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Item 4 (c)

The 10-year strategic plan and framework to enhance the implementation of the Convention – Committee on Science and Technology

Consideration of the costed draft two-year work programme for the Committee on Science and Technology

**The 10-year strategic plan and framework to enhance the implementation of
the Convention – Committee on Science and Technology**

Addendum

Note by the secretariat

**Consideration of the costed draft two-year work programme for the
Committee on Science and Technology (2008–2009)**

Summary

Decision 3/COP.8, by which Parties to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) adopted a ten-year strategic plan and framework for enhancing the implementation of the Convention, requested the UNCCD Committee on Science and Technology (CST) to formulate a draft multi-year (four-year) work plan, complemented by a costed draft two-year work programme following a results-based management approach and consistent with the objectives and results of the above mentioned strategic plan.

The costed draft two-year work programme is contained herein. For each expected accomplishment identified in the draft multi-year (four-year) work plan of the CST, ICCD/CST(S-1)/4/Add.1, this document details the main outputs, and activities that are to be undertaken. The information is grouped under the six outcomes of operational objective 3, taking also into account the CST support role for implementing operational objective 1 and the reshaping of the CST for its enhanced efficiency. Parties may wish to note that the costed draft two-year work programme of the CST is closely linked with the costed draft two-year work programme of the UNCCD secretariat, including requirements for resources.

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ABBREVIATIONS

COP	Conference of the Parties
CRIC	Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention
CST	Committee on Science and Technology
DLDD	desertification, land degradation and drought
GoE	Group of Experts
LADA	Land Degradation Assessments in Drylands
M&A	monitoring and assessment
NGO	non-governmental organization
NMVA	National Monitoring and Vulnerability Assessment
RBM	results-based management
RoE	roster of independent experts
SBSTA	Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technical Advice
SCT	science and technology correspondent
TPN	thematic programme network
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

I. Introduction

1. By decision 3/COP.8, Parties to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) adopted a ten-year strategic plan and framework (The Strategy) for enhancing the implementation of the Convention. By the same decision, they requested the Executive Secretary, in consultation with the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties (COP) and the Committee on Science and Technology (CST), to present the planned contribution of the CST to The Strategy in a multi-year (four-year) work plan, to be complemented by costed two-year work programmes. In accordance with decision 3/COP.8, the work plan and the work programme have been prepared following a results-based management (RBM) approach.

2. The draft multi-year work plan for 2008–2011 is contained in document ICCD/CST(S-1)/4/Add.1, and the costed draft two-year work programme for 2008–2009 is contained in the present document. Both documents should be read in conjunction with documents ICCD/CRIC(7)/2, which presents the overall context and rationale for the planning documents submitted to the CRIC at its seventh session (CRIC 7), and ICCD/CRIC(7)/2/Add.1 and Add.2 which presents the draft multi-year work plan and the draft two-year work programme for the UNCCD secretariat.

II. Work programme

3. The draft multi-year work plan (2008–2011) is aimed at presenting the expected accomplishments of the CST, together with related performance indicators. In other words, it contains the strategic orientations for the work of the CST for the next four years. This information is complemented by the costed draft two-year work programme (2008–2009) presented in this document, which focuses on the operational aspects of carrying out the work plan during its first two years.

4. The costed draft two-year work programme presents the main outputs with regard to each expected accomplishment contained in the draft multi-year work plan. These outputs represent the concrete deliverables to be produced as building blocks in moving towards the accomplishments. The work programme also presents activities to be carried out in producing the outputs. Thus, it intends to give to the Parties the necessary planning tools in order to establish clear priorities and a roadmap towards achieving the mandate as prescribed by the COP, and as translated into the multi-year work plan.

5. The CST work programme is closely interlinked with the related work programme of the UNCCD secretariat.

6. The work programme is organized around the six outcome areas of operational objective 3, taking also into account the CST support role for implementing operational objective 1 on advocacy, awareness raising and education, and the reshaping of the CST with the aim of enhanced efficiency. The main risks and/or assumptions for the effective and efficient implementation of the programme are mentioned for each outcome area.

7. In line with decision 3/COP.8, the costed draft CST two-year work programme gives an indication of resources required to ensure effective implementation of the related activities up to the ninth session of the CST (CST 9). These estimates represent such additional resource needs under the CST work programme for which the core budget of the UNCCD secretariat is not sufficient. Financial indications are given by outcome area, and each activity is costed only once although it may be mentioned within several outcome areas.

8. Parties may note that in terms of costing the work programme, 2008–2009 is a transitional period and the first budget estimates to follow a results-based budgeting approach will be submitted to COP 9 in 2009. In this regard, the present document indicates only the resource needs for each outcome area. It is understood that the emphasis of the CST special session will be on providing guidance on the proposed strategic orientation rather than on considering related budgetary issues.

9. This programme is submitted after the review and input of the CST Bureau, and further packaging of activities will take place after the review by the CST special session. This document should be presented at the first CST special session for transmission to the seventh session of the CRIC and considered, together with the drafts of other work plans, under the first budget cycle at COP 9.

10. The operational objective and six outcome areas are as follows:

To become a global authority on scientific and technical knowledge pertaining to desertification/land degradation and mitigation of the effects of drought.

Outcome 3.1: National monitoring and vulnerability assessment on biophysical and socio-economic trends in affected countries are supported.

Outcome 3.2: A baseline based on the most robust data available on biophysical and socio-economic trends is developed and relevant scientific approaches are gradually harmonized.

Outcome 3.3: Knowledge on biophysical and socio-economic factors and on their interactions in affected areas is improved to enable better decision-making.

Outcome 3.4: Knowledge of the interactions between climate change adaptation, drought mitigation and restoration of degraded land in affected areas is improved to develop tools to assist decision-making.

Outcome 3.5: Effective knowledge-sharing systems, including traditional knowledge,¹ are in place at the global, regional, subregional and national levels to support policymakers and end users, including through the identification and sharing of best practices and success stories.

¹ Excluding traditional knowledge on genetic resources.

Outcome 3.6: Science and technology networks and institutions relevant to desertification/land degradation and drought are engaged to support UNCCD implementation.

III. CST Operational Objective

The UNCCD is a global authority on scientific and technical knowledge pertaining to desertification/land degradation and mitigation of the effects of drought.

Outcome area:		Risks/assumptions:	
3.1 National monitoring and vulnerability assessment (NMVA) on biophysical and socio-economic trends in affected countries are supported.		Affected countries are ready and capable as well as willing to prepare assessments and case studies and make them available to UNCCD. The added value of regional level initiatives on monitoring and assessment (M&A) to support decision-making is recognized. Consortium mobilizes resources for the CST 9 conference.	
Expected accomplishments 2008–2011	Performance Indicators 2008–2011	Outputs	Activities
3.1.1 Relevant methodology and parameters for NMVA are integrated within national reporting guidelines, enabling the involvement of the national scientific community	A CST report to COP on guidelines The number of reports with scientific input on NMVA	1. Scientific inputs on the reporting guidelines 2. CST Bureau recommendations 3. Scientific advice	1. Organization by the CST Bureau of a consultative process of experts on NMVA during the biennium to provide relevant scientific inputs to the development of the CRIC reporting guidelines, to include NMVA elements (2008) 2. Utilization by the CST Bureau of the UNCCD regional scientific meetings in 2009 to integrate regional specificities/relevant TPNs (2009) on the results of consultative process of experts on NMVA 3. Setting up by the CST Chairperson of an informal group (Friends of the CST) during the CST special session/CRIC 7 and COP 9 to mobilize the scientific contribution to the discussion on, and development of, CRIC reporting guidelines (2008–2009)

<p>3.1.2 Scientific community discussions during CST, regional and/or subregional meetings support NMVA through an interface between policymakers and scientists</p>	<p>The number of related recommendations involving both policymakers and scientists brought to the attention of the CST</p> <p>The number of countries reporting on scientific consultations</p> <p>Numbers of representatives from policymakers and from scientists</p>	<p>4. Proposal on working modalities</p> <p>5. CST Bureau recommendation on concept and agenda</p> <p>6 Input from CST Bureau</p> <p>7 Special Segment on NMVA</p> <p>8 Background paper</p> <p>9 Proposal for further steps</p>	<p>4. Organization of consultation at CST Bureau meetings on establishing, working modalities with science and technology correspondents among others to support NMVA (2008–2009)</p> <p>5. Discussion by CST Bureau on the concept and agenda of the UNCCD regional scientific meetings planned for mid-2009 with related background documents (2008–2009)</p> <p>6. Participation of CST Bureau in the regional discussions on the mobilization of key constituencies to support NMVA through respective TPNs/regional activities (2008–2009)</p> <p>7. Co-organization by the CST Bureau with the selected consortium of a special segment on NMVA of the CST 9 conference for scientists and decision-makers (2008–2009)</p> <p>8. Preparation by the CST Bureau, for the CST 9 conference, of a background paper on partnership with key constituencies for collecting, archiving, analysing and disseminating information on biophysical and economic trends in affected countries (2009)</p> <p>9. Organization of a meeting with Land Degradation Assessments in Drylands (LADA) on presentation of the work and results of LADA to the CST Bureau meeting during CST special session (2008)</p>
<p><i>UNCCD secretariat Information on national monitoring and vulnerability assessment is shared</i></p>	<p><i>An increased number of publications and reports on case studies, best practices and lessons learned on national monitoring and vulnerability assessment posted on the UNCCD website</i></p> <p><i>Increased number of UNCCD website visits and downloads</i></p>	<p><i>(See also output of the costed draft two-year work programme of the UNCCD secretariat)</i></p>	<p><i>(See also activities of the costed draft two-year work programme of the UNCCD secretariat)</i></p>

Estimated budget cost under the CST Work Programme^a for outcome area 3.1 National monitoring and vulnerability assessments on biophysical and socio-economic trends in affected countries is supported: EUR 410,000

Outcome area:		Risks/assumptions:	
3.2 A baseline based on the most robust data available on biophysical and socio-economic trends is developed and relevant scientific approaches are gradually harmonized.		Involved Parties are ready and capable as well as willing to reconcile diverging views for the sake of a universally accepted baseline format. Selected consortium mobilizes resources for the CST 9 scientific conference.	
Expected Accomplishments 2008–2011	Performance Indicators 2008–2011	Outputs	Activities
3.2.1 New innovative CST dialogue processes are used by the scientific community to assess and discuss biophysical and socio-economic trends of desertification, land degradation and drought (DLDD)	<p>The number of scientific articles and briefs produced</p> <p>The number of scientists and institutions involved in the peer review mechanism of the UNCCD baseline data</p> <p>The number of recommendations related to baseline brought to the attention of the CST</p>	<p>10. Scientific conference-style format</p> <p>11. CST Bureau recommendation on peer review mechanism</p> <p>12. Press briefings/articles</p> <p>13. CST Bureau recommendation on concept and agenda</p> <p>14. CST Bureau recommendation on concept and agenda</p>	<p>10. Co-organization by the CST Bureau with the selected consortium of the CST 9 conference style format to discuss and assess biophysical and socio-economic trends of DLDD (2009 theme) (2008–2009)</p> <p>11. Organization by the CST Bureau of an informal consultation on the establishment of a regular internal CST peer review mechanism of the UNCCD baseline, taking into account thematic programme networks (TPNs), rosters of independent experts (RoE) and CST scientific and technical correspondents and networks (2009)</p> <p>12. Preparation by the CST Bureau of scientific notes on the baseline for the media (2009)</p> <p>13. Discussion by the CST Bureau on the concept and agenda of the UNCCD regional scientific meetings planned for 2009 with related background documents (2008–2009)</p> <p>14. Discussion by the CST Bureau on the concept and agenda of a 2009 UNCCD Scientific Policy Dialogue (2008–2009)</p>

^a This cost does not include the cost of the activities undertaken by the secretariat under the same outcome area, which is covered by the secretariat's two-year work programme (2008-2009).

<p>3.2.2 New scientific reporting guidelines are used to harmonize regional scientific approaches</p>	<p>The number of regional profiles endorsed</p> <p>The number of regional inputs in the preparation of the baseline</p>	<p>15. Scientific inputs on the reporting guidelines</p> <p>16. CST Bureau recommendations</p> <p>17. Scientific advice</p> <p>18. CST Bureau recommendations</p>	<p>15. Organization by the CST Bureau of a consultative process of experts on biophysical and socio-economic factors and baseline during the biennium to provide relevant scientific inputs to the development of the CRIC reporting guidelines, to include biophysical and socio-economic factors and baseline elements (2008)</p> <p>16. Utilization by CST Bureau of the UNCCD regional scientific meetings in 2009 to integrate regional specificities/relevant TPNs (2009) on the results of the consultative process of experts on biophysical and socio-economic factors and baseline</p> <p>17. Setting up by the CST Chairperson of an informal group (Friends of the CST) during the CST special session/CRIC 7 and COP 9 to mobilize the scientific contribution to the discussion on, and development of, CRIC reporting guidelines (2008–2009)</p> <p>18. Organization of consultation at CST Bureau meetings on the possibility of developing a scientific regional profile with information on the most robust data available on the biophysical and socio-economic trends/baseline at regional level (2008–2009)</p>
<p><i>UNCCD secretariat A commonly agreed and globally recognized baseline is established</i></p>	<p><i>A COP decision</i></p>	<p><i>(See also output of the costed draft two-year work programme of the UNCCD secretariat)</i></p>	<p>(See also activities of the costed draft two-year work programme of the UNCCD secretariat)</p>
<p>Estimated budget cost under the CST Work Programme^b for the outcome area 3.2 A baseline based on the most robust data available on biophysical and socio-economic trends is developed and relevant scientific approaches are gradually harmonized: EUR 10,000</p>			

^b This cost does not include the cost of the activities undertaken by the secretariat under the same outcome area, which are covered by the secretariat's two-year work programme (2008-2009).

Outcome area:		Risks/assumptions:	
3.3 Knowledge of biophysical and socio-economic factors and on their interactions in affected areas is improved to enable better decision-making		Affected countries are ready and capable as well as willing to improve the quality of information and data to be found in the national reports. CST 9 Bureau in a position to develop the two-year work programme envisaged by the CST 8 Bureau. Selected consortium mobilizes resources for the CST 9 scientific conference.	
Expected accomplishments 2008–2011	Performance Indicators 2008–2011	Outputs	Activities
3.3.1 Relevant methodological aspects of land degradation assessment integrated within the national reporting guidelines enable improved knowledge on biophysical and socio-economic factors	A CST report to COP The number of reports with scientific input relating to biophysical and socio-economic factors	19. Scientific input on the reporting guidelines 20. CST Bureau recommendations 21. Scientific advice 22. CST Bureau recommendations on the Group of Experts (GoE) methodology	19. Organization by the CST Bureau of a consultative process of experts on biophysical and socio-economic factors and baseline during the biennium to provide relevant scientific inputs to the development of the CRIC reporting guidelines, to include biophysical and socio-economic factors and baseline elements (2008) 20. Utilization by CST Bureau of the UNCCD regional scientific meetings in 2009 to integrate regional specificities/relevant TPNs (2009) on the results of the consultative process of experts on biophysical and socio-economic factors and baseline 21. Setting up by the CST Chairperson of an informal group (Friends of the CST) during the CST special session/CRIC 7 and COP 9 to mobilize the scientific contribution to the discussion on, and development of, CRIC reporting guidelines (2008–2009) 22. Discussion by CST Bureau to include an item within UNCCD scientific regional meetings and the CST 9 conference on the GoE methodology (2009)

<p>3.3.2 CST meetings and events, acting as an interface between decision-makers and scientists, to make them aware of relevant interaction between biophysical and socio-economic factors in affected areas</p>	<p>Numbers of representatives of decision-makers and scientists</p> <p>The number of recommendations involving both constituencies</p>	<p>23. Recommendations on working methodology of the peer review process and proceedings of CST 9 conference</p> <p>24. CST Bureau recommendations on structure of discussion</p> <p>25. CST Bureau recommendations on structure of discussion</p> <p>26. CST Bureau recommendations on the agenda</p> <p>27. CST Bureau recommendations on scientific exhibitions and poster stands</p>	<p>23. Co-organization by the CST Bureau with the selected consortium of the CST 9 conference to promote a peer review process on biophysical and socio-economic factors and on their interactions in affected areas (2008–2009)</p> <p>24. Discussion by the CST Bureau on the structure of the CST special session session to allow the interface between scientists and decision-makers on strategic objectives 1, 2 and 3 (2008–2009)</p> <p>25. Discussion by the CST Bureau on the structure of the CST 9 conference to allow the interface between scientists and decision-makers on biophysical and socio-economic factors and on their interactions in affected areas (2008–2009)</p> <p>26. Discussion by the CST Bureau on the concept and agenda of UNCCD regional scientific meetings planned for mid-2009, to include the issues of biophysical and socio-economic factors and their interactions in affected areas (2008–2009)</p> <p>27. Discussion by the CST Bureau on organizing at the margin of COP 9 scientific exhibitions and poster stands and side events on selected themes to illustrate applied results of research on biophysical and socio-economic monitoring and assessment (2009)</p>
<p><i>UNCCD secretariat The UNCCD poverty and land degradation assessment methodology is used by national authorities to enable better decision-making processes</i></p>	<p><i>The number of national reports reflecting the use of the methodology (2010–2011)</i></p>	<p><i>(See also output of the costed draft two-year work programme of the UNCCD secretariat)</i></p>	<p>(See also activities of the costed draft two-year work programme of the UNCCD secretariat)</p>
<p>Estimated Budget cost under the CST Work Programme^c for the outcome area 3.3 Knowledge on biophysical and socio-economic factors and on their interactions in affected areas is improved to enable better decision-making: EUR 10,000</p>			

^c This cost does not include the cost of the activities undertaken by the Secretariat under the same outcome area, which are covered by the Secretariat's 2-year work programme (2008-2009).

Expected Accomplishments 2008–2011		Performance Indicators 2008–2011		Outputs	Activities
3.4 Knowledge of the interactions between climate change adaptation, drought mitigation and restoration of degraded land in affected areas is improved to develop tools to assist decision-making.		Risks/assumptions: The independent nature of processes relating to climate change adaptation will not be a limiting factor to developing such tools.			
3.4.1 Cooperation between scientific bodies of the UNCCD and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) contributes to improving knowledge of their constituencies on the interactions between climate change adaptation, drought mitigation and restoration of degraded lands in affected areas	Decisions by Parties to the UNCCD and to the UNFCCC	The number of experts and institutions from both Conventions involved in the process	The number of reports containing references to joint issues	28. Draft tentative work programme of cooperation 29. Recommendation of the Chairpersons	28. Invitation to the Chairperson of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) by the CST Chairperson and organization of an informal consultation to formulate a work programme of cooperation (2009) 29. Invitation to the Chairperson of SBSTA by the CST Chairperson (in cooperation with the CRIC Chairperson) and organization of an informal consultation to harmonize scientific contributions to the reporting process on the interactions between climate change adaptation, drought mitigation and restoration of degraded lands in affected areas (2009)

<p>3.4.2 New innovative CST dialogue processes are used to enhance the discussion on interactions between climate change adaptation, drought mitigation and restoration of degraded lands</p>	<p>The number of scientific articles and briefs produced</p> <p>The number of scientists and institutions involved in the peer review mechanism of the UNCCD</p> <p>The number of recommendations brought to the attention of the CST</p>	<p>30. CST Bureaux recommendation on a draft calendar of themes</p> <p>31. CST Bureaux recommendation on modalities</p>	<p>30. Discussion by CST Bureaux to identify themes and prepare a draft calendar of themes for the future conference-style format to be proposed in advance to the CST special session and to CST 9 (2008)</p> <p>31. Consultations at CST Bureaux meetings on how to proceed with the qualified lead institution/consortium to support the Bureau in the co-organization of the CST 10 scientific conference (2009)</p>
<p><i>UNCCD Key constituencies are secretariat aware of the importance of the interactions between climate change adaptation, drought mitigation and restoration of degraded lands in affected areas</i></p>	<p><i>The governing bodies of the UNFCCC and UNCCD include this item in their agendas</i></p> <p><i>Frequency of topic being discussed in UNCCD regional meetings</i></p>	<p><i>(See also output of the costed draft two-year work programme of the UNCCD secretariat)</i></p>	<p><i>(See also activities of the costed draft two-year work programme of the UNCCD secretariat)</i></p>
<p>Estimated budget cost under the CST Work Programme^d for the outcome area 3.4 Knowledge of the interactions between climate change adaptation, drought mitigation and restoration of degraded land in affected areas is improved to develop tools to assist decision-making: EUR 10,000</p>			

^d This cost does not include the cost of the activities undertaken by the Secretariat under the same outcome area, which are covered by the Secretariat's 2-year work programme (2008-2009).

Outcome area:		Risks/assumptions:	
3.5 Effective knowledge-sharing systems, including traditional knowledge, ^e are in place at the global, regional, subregional and national levels to support policymakers and end users, including through the identification and sharing of best practices and success stories.		Affected countries are ready and capable as well as willing to develop knowledge-sharing systems CST 9 Bureau in a position to develop the two-year work programme identified by the CST 8 Bureau	
Expected accomplishments 2008–2011	Performance Indicators 2008–2011	Outputs	Activities
3.5.1 A knowledge-sharing system approach is integrated into the national reporting guidelines, enabling the involvement of scientists and end users	A CST report to the COP on guidelines The number of reports referring to a knowledge-sharing system	32. Scientific input on the reporting guidelines 33. Scientific advice 34. CST Bureaux recommendations	32. Organization by the CST Bureau of a consultative process of experts on a knowledge-sharing system during the biennium to provide relevant scientific inputs on the development of the CRIC reporting guidelines, such input to include information on knowledge sharing system, best practice and success stories (2008) 33. Setting up by the CST Chairperson of an informal group (Friends of the CST) during the CST special session/CRIC 7 and COP 9 to mobilize scientific contributions to the discussion on, and development of, CRIC reporting guidelines (2008–2009) 34. Consultation at CST Bureaux meetings on the possibility of the CST setting up the theme(s) for reviewing best practices and success stories within the framework of the reporting process, taking into account emerging issues (2008–2009)

^e Excluding traditional knowledge on genetic resources.

<p>3.5.2 CST conferences and regional and/or subregional meetings are used by the scientific community and decision-makers to review knowledge-sharing systems, best practices and case studies</p>	<p>The number of peer-review reports</p> <p>The number of recommendations submitted to the CST conference</p>	<p>35. Agenda of the conference</p> <p>36. CST Bureau recommendations on scientific exhibitions and poster stands</p> <p>37. CST Bureau recommendations</p>	<p>35. Inclusion on the agenda of the CST 9 conference of an item on partnerships for the development of knowledge-sharing systems on bio-physical and socio-economic monitoring and assessment of desertification with relevant institutions (2008)</p> <p>36. Discussion by the CST Bureau regarding organizing at the margin of COP 9 scientific exhibitions and poster stands and side events on the selected theme to share knowledge, best practices and success stories, taking into account emerging issues: proposed theme 2008 “Sustainable agriculture and land degradation”, proposed theme 2009 “Bio-physical and socio-economic monitoring and assessment of desertification and land degradation, to support decision-making in land and water management” (2008–2009)</p> <p>37. Discussion by the CST Bureau on using regional meetings of focal points to foster discussion and share experience on best practices and success stories, in line with a theme selected in advance by the CST Bureau (2008)</p>
<p><i>UNCCD secretariat Information on appropriate technology, including traditional knowledge, is used by affected country Parties</i></p>	<p><i>The number of countries report on the use of information on appropriate technologies and traditional knowledge</i></p> <p><i>The number of references on selected internet search engines and the number of hits on the UNCCD knowledge-sharing portal</i></p>	<p><i>(See also output of the costed draft two-year work programme of the UNCCD secretariat)</i></p>	<p><i>(See also activities of the costed draft 2-year work programme of the UNCCD secretariat)</i></p>
<p>Estimated budget cost under the CST Work Programme^f for the outcome area 3.5 Effective knowledge-sharing systems, including traditional knowledge,^g are in place at the global, regional, subregional and national levels to support policymakers and end users, including through the identification and sharing of best practices and success stories: EUR 10,000</p>			

^f This cost does not include the cost of the activities undertaken by the Secretariat under the same outcome area, which are covered by the Secretariat’s 2-year work programme (2008-2009).

^g Excluding traditional knowledge on genetic resources.

Outcome area: 3.6 Science and technology networks and institutions relevant to desertification/land degradation and drought are engaged to support UNCCD implementation.		Risks/assumptions: The scientific community is ready and capable, as well as willing actively to support, the UNCCD implementation process. The CST 9 Bureau is in a position to develop the two-year work programme identified by the CST 8 Bureau. Selected consortium mobilizes resources for the CST 9 scientific conference.	
Expected accomplishments 2008–2011	Performance Indicators 2008–2011	Outputs	Activities
3.6.1 The scientific community on DLDD is enabled and contributing its support to the implementation of the Convention through the new CST dialogue processes	<p>The number of scientific inputs</p> <p>The number of representatives of each type of the scientific community involved in CST session and related events</p> <p>The number of capacity-building initiatives catalyzed at individual, institutional and systemic levels</p>	<p>38. Records</p> <p>39. Working modalities</p> <p>40. Joint reports of the Bureaux/Joint statements of the chairpersons</p> <p>41. CST Bureau recommendation on concept and agenda</p> <p>42. Reviewed draft CST work plan and programme</p> <p>43. CST Bureau presentations and speeches</p>	<p>38. Networking by the CST bureau, in collaboration with the consortium, with networks, institutions and agencies to address the thematic priority of CST 9 (2008–2009)</p> <p>39. Elaboration by the CST Bureau, in collaboration with the consortium, of working modalities with NGOs and other civil society stakeholders to be included in the science and technology network of institutions to support the UNCCD (2008–2009)</p> <p>40. Establishment of cooperation between the CST Bureau and the bureaux of other relevant multilateral environmental conventions (2008–2009)</p> <p>41. Discussion by the CST Bureau on the concept and agenda of a 2009 UNCCD Scientific Policy Dialogue (2008–2009)</p> <p>42. Contribution of the CST Bureau to the draft four-year work plan (2010–2013) and to the two-year work programme (2010–2011) of the CST to be submitted to COP 9 (2009)</p> <p>43. Participation of CST Bureau members in various scientific meetings and conferences to sensitize the scientific community (2008–2009)</p>

		44. Briefing notes	44. Preparation of briefing notes by the CST Bureau on its view on various emerging items related to DLDD (such as food security) (2008–2009)
		45. CST Bureaux recommendations	45. Organization by the CST Bureaux of an informal consultation on the modalities of participation and accreditation of the scientific community within the CST (2008–2009)
		46. CST Bureau recommendation	46. Organization by the CST Bureau of an informal consultation in line with the CRIC Bureau on the possibilities of developing a scientific thematic reporting process for the international/regional scientific community (2008–2009)
		47. Draft calendar of themes	47. Establishment by the CST Bureau of a prospective rolling calendar of proposed themes for future sessions of the CST in line with emerging issues (2008)
		48. CST Bureau recommendation on awards	48. Proposition by the CST Bureau for the establishment of a scientific soil protection award (2009)
		49. CST input to interactive website	49. Contribution/support by the CST Bureau, the scientific community and the CST to the establishment of a UNCCD website clearing house/portal on DLDD (2009)
		50. International mechanism of scientific expertise	50. Promotion by the CST Bureau of scientific capacity-building through mechanisms of networking among institutions and stakeholders (2008–2009)

<p>3.6.2 CST meetings and events, by providing an interface between decision-makers and scientists, ensure that COP decisions are based on sound, up-to-date and policy-oriented scientific knowledge</p>	<p>The numbers of representatives of decision-makers and scientists</p> <p>The number of recommendations involving decision-makers and scientists</p> <p>The number of CRIC decisions making reference to CST decisions and vice versa</p>	<p>51. CST Bureau recommendation</p> <p>52. Presentations and speeches</p> <p>53. CST Bureau recommendations on scientific exhibitions and poster stands</p> <p>54. Scientific conference-style format and recommendations of the CST 9 conference on emerging issues</p> <p>55. Terms of reference</p>	<p>51. Discussion and promotion by the CST Bureau of the role and contribution of the science and technology correspondents (STCs) (2008)</p> <p>52. Participation of CST Bureau members in regional meetings/consultations preparatory to CRIC 7 and COP 9 (2008–2009)</p> <p>53. Discussion by the CST Bureau on organizing at the margin of CRIC and COP sessions scientific exhibitions and poster stands on the selected themes to illustrate applied results of research to: proposed theme 2008 “Sustainable agriculture and land degradation”, proposed theme 2009 “Bio-physical and socio-economic monitoring and assessment of desertification and land degradation, to support decision-making in land and water management” (2008–2009)</p> <p>54. Co-organization by the CST Bureau, in collaboration with the selected consortium, of a segment on specific emerging issues for scientists and decision-makers within the CST 9 conference-style format (2008–2009)</p> <p>55. Elaboration by the CST Bureau of the terms of references of the CST 9 conference (2008)</p>
<p><i>UNCCD Secretariat</i> The CST is recognized as the main forum for scientific assessment and exchanges on land and soil matters</p>	<p><i>The number of scientific participants, the number of scientific accredited NGOs, and the number of scientific side events that take place during COP, CST and CRIC sessions</i></p>	<p><i>(See also output of the costed draft two-year work programme of the UNCCD secretariat)</i></p>	<p><i>(See also activities of the costed draft two-year work programme of the UNCCD secretariat)</i></p>
<p>Estimated budget cost under the CST Work Programme^h for the outcome area 3.6 Science and technology networks and institutions relevant to DLDD are engaged to support UNCCD implementation: EUR 60,000</p>			

^h This cost does not include the cost of the activities undertaken by the Secretariat under the same outcome area, which are covered by the Secretariat’s 2-year work programme (2008-2009).

IV. Conclusions and recommendations

11. Taking into account the recommendations of the CST Bureau, the Committee may wish to consider how the CST shall prioritize its activities and how its work plan and the work programme would best support implementation of the strategic plan.
