的工作最终应是寻求受影响的干旱地区和亚湿润半干旱地区该领域的解决方案，以实现其目标，从而改善居民生活条件，改善生态系统，最终减少贫困。

122. 缔约方强调，《公约》应该利用不断变化的国际环境提供的机会。

123. 缔约方对全球环境基金的能力建设活动资金问题以及急需的资金无法到达国家手中表示关切。

四. 会议结束

A. 通过《公约》执行情况审评委员会提交缔约方会议的综合报告，包括结论和建议

124. 在 2015 年 3 月 27 日第 4 和第 5 次会议上，委员会审议了第十三届会议报告草稿。

125. 阿根廷、巴西、中国、古巴、埃及、赤道几内亚、加纳、几内亚、几内亚比绍、印度、摩洛哥、纳米比亚、秘鲁、葡萄牙、南非、斯威士兰、特立尼达和多巴哥、突尼斯、乌干达、坦桑尼亚联合共和国、美利坚合众国和乌拉圭的代表发了言。

126. 委员会然后通过了经口头修订的报告草稿全文，并请报告员与主席团和秘书处磋商后最终确定该报告。

B. 会议闭幕

127. 在第 5 次会议上，葡萄牙(代表地中海北部区域执行附件)、亚美尼亚(代表中欧和东欧区域执行附件)、泰国(代表亚洲国家集团)、南非(代表非洲国家集团)、哥伦比亚(代表拉丁美洲和加勒比国家集团)、欧洲联盟(也代表其成员国)、坦桑尼亚联合共和国和南苏丹共和国的代表也做了发言。

128. 非政府组织新闻记者环境协会的代表(代表民间社会组织)也做了发言。

129. 《联合国防治荒漠化公约》执行秘书致了闭幕词。

130. 副主席致了闭幕词并宣布《防治荒漠化公约》执行情况审评委员会第十三届会议闭幕。

附件一

为《公约》执行情况审评委员会第十一届会议提供的文件

文号	标题
ICCD/CRIC(13)/1	临时议程和说明。秘书处的说明
ICCD/CRIC(13)/1/Corr.1	临时议程和说明。秘书处的说明。更正
ICCD/CRIC(13)/2	评估《公约》的执行情况：倡导、提高认识和教育。秘书处的说明
ICCD/CRIC(13)/2/Corr.1	评估《公约》的执行情况：倡导、提高认识和教育。秘书处的说明。更正
ICCD/CRIC(13)/3	评估《公约》的执行情况：政策框架。秘书处的说明
ICCD/CRIC(13)/4	评估《公约》的执行情况：科学、技术和知识。秘书处的说明
ICCD/CRIC(13)/5	评估《公约》的执行情况：能力建设。秘书处的说明
ICCD/CRIC(13)/6/Rev.1	评估《公约》的执行情况：供资和技术转让。秘书处的说明
ICCD/CRIC(13)/7/Rev.1	审查对执行《公约》的资金支持。秘书处的说明
ICCD/CRIC(13)/8	联系 2015 年后可持续发展框架制订、修订和执行行动方案。秘书处的说明
ICCD/CRIC(13)/INF.1	与会者须知
ICCD/CRIC(13)/INF.2	2014-2015 年报告和审评进程的状况报告。秘书处的说明
ICCD/CRIC(13)/INF.3	土地退化中性问题政府间工作组的中期报告。秘书处的说明
ICCD/CRIC(13)/INF.4	与会者名单

Annex II

English and Russian only

**Statements made at the opening meeting of the thirteenth
session of the Committee for the Review of the
Implementation of the Convention, on 25 March 2015, by the
Regional Implementation Annexes to the Convention and
other regional and interest groups**

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I. Statement by the representative of South Africa on behalf of the Regional Implementation Annex for Africa (Annex I)

Mr. Chairman, the Executive Secretary, Members of the CRIC Bureau, Distinguished Delegates, Ladies and Gentleman

1. Recap

On behalf of the African Group, I would like to extend our appreciation to the Executive Secretary and her team for organizing the thirteenth session of the CRIC particularly the documentation and facilities put at our disposal. We also thank the Government of Germany and the City of Bonn for hosting us in this beautiful city. We are very certain this CRIC will be a success.

Mr. Chairman, allow me take a step back and reflect on some of the key issues that emerged from COP 11 in Windhoek, Namibia in September 2013. On behalf of the African Group I would like to thank Namibia for successfully hosting COP 11. At that COP we bid farewell to the former Executive Secretary Mr. Luc Gnacadja and we welcomed the new Executive Secretary Ms. Monique Barbut. The African Group reaffirms its commitment to support Ms. Barbut and her team.

Ladies and Gentlemen, you will recall that during COP 11, a number of key decisions were adopted. These included:

- Establishment of the Intergovernmental Working Group (IWG) as a follow up to Rio+20;
- Namibian Declaration on a stronger UNCCD for a land degradation neutral world;
- Adoption of a programme and budget for the 2015/2016 biennium;
- Improving mechanisms to facilitate regional coordination of the implementation of the Convention;
- Mid-term review of the 10-year strategic plan and framework and the establishment of process to develop a new strategy and plans to further improve the implementation of the Convention mechanism;
- The relationship with Global Environment Facility (GEF) as a the financial mechanism; and
- Governance and institutional arrangement of the Global Mechanism.

Whilst we note good progress on some of these decisions, some of them need our collective efforts and wisdom in moving forward.

2. Interssional work

Mr. Chairman, you will also recall that decision 8/COP.11 on the follow-up to the outcomes of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) recognized the outcomes of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development and decided to establish an Intergovernmental Working Group (IWG) to: (1) establish a science-based definition of land degradation neutrality (LDN) in arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas; (2) develop options relating to arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas that Parties might consider should they strive to achieve land degradation neutrality; and (3) advise the Convention on the implications for its current and future strategy, programmes and the resource requirements.

We are informed that the IWG met three times to deliberate on its work. The IWG will shortly be submitting its report to the COP Bureau that will be deliberated on during the upcoming COP 12. We look forward to positively engage on the outcome of this group which is intended to assist us in developing a programme to implement the LDN concept.

Regarding Country reports, I'm very pleased to report that the African Region recorded a 98 per cent submission during this reporting cycle. We however, encourage the Secretariat to further improve and revise some questions that will allow for reporting on the status, implementation and impacts of desertification, land degradation and drought (DLDD) on global and regional levels.

During the intersessional period, the Secretariat in collaboration with the Government of Mexico organized the fourth special session of the Committee on Science and Technology (CST S-4) and its UNCCD third Scientific Conference. Though this was a successful conference we are concerned about the minimal participation in that conference particularly by the African delegates which appears to have emanated from poor financial support and communication. We commend the African scientists, policy makers and members of civil society that were able to attend the conference for their vigorous contribution on our behalf and the declaration they submitted on our behalf.

Mr. Chairman, the African Group was surprised to learn that in the intervening period, the Coordinator for the African Region was moved from the Region to the UNCCD Headquarters in Bonn, Germany. We hold the view that this move is entirely against previous COP decisions such as decision 3/COP.10 which already adopted the institutional arrangements for the regional coordination mechanisms (RCMs) and the location of the regional coordination units (RCUs).

It is in this context that I take pleasure to report that the African Ministers of the Environment met in Cairo, the Arab Republic of Egypt from 2-6 March 2015 for the 15th session of the African Ministerial Conference (AMCEN 15).

They adopted decision 15/4 relating to strengthening African leadership in the UNCCD processes as part of the Cairo decisions and further decided to support the hosting of the African RCU at an institution within the geographical boundaries of Africa.

Another unsurpassed outcome of these decisions was the fact that the UNCCD will be a stand-alone agenda item in all future AMCEN meetings.

3. Key issues for CRIC 13

According to the agenda placed before us, CRIC 13 will focus its programme of work on:

- Assessment of implementation of the convention on operational objectives of the 10-year strategic plan and framework;
- Review of the financial support for the implementation of the Convention; and
- Formulation, revision and implementation of action programmes in view of the post - 2015 sustainable development framework

Mr. Chairman, traditionally the CRIC provides us with a platform to undertake a review of the implementation of this Convention that in turn feeds into the policy sessions of the COP in form of recommendations. We note with concern therefore that this CRIC session is not comprehensive enough to adequately cover the review of the implementation of the Convention. The allocated two and half days will never be enough for a comprehensive review of the implementation of the Convention.

We further note with concern that other equally important issues of the Convention have been left out of the programme of work for CRIC 13. These include inter alia, mechanisms to facilitate regional coordination, collaboration with the GEF and the whole issue of

resource mobilization, collaboration and synergies with other institutions and Conventions, progress and status quo on the governance and institutional arrangement of the Global Mechanism and the involvement and participation of civil society.

4. Others issues for considerations

Mr. Chairman, we are also concerned about the growing momentum to review the operational modalities of the CRIC. Given the history and context of this Convention, the African Group is of the opinion that such a review should be properly managed, in order not to weaken the implementation of the Convention. This prompts us to request the Secretariat and the GM to uphold the provisions of the Convention and COP decisions as and when the two bodies execute their responsibilities.

5. Road to COP 12

Mr. Chairman, we welcome the offer made by the government of Turkey to host COP 12. We have no doubt that COP 12 will be a successful event yet again.

The IWG will present its report during COP 12. We look forward to the recommendations of the IWG on this matter particularly on operationalizing the land degradation neutrality concept.

Distinguished colleagues, we cannot overlook the need for tackling issues of drought through the UNCCD. The COP11 Presidency, Namibia is currently organizing an African Drought Conference which will take place from 11-15 May 2015 in Windhoek. The overall objective of the Conference will be to develop an overarching strategic framework for Africa to enhance its resilience to the impact of drought events. It is proposed that the conference will comprise a three-day meeting of technical experts followed by a one-and-a-half day High Level Segment to be co-chaired by the COP 11 President (Namibia) and the Chair of the African Group (South Africa). We therefore encourage distinguished colleagues to actively support and participate in this worthy Conference.

Let me conclude Mr. Chairman by reassuring you of the African Group commitment to ensuring successful CRIC13 under your leadership. From the Pyramids to Table Mountain; from Kilimanjaro to Timbukutu and Goré (the Island of no return)...these are the voices of Africa!

I thank you Mr. Chairman!

II. Statement by the representative of India on behalf of the Regional Implementation Annex for Asia (Annex II)

Mr. Chair, Chairpersons of various groups, delegates from various countries, ladies and gentlemen

Annex II countries discussed the various agenda items during over the last one and half days. There was active participation from all the member countries which has helped group to formulate its position on key issues effectively.

On the **policy framework** the group expressed the following concerns regarding alignment of their national action programmes (NAPs) with the Strategy:

- (a) Timeliness of funding;
- (b) Timeliness of technical support;
- (c) Timing of NAP aligning workshops;
- (d) Resolution of funding issues.

The Group also felt that there was a need for increasing the engagement of developed country Parties with the affected country Parties on desertification/land degradation and drought issues.

On **synergy among the three Rio conventions**, following measures were suggested by the group:

- (a) Incentive framework for achieving synergy;
- (b) Incorporation of the framework in multilateral and bilateral funding;
- (c) Dissemination of good practices related to synergy;
- (d) Joint planning of all three conventions;
- (e) Greater involvement of National Focal Points;
- (f) Regional and subregional capacity building initiatives in affected country Parties;
- (g) Incentives for removing implementation level problems;
- (h) Global Mechanism suggests measures as to how to improve efficiency of integrated frameworks and integrated investment frameworks.

The Group noted the close correlation with the Sustainable Development Goals and objectives of the convention.

On **financing and technology transfer**, the Group noted the need for strengthening action towards achievement of this objective on ground.

The Group noted dichotomy between achievement of targets related to advocacy, awareness raising and education and actual moment in implementation of the convention. The group also emphasized the need for improving the quality of reporting so that there could be greater correlation between achievement of targets and action on ground. It also noted the need for dissemination of financial models, cost-benefit analysis and various options for involvement of all the stakeholders in synergizing the efforts toward achieving the Land degradation neutrality by bringing in investment from all possible sources while keeping in mind equity and fairness. The group also noted the need for global, regional and national baselines.

On **capacity building**, the group emphasized the need for improving the quality of such efforts by bringing out a capacity building manual. It emphasized the role of civil society organizations (CSOs) in the efforts and greater capacity for actual adoption of technology.

The Group expressed that much greater efforts needed to be made for improving monitoring and quality of self-assessment. It emphasized the important role that the monitoring systems could play in bringing about alertness at initial stages of the problem. It also emphasized the need for a technical manual for bringing out uniformity and necessary rigor in data.

The Group also emphasized use of various tools available for dissemination of good practices and various forms of media which are becoming increasingly popular.

The Group looks forward to vibrant discussions over the next two and half days and wishes to engage constructively in the process.

Thank you.

III. Statement by the representative Colombia on behalf of the Regional Implementation Annex for Latin America and the Caribbean (Annex III)

Mr. Chair,

I have the honor to deliver this message on behalf of the Group of Latin America and the Caribbean countries. Given that this is the first intervention of GRULAC, I would like to extend this greeting to the Executive Secretary of the Convention and the Secretariat as well as express our gratitude to the Federal Republic of Germany for the hospitality and facilitation received during the thirteenth Session of the Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention (CRIC 13).

Mr. Chair,

Latin America and the Caribbean is one of the most biodiverse regions in the world, with incredibly rich and important ecosystems, however it is vulnerable to the effects of desertification, land degradation and drought.

Unplanned expansion of urban areas; inefficient agricultural practices; and adverse atmospheric effects, among others, have contributed to an accelerated deterioration of the quality and stability of land at a regional level.

These factors, together with the various land uses that characterize our region, present opportunities and challenges to maintain the integrity of ecosystems over the long-term and the maintenance of environmental characteristics for, future generations, to meet their economic and social needs.

The benefits of this proper management are innumerable, and include among others, the mitigation of land degradation, improvement of development and overall functionality of watersheds, increased agricultural productivity, food security for a growing world population and preservation of biodiversity.

In view of the foregoing and in order to meet developmental challenges, we take this opportunity to point out the necessity of this Convention to play a more active role not only in the allocation of resources but also in promoting mechanisms to facilitate the sharing of best practices and successful experiences, cooperation, technical assistance and technology transfer on favorable conditions, including preferential and concessional terms as mutually agreed between the developed and affected country parties. This should also incorporate the promotion of endogenous technologies where appropriate. In particular, we emphasize the importance of involving local communities in the development process and implementation of good in situ practices.

We recognize the role of this Convention to Combat Desertification, especially facilitating the efforts of the different countries involved in the search for solutions and alternatives for capacity building. In this context, we emphasize the actions taken by individual Party States, as stated in their reports. At the same time we would like to make an urgent call for the work of this Convention to be directed to concrete actions to ensure that practical plans on the ground are implemented so as to allow affected States to combat desertification land degradation and drought more effectively.

We as developing countries recognize the work being done by the Regional Coordinating Units of the Convention and are in the best position to continue to strengthen these mechanisms. In particular, we emphasize the commitment and diligence of the unity of Latin America and the Caribbean in assisting country Parties in the submission of national reports through the performance review and assessment of implementation system (PRAIS). We also commend the improvement of the PRAIS which has made reporting simpler.

However, the reality of our countries do not allow us to make commitments regarding the increase in funding to Regional Coordinating Units, which is why we reiterate that the search for new financing mechanisms is imperative and call for greater commitment from developed country party states and relevant institutions to make additional contributions to the Convention.

Mr. Chairman,

We thank you for leading this session of the CRIC, and we would also like to compliment the staff of the Secretariat and the Global Mechanism for their hard work.

IV. Statement by the representative of Portugal on behalf of the Regional Implementation Annex for the Northern Mediterranean (Annex IV)

Mr. Chairman,

I take the floor on behalf of Annex IV affected country Parties and I would like to thank the Secretariat, the German Government and the City of Bonn for the hospitality in hosting this session; also a word of appreciation to the Secretariat for preparing this meeting and all the hard work for providing the necessary documentation.

Item 2: Assessment of implementation of the Convention

The Mediterranean basin is, as well known, hotspot for climate change and its impacts on soils, as underlined also in the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).

Together with an unsustainable land management, climate change drives countries in this area to experience serious Desertification, Land Degradation and Drought (DLDD) phenomena, with the associated security implications, i.e. migration.

Chair, 2015 is a crucial year for the international environmental agenda. Annex IV countries believe that it is our responsibility to maintain DLDD present and relevant in the post-2015 negotiations.

While being fully committed to the establishment of a Sustainable Development Goal addressing DLDD and a specific target on Land Degradation Neutrality, we should also take up the associated responsibilities at the global, regional and national levels.

Assessing the implementation of the convention is essential. The results of this assessment and the way forward should be framed simultaneously not only by the need to find common solutions to the obstacles we face, but also by the need to recognize the diversity of national circumstances. Annex IV is paradigmatic in this regard. While all Annex IV parties are affected by DLDD, this is a group which includes Parties at different stages of development and with different capacities to implement the Convention, its Strategy and the respective National Action Programmes.

Annex IV Parties recognize and appreciate the efforts put by all parties and other relevant entities in this reporting exercise. We believe that applying the indicators of operational objectives is an important exercise to understand both how all of us as Parties to this Convention are performing and how together we can improve to reach our common goals.

Let me present some examples of how Annex IV Parties see the way forward for our Convention. I'll give a few examples which illustrate the proposals our group will provide in writing.

Operational objective 1: Advocacy, awareness-raising and education

Regarding Operational objective 1, we are convinced that DLDD should be included in national educational programmes of affected country Parties in order to raise awareness on these phenomena.

Operational objective 2: Policy framework

On Policy framework we believe that the alignment of national action programmes (NAPs) with the 10-year strategic plan and framework of the Convention is a crucial step if we want to combat DLDD. To understand the obstacles to this process we urge Parties to declare their priorities and to clarify the problems they are facing; with this information we

are confident the Secretariat can provide us with options on how to overcome these difficulties

Operational objective 3: Science, technology and knowledge

With regard to analyze, organize and disseminate information on national, regional and global monitoring systems, we feel that there is room for Regional Coordination Mechanisms to work with the secretariat on the proposed in-depth analysis.

Operational objective 4: Building capacities

On the disclosure of information regarding affected country Parties which need further capacity-building assistance it is our understanding that this is a good idea as long as it follows the express consent of interested country parties.

Operational objective 5: Financing and technology transfer

On financing and given the specificities of Annex IV we believe that developed affected country Parties should step up their efforts in financing DLDD projects and activities with internal sources.

With this in mind we would also like to stress that the 2016–2017 work programmes of the Convention's institutions, should be streamlined targeting with priority issues that have emerged from the 2012-2013 reporting process and according to previous COP decisions.

Annex IV Parties believe that while preparing for COP 12 and in line with previous COP decisions any new proposals with budgetary implications should be identified from this moment onwards so that parties can make informed considerations of the proposals put forward and decide accordingly.

Chair, to conclude, let me express the willingness and full commitment of Annex IV Parties to work with you and all the Parties in the best interest of the UNCCD.

We will provide the secretariat with concrete text proposal which reflect the main ideas of our statement.

Many thanks for your attention.

V. Statement by the representative of Armenia on behalf of the Regional Implementation Annex for Central and Eastern Europe (Annex V)

Уважаемый господин председатель

Уважаемые участники КРОК 13

Дамы и господа

Процесс обзора и анализа осуществления Конвенции ООН по борьбе с опустыниванием является важнейшим элементом для обеспечения эффективной борьбы с опустыниванием, деградацией земель и засухой.

Предыдущая межсессионная сессия КРОК 11, которая проходила в 2013г. в Бонне, получила высокую оценку конвенции.

Нынешний цикл обзора и отчетности характеризуется высоким уровнем активности стран по подготовке национальных отчетов. В частности, все страны ЦВЕ (100%) представили национальные отчеты. Близкие результаты были представлены и другими регионами. Это свидетельствует о высокой заинтересованности Сторон Конвенции в необходимости мониторинга и отчетности по выполнению конвенции в странах.

В этой связи, страны ЦВЕ выражают обеспокоенность ситуацией с организацией и проведением КРОК 13. К сожалению, выполнение решений 19 и 20 КС11 не было обеспечено в полной мере. Мы выражаем благодарность Секретариату за организацию региональных консультаций, но, с сожалением, отмечаем недостаточность времени для полноценного обсуждения и выработки рекомендаций по всем вопросам, вынесенных на рассмотрение в рамках сессии КРОК 13, тем более в ситуации, когда была получена полноценная информация от всех регионов.

В сложившихся обстоятельствах из повестки КРОК 13 вынуждено были исключены важные вопросы, включая «Наилучшие практики» и «Дополнительные процедуры по институциональным механизмам для помощи КС для регулярного обзора осуществления конвенции». Вместе с тем, по мнению стран ЦВЕ необходимо активизировать мероприятия по созданию общедоступных баз данных по «Наилучшим практикам», прежде всего, по устойчивому землепользованию. Проект документа CRP. 2 по реформам КРОК был рассмотрен в нашей группе. Мы считаем, что этот важный документ должен быть изучен более подробно и мы надеемся на поддержку секретариата по организации дополнительных встреч для выработки общих региональных позиций. В целом, сложившаяся ситуация с организацией сессии КРОК, а также, вопроса улучшения эффективности должны быть рассмотрены на КС 12.

В отчетный период страны региона активно работали как на национальном, так и на региональном уровнях. Создан региональный комитет для координации деятельности стран V Приложения, разработана и, в целом, поддержана региональная программа действий по борьбе с деградацией земель в регионе.

Мы полагаем, что достижение цели нейтральной деградации земель должно быть положено в основу усиления профиля Конвенции. При этом, основные усилия должны приниматься на национальном уровне, с учетом национальных и региональных особенностей, условий и обстоятельств.

Стремление достичь нейтральной деградации земель не может ограничиваться только засушливыми землями и должно получить действительно глобальное распространение.

Разработка и осуществление Целей Устойчивого Развития на период после 2015 года должны учитываться в процессе планирования и осуществления Конвенции ООН по борьбе с опустыниванием.

Позиция региона по отдельным вопросам повестки КРОК13 будет представлена по ходу их рассмотрения.

Мы надеемся, несмотря на сложные обстоятельства, КРОК 13 сумеет подготовить надлежащие рекомендации для принятия эффективных решений на КС 12.

Желаем всем участникам КРОК 13 успешной и плодотворной работы.

Благодарю за внимание.

VI. Statement by the representative of Latvia on behalf of the European Union and its Member States

Thank you Chair,

I am speaking on behalf of the European Union and its Member States.

I would like to thank the German Government and the city of Bonn for their outstanding hospitality in hosting the CRIC 13 session, and the Convention Secretariat for the organization of this session as well as for providing the necessary documentation to be considered by the delegates.

Item 2: Assessment of implementation of the Convention

The European Union and its Member States recognize the importance to review the implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) by the Parties and to decide on further steps to be taken to facilitate the effective implementation of the Convention.

We note with satisfaction that the discussion which started back in 2013 here in Bonn during CRIC 11, and the outcomes of COP 11 have resulted in increased activity by country parties and other reporting entities in relation to the submission of reports. This success is mainly due to the effort made by the convention secretariat with regards to the review of the report framework and the method to submit it as well as the capacity building provided to reporting entities. We hope also that multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) reporting systems could better coordinate and take advantage of each other.

We stress the importance of qualitative analysis of the reports in order to obtain effective recommendations.

Operational objective 1: Advocacy, awareness-raising and education

The European Union and its Member States note with satisfaction an increasing number of civil society organizations and scientific and technology institutions that are involved in Desertification, Land Degradation and Drought (DLDD) related projects.

It is crucial to extend the range of audiences that should be addressed concerning the implementation of the Convention, and for this purpose enhance the use of modern communication channels and social media, which may supplement traditional media.

The United Nations International Year of Soils, and particularly the Global Soil Week, provides a unique opportunity to highlight the importance of sustainable soil management in the framework of the DLDD and as the foundation for food, feed, fuel and natural fibre production, essential ecosystem functions, and better mitigation of and adaptation to climate change and biodiversity maintenance.

Operational objective 2: Policy framework

The European Union and its Member States support a policy framework that enables to promote and improve the effectiveness of solutions to combat desertification and land degradation, as well as to mitigate the effects of drought.

In context of the UNCCD, particular importance should be paid to climate change mitigation and adaptation, as well as biodiversity goals. The European Union and its Member States have called consistently for greater synergies between the three Rio conventions at all levels.

More appropriate ways and means to enhance the implementation of National Action Programmes should be identified in order to capitalize on the substantial investments made

by both affected country Parties and the international community in relation to national policy frameworks.

Operational objective 3: Science, technology and knowledge

The European Union and its Member States recognize the relevance of linking support to the development of monitoring systems with the establishment of baselines and concrete targets within the National Action Plans, making use of scientific, knowledge-based diagnostics at the national level, taking note of existing and future global, national and local related frameworks with mutual advantages.

As a European contribution to this process, in 2015 the Joint Research Centre of the European Commission will release the first ever Global Soil Biodiversity Atlas, as well as a the Portuguese version of the Soil Atlas of Latin America and the Caribbean, and a French-language version of the Soil Atlas of Africa together with a revised second edition of the Soil Atlas of Europe.

Furthermore the Joint Research Centre provides direct support to the secretariat's Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) Project by providing its global datasets and technical assistance to the 17 pilot countries integrating the progress indicators Soil Organic Carbon (SOC), Land Productivity Dynamics (LPD) and Land Cover Change (LC).

Operational objective 4: Building capacities

We recognize with satisfaction that the submitted country reports do provide more evidence that both the affected country Parties and the international community, including the United Nations system and the Global Environment Facility (GEF), attach high importance to build and enhance appropriate capacities on desertification, land degradation and drought (DLDD) in affected country Parties. Nonetheless, a more coordinated approach is needed in order to ensure that special emphasis is put on those countries that are advancing at a slower pace.

Operational objective 5: Financing and technology transfer

We appreciate the positive trend observed in a number of countries that provide integrated investment frameworks (IIFs), which are established within the integrated financial strategy and which reflect the means for leveraging of national, bilateral and multilateral resources to combat desertification land degradation and drought. We note that developed country Parties, together with the GEF and other multilateral financial institutions, might consider how to intensify their efforts in supporting all regions in the establishment of integrated financial strategies, and specifically those countries that have expressed plans to establish IIFs for the forthcoming period. Following the evaluation of IIFs, good practices guidelines should be provided to these countries.

We invite affected country Parties to continue their ongoing efforts to facilitate access to technology transfer in line with decision 14/COP.11.

Item 3: Review of financial support for the implementation of the Convention

The European Union and its Member States appreciate that the Global Support Programme budget of 4.6 million USD, which is devoted to the capacity-building of the UNCCD reporting entities and improvement of the UNCCD reporting systems, has resulted in a 95 per cent reporting rate worldwide for affected country Parties and 69 per cent for developed country Parties.

We support the cooperation with international financial reporting systems, notably, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI), in order to improve the overall level of data produced under the currently applied weighting system.

Thank you for your attention and we look forward to fruitful and productive discussions at CRIC 13!
