

The Role of Basin Organizations in the Implementation of the UNCCD and in Combating Desertification

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We all agree that Basin Organization is the one of the stakeholders of the UNCCD and in Asia-Pacific region, Basin Organization is the key member of the national coordinating body to implement the UNCCD and NAP at country level. So, Basin organization plays significant role in the UNCCD Implementation and combating desertification.

Three main points to share with you:

- 1. UNCCD 10-yr strategies;**
- 2. Role of Basin Organization, and**
- 3. Priority targets of UNCCD and NFP, including basin organization in the concerned country parties.**

1. UNCCD 10-yr strategies:

4 SO focus on:

- Improvement of living conditions of affected population;
- Improvement of the condition of affected ecosystems;
- Generation of global benefits; and
- Mobilization of resources through effective partnership.

5 OO concerning:

- Advocacy, awareness raising and education;
- Policy Framework;
- Science, technology and knowledge;
- Capacity building; and
- Financing and technology transfer.

2. Role of Basin Organization of the ACP in process to combat desertification.

--NAP/SRAP/RAP as a tool to contribute to National, subregional and regional Policies on combating desertification, mitigate the effects of draught and basin management/sustainable water management;

--UNCCD Secretariat to develop an Advocacy Policy Framework (APF) on drought and support countries to address the key drought issues and water scarcity;

--Helps ACP conducted multilateral project on hot issues and plays role of Coordinator and facilitator.

3. The priority targets of both NFP agency and basin organizations in UNCCD implementation and combating desertification.

NAP alignment:

The Normative base for alignment of NAP

1. UNCCD Article 9 to 11 establish that National Action Programmes:

- a) Are central to the strategy to combat DLDD;**
- b) Shall be updated through a continuing participatory process;**
- c) Allow for modifications to changing reality;**
- d) Require regular review.**

2. The Strategy (De:3 COP 8), Para: 5 & 45 urges and recognizes “the need for Parties to align their APs”

3. De: 2 COP 9 decided that “Alignment of the national action programmes with The Strategy.” Including:

- a) Affected country Parties to use the alignment guidelines as the reference tool in aligning NAPs and other relevant implementation activities with the 5 operational objectives of The Strategy**
- b) The Secretariat to facilitate provision of technical assistance to affected country Parties for review, alignment and/or revision of NAPs**
- c) GM/Secretariat urge to in accordance with their mandates financially assist affected country Parties to develop integrated investment frameworks to foster resource mobilization for NAP alignment**
- d) Invites developed country Parties and financial institutions to assist with funding to eligible country Parties for review and alignment of NAPs.**

Objective basis of NAP Alignment

- a) The dynamics of the DLDD process;
- b) The changing circumstances of GEG;
- c) Material demands of The Strategy;
- d) Being able to measure effects of actions;
- e) The need for effective Implementation;
- f) The need for synergies & main-streaming;
- g) The need for built-in IFS & IIF;
- h) The need for scientific assessment; and
- i) The maturity of the NAP process.

NAP Alignment is needed, because:

There is need for efficacious implementation of the Convention and its Strategy. This would only be achieved first and foremost through efficient and effective implementation of the NAP. This in turn one could determine only if there are specific objectives to be achieved, specific actions to realize them, and yardsticks by which these achievements are measured, hence the importance of alignment.

Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN): Main goal

long-term aim of LDN project is to contribute to reaching an agreement among Parties by 2017 (COP 13) by which every affected country party adopts its own national voluntary target to achieve land degradation neutrality, and reports to the COP every two years on implementation of NAP and progress made towards achieving such target.

Outcome (project objective)

At the end of the project, a representative sample of affected country Parties translate LDN goal into national voluntary targets, making use of implementation framework and monitoring and assessment mechanisms established within UNCCD process.

Outputs (activities and expected results)

LDN project will support participating countries to effectively plan measures for preventing future land degradation, reducing the drivers and impacts of current land degradation processes and rehabilitating degraded land, as key priorities in efforts toward LDN. It will also support them in setting targets in achieving LDN, which will assist to focus implementation and to assess progress. The targets will serve awareness raising and advocacy on benefits of LDN, particularly for seeking political commitment and fundraising for related action.

The project is organized in four components:

- 1. Establishment of a collaborative project implementation framework;**
- 2. Review of progress in formulation and implementation of NAPs;**
- 3. Based on outcome of above review, LDN will then focus on supporting/guiding partner countries in planning of LDN implementation as part of NAP,**
- 4. Based on a collective effort of country partners, outcomes of LDN national exercises will be systematized, and lessons learned will be drawn for assessment.**

Policy Approaches in Landuse Planning (China):

Special policies: on environment protection/sustainable development and basin management.

a) Policy on investment on both land and basin management;

b) Policy on intelligent force on DLDD and basin/watershed management;

c) Policy on advancement of science and technology in DLDD mitigation and river ecosystem;

d) Policy on price and taxation on land use and water consumption;

e) Policies on efficient use of freshwater, management and purification of sewage water.

Incentives for raising public funds and social participation

- 1. Preferential taxation policies especially for protecting environment;**
- 2. Taxation Law: tax free for foreign enterprises oriented on rehabilitation of degraded lands;**
- 3. Offering state-born interests to projects and development for mitigating DLDD;**
- 4. Central government provides cash and food supplies, as the substantial supports to local villagers, to re-maintain croplands, to re-vegetate the degraded grasslands and to re-forest deforested areas and basin management;**
- 5. Use right auctioning for managing and developing wastelands;**
- 6. Organizing volunteer tree plantation and volunteer protection of freshwater/basin/river system;**
- 7. Create State Funds for combating desertification and water/basin protection.**



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