

## DESERTIFICATION COP 12 IN THE EYE OF A HURRICANE?

The forthcoming UNCCD Conference of Parties (COP12) is of particular importance for all people on the planet. This COP, due to take place in Ankara, Turkey, will be the first headed by Executive Secretary Monique Barbut. It will also be the last major international event before UNFCCC COP21, the much-anticipated global climate change conference in Paris in December.

There is an opportunity for the COP12 negotiators to influence some aspects of the Paris outcomes. In the light of the latest report of the IPCC and the country commitments made in terms of voluntary contributions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, we are facing a cataclysmic future. The minimum trajectory for global warming is likely to be above 3° C, and far from the previous global ambition to limit it to 2° C.

This global warming scenario opens the way for a far less predictable global climate regime, with dire local and global consequences and threshold effects that could well shatter national adaptation plans, especially in developing countries.

Voices saying "the party is over" are becoming louder all around the world. But empty promises will not be enough to contain burgeoning anxieties. Putting blankets on the glaciers in Switzerland will not resolve the problems as droughts or floods increasingly hit harder, not only to the south or in the mountains of Bolivia, but also in agriculture in developed countries. This is one reason why the voices of those who claim that agriculture, land and soils are part of the solution have become more audible than in the past. Soils with their carbon storage capacity equivalent to the annual surplus greenhouse gas emissions could prove to be one of the few credible options for carbon sinks that can function at the same scale as the problem.



## NEUTRALITY ON LAND DEGRADATION, THE USE OF PRIVATE FINANCING, ECOLOGICALLY INTENSIVE AGRICULTURE

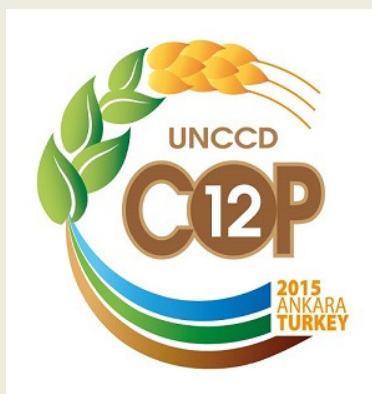
Chance and necessity can sometimes combine and it is undoubtedly the case for the concept of neutrality in terms of land degradation resulting from the RIO + 20 declaration "The future We Want" which informed in the agenda of COP12. This concept carries with it the twofold potential to:

Reduce emissions of greenhouse gases by carbon storage, both by measures to combat degradation and measures to restore degraded land, and in so doing combining mitigation and adaptation.

Increase the productivity of land to meet the food security needs of an expanding population, and by doing so also fostering development.

There can be little doubt that this is a driving force behind many of the initiatives that have land in common, such as the Global Soil Partnership, Economics of Land Degradation, discussions about agro-ecology at FAO, or the French initiative to include '4 per 1000' initiative as a potential solution on the agenda of COP21. This initiative is based on calculations that indicate that in the absence of deforestation, an increase of 4 per 1000, or 0.4%, in the carbon stored each year in all the world's soils would fully compensate for manmade CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.

The lack of adequate public funding to assure the well being and development of humanity has increasingly induced recourse to private funding as the panacea. Indeed, the impression is being created that private funding and investment are the answer to the woes of the planet. Is this not clutching as straws that may well lead to ever-deepening inequity?



Under what conditions can, and should private money be invested in ways that are both productive for investors and in the public interest? And what safeguards will need to be put in place? These are undoubtedly key issues that will underlie the debate on the admission of private sector observers to the UNCCD and the general trend within the UN system of dependence on private sector finance and leadership.

The 17 Sustainable Development Goals adopted in September in New York should all be questioned the critically in terms of issues of governance, monitoring and evaluation and funding. If these aspects are not fully addressed, the SDGs will fail to deliver on their promises. Goal 15 ('Sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation, halt biodiversity loss') and its associated target 15.3 ('By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world') poses all these questions. This topic will inspire discussions at COP12.

In this context, and in the absence of satisfactory responses from states, the movements of civil society not only have the right, but also the duty to be proactive and involved in discussions that deal with the future of the planet. COP12 and COP21 have a crucial role to play in addressing the fundamental and interlinked problems of climate chaos, degradation, poverty, war and mass migration.

Global security in the coming decades will depend on the wisdom of decision makers at all levels, including the UNCCD and the UNFCCC. If they fail the potentially disastrous results will rapidly manifest. This is not the future we should wish upon our children.

Patrice Burger

CARI – Representative of WEOG

## FOR A NEUTRAL WORLD IN TERMS OF LAND DEGRADATION: AGRICULTURE AND THE RESCUE OF THE CLIMATE?

In a conference held on 01 September at OECD headquarters in Paris, entitled "Agriculture and agricultural soils and the challenge of climate change and food security; public policies and practices" a set of actors in the international research arena and French and international institutions (USDA, INRA, IRD, Polytechnic University of Madrid, etc) shared three sessions to discuss the issues of state of play : the agricultural sector facing the triple challenge of productivity, food security and climate change , state of play of the link between agricultural soils, climate change food productivity and security, and what practices and policies agricultural to effectively meet the challenges of the triple challenge and what role in this framework for action on soil?

The meeting reaffirmed that agriculture is a key sector for many countries, particularly in view of the socio-economic and food security issues. Links between productivity, resilience and sustainability are very strong and related issues are exacerbated by climate change. Agricultural soils are located at the interface of these issues. Their good management is a major challenge to meet the triple challenge of food security, adaptation of agricultural systems to climatic disturbances and mitigation of anthropogenic emissions.

### A REAL BUT LATE AWARENESS...

One again, it was recalled the various challenges that is facing global agriculture in terms of production, productivity, environment and food safety. Taking into account the work of the IPCC in terms of climate change any doubts about the urgency to change the way of farming have been removed. Moreover, the required changes are not at the margin, but the change of whole paradigm, in the vision of agriculture. It was confirmed by multiple inputs that "if agriculture is part of the problem, it is also a good part of the solution," concluding that warming reduction targets cannot be achieved without the support of Agriculture and soils. The good news is that several interventions from Brazil, the United States or Ireland have shown that other pioneering ways of producing are already at work here and there and that lessons can be drawn. One of the issues that can arise rightly: why is this awareness so late?



And why political or economic decisions, very recently, are not brought into line with these challenges? The discussion concludes, however, the urgency of ending the contradictory policies in this area.

One can regret that in this regard the debates have few focused on issues relating to development in many countries and the role of the OECD countries in cooperation and development policies.

There also remains a significant uncertainty on how to proceed to make the necessary changes: knowing the problem and be aware only serves little if there is no strategy and shared willingness to engage the change. Especially as some stakeholders including the representative of the International Organization of fertilizers (IFIA) do not seem willing to change either their "business model" or even ensuring their credo that "without the use of chemical fertilizers we would 50% of current world production and that these inputs are both positive and negative". This corporatist vision despises studies on the already known negative externalities of agriculture based on chemistry. Surprisingly enough and not expected the alarm bell was ring by the representative of the World Bank in the role of whistleblower including declaring "if we continue this way we will be responsible for 70% of gas emissions contributing to the greenhouse effect in a few years, because we work with an outdated model that is not sustainable". Adding that "80% of subsidies to agriculture are going to what is unsustainable including the use of subsidized fossil fuels: we must rethink the agricultural model. The carbon footprint ("reduced" ed) should not only the little more, but the center of the reflection and agriculture should be a net carbon sink".

## PROPOSALS FOR INITIATIVES

In terms of initiatives the "agro-ecological project in France" was presented by a representative of the Ministry of Agriculture and defended by the Minister of Agriculture Le Foll himself to meet the three challenges of food security and nutrition, the environmental challenge and social challenge. The initiative is based on three levers through an overall reflection phase on each farm avoiding recipes, seeking for a valuation of positive interactions of biological systems and the search for autonomy and robustness of farms by promoting synergies cycles. It is based on training, mobilization of research, the use of diagnostic tools, renovation of public support, grouping of stakeholders, changing the evaluation system for seeds, and regular monitoring and evaluation.



In addition to this national initiative, the Minister also presented the initiative 4 per mill for soils, food security and climate as part of the agenda of solutions for COP21. The initiative is focusing on carbon storage in the soils through agriculture with an annual growth of 4 per 1000 of the stock, in order stopping the accumulation of CO<sub>2</sub> concentration in the atmosphere. "The initiative open to all offers to engage all stakeholders in a transition to a productive agriculture, highly resilient, based on appropriate management of land and soil, creating jobs and income and thereby supporting sustainable development".

Whatever may be the unspoken, the analysis of such a day shows that agriculture and soils are now in an orbit that makes them indispensable in the negotiations on climate change and not just in the SBSTAT. In addition it is stated that the voluntary reduction of emissions by the countries (INDC) are not able to afford to stay below the famous 2 ° of warming. The reliance of agriculture and soil seems to prevail with even greater urgency. Giving the concept of LDN (neutrality of land degradation) adopted in the Rio Declaration 20 and brought up by the United Nations Convention to Combat against desertification, "a particular relevance" according to Sergio Zelaia. And fixed somehow a framework and objective, lets expect that the initiative for 4 per 1000 and LDN are among the jokers in a desirable success of COP21.

Patrice Burger

## BETTER LOCAL PEOPLE CENTERED LAND GOVERNANCE FOR LDN:

The issue of land will be in the center of two upcoming major environmental events, i.e. CoP-12 of UNCCD, in October at Ankara and CoP-21 of UNFCCC at Paris on Nov-December at Paris, because land is being considered as the medium which can provide sink for excessive atmospheric carbon in most economically possible way. UNCCD, which is currently struggling to remain relevant in the current global environmental governance scenario, is projecting its ambitious and innovative concept of zero net land degradation or land degradation neutrality (LDN), which is based on large scale rehabilitation of degraded lands with reforestation and agro-forestry practices, by mobilizing financial, technological and public private partnership based approaches. Establishment of a global LDN Fund will be one of the hottest topics at Ankara at CoP-12. According to World Resource Institute (WRI) more than two billion hectares of land worldwide is suitable for rehabilitation through forest and landscape restoration. Of that, 1.5 billion hectares would be best suited to mosaic restoration, in which forests and trees are combined with other land uses, including agroforestry and smallholder agriculture.

Poverty is largely rural and land is the main asset for the poor people. Besides farmers, communities of pastoralists, nomads and forest dwelling indigenous people are major users of land resources. They live in harmony with the nature and are aware of the importance of vegetation, water and biodiversity on the land. However these communities have no or limited legal access to land and often their rights to use land resources are not guaranteed by national laws.

Land resources are under tremendous pressure, besides over use, huge danger of commercial pressure on land is looming in the form of worldwide land grabbing trend, driven by global inflation in food prices. Millions of hectares of land are being acquired for mainly for agribusiness at the cost of customary rights of local communities. International Land Coalition (ILC) expresses its concern over global land grabbing trend that the large-scale land acquisitions could lead to the large scale eviction of the rural poor of the land resources they use under customary, common property, or otherwise not-formally recognized tenure systems. ILC expresses concern that even individuals and communities with legally recognized rights are also at risk because of ineffective or corrupt land administration systems.



The big question is how to achieve LDN targets, besides applications of scientific knowledge, technologies and mobilizing finances and commercially viable public private partnership ventures, which requires huge resources and commitment under traditional investment model which keep poor people away from the benefits. However there is an alternative approach, which needs to be adopted and that is improving land governance and involving local land users in the sustainable management of land according to the ecological needs of the land. This requires a national level political commitment.

Achieving LDN will remain a dream unless we recognize the importance rather essentiality of empowering local land users and make them a center of all LDN planning and implementation processes. These local communities are already wary of mining concessions, deforestation and commercial plantations which are pushing local communities to margins and depriving them from their subsistent livelihoods.

UNCCD could be an ideal framework for promoting LDN approaches based on principles of true local empowerment and participation in land governance, and decision making. We need to put horse in front of the cart and ensure organizations of local land users are facilitated with secure tenure, financial support and technologies, which could mean a rigorous process of re-assessing land use policies at national level and make them friendly to local land users. This is time nations of Asia, Africa and Latin America pursue pro-poor land governance reforms and make them custodians and leaders of LDN process.

Tanveer Arif, SCOPE Pakistan, author is a member CSO panel of UNCCD (Asia)

## THE WORK OF THE CSO PANEL 2013/2015

### BACKGROUND

The UNCCD Selection Panel was established by Decision 5/COP9 in 2009 and its composition and tasks were modified by Decision 5/COP.10 and by Decision 5/COP.11. The composition of the CSO Panel includes two representatives from the UNCCD Secretariat and one representative from civil society organizations from countries belonging to each of the five United Nations Regional Groups of Member States. Asia, Africa, Latin America and Caribbean, Eastern Europe and Western Europe and other group,

Following this provision, and as a result of the consultations conducted with the accredited CSOs in November and December 2013, the following members were appointed:

- Mr. Emmanuel Seck, from Environmental Development Action in the Third World (ENDA TM), Senegal. Representative of Africa Regional Group.
- Mr. Tanveer Arif, from Society for Conservation and Protection of Environment (SCOPE), Pakistan. Representative of Asia Regional Group.
- Mr. Juan Luis Mérega, from Fundación del Sur, Argentina. Representative of GRULAC Regional Group.
- Ms. Elmedina Krilasevic, from Forestry and Environmental Action (FEA), Bosnia and Herzegovina. Representative of Eastern European Regional Group.
- Mr. Patrice Burger, from Centre d'Actions et de Réalisations Internationales (CARI), France. Representative of WEOG Regional Group.
- Ms. Anja Thust, from the UNCCD Secretariat.
- Mr. Richard Byron Cox, from the UNCCD Secretariat.

At its first meeting, held on December 19, 2013, Juan Luis Mérega was appointed as Chair of the Panel. Since January 2015, Sonja Malicevic replaced Elmedina Krilasevic as representative of Eastern European Region. Sonja Malicevic is also from Forestry and Environmental Action (FEA), Bosnia and Herzegovina.



### MEETINGS OF THE CSO PANEL

Since December 2013 the Panel has met twelve times. Three of these meetings were physical and nine by telephone conferencing facilitated by the Secretariat. A report of each meeting was prepared and available at XXXXX

During its first meeting, the Panel agreed on its modus operandi and prepared the programme of work for the biennium 2013/2015 that will enable it to fulfill its mandate. In addition to the formal meetings, Panel members held also different consultations between them, either by email or by phone to address and discuss many issues, including some face to face meetings with Executive Secretary Monique Barbut. Also, Panel members have been in contact with their constituencies, in order to ensure that the voice of the civil society is really reflected in the Panel discussions. Finally, it is important to point out that Panel members found a good spirit of dialogue with some National Focal Points from country parties.

The main issues considered by the Panel were:

- CSOs input to the draft Business Engagement Strategy. In this regard, the Panel stressed the fact that the adoption of SLM techniques by private sector is something positive, but it should be ensured that funding from private donors would not be just part of a “green washing” public relations campaign.
- CSOs input to the Rio+20 processes and to the Intergovernmental Working Group. Panel members expressed their concern, as CSOs were excluded from the IWG process from the beginning. However, the Panel sent a contribution in written, expressing the views of CSO community about the “science-based definition of land degradation neutrality” and “options for Parties striving to achieve land degradation neutrality”.
- Facilitation of the election of CSOs representatives that would act as observers to the Science Policy Interface (SPI). Nathalie van Haren (Both Ends), Netherlands, was elected; while Marioldy Sanchez (AIDER), Peru, was elected as alternate.
- Follow up of the discussions in the SPI meetings, through consultation between the Panel and Ms. van Haren.



- Support to the implementation of the UNCCD Comprehensive Communication Strategy, including the involvement of Panel members (and its constituencies) in the World Day to Combat Desertification.
- Promotion of the participation of CSO in the reporting exercise during 2014, leading to CRIC 13.
- Participation of a CSO Panel member in the Sixth GEF Assembly, in Mexico; and in UNFCCC COP 20, in Peru.
- Publication of a CSO newsletter. So far, five issues of this newsletter were delivered.
- Mobilization of CSOs and other existing networks.
- Collaboration with the preparation of Desertif'Actions 2015, held in Montpellier, France, in June 2015 (refers to point 6, bellow).
- Facilitation of the CSO participation during UNCCD CST, UNCCD CRIC and UNCCD COP meetings (refers to points 3, 4 and 5, bellow).

### **CSO PARTICIPATION DURING THE UNCCD THIRD SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE, CST-S4 AND CRIC 13**

During the Third Scientific Conference and the CST-S4 meetings, held in Cancun, Mexico, from March 9 to 12 of 2015, as well as during CRIC 13 meetings, held in Bonn, Germany, from March 25 to 27 of 2015, the Panel coordinated the participation of Civil Society Organizations in the discussions, delivered two statements (at the Opening and at the Closing Plenary), and took advantage of the presence of new organizations to interest them in the UNCCD process and to encourage them to start the accreditation process.

In Cancun, the Panel organized the side event “Civil society and technology: research and uses” in which the role played by CSOs in the identification and promotion of traditional knowledge and in the process of research and uses of innovative technologies was discussed.

In Bonn, the Panel also met with the Turkish Delegation and invited to that discussion TEMA (a Turkish CSO) to discuss some points of the organization of the participation of CSOs in COP 12.

The members expressed their concern since due to the limited voluntary contributions made available through the Special Fund no other CSO representatives (apart from the Panel members, supported by the Swiss Cooperation) were supported to attend the meeting.

### **PREPARATIONS FOR THE CSO PARTICIPATION DURING COP 12**

At the time this article is written, the Panel is working in the preparation for the participation of Civil Society Organizations in the next COP 12. The main issues under consideration are:

- Organization of the CSO Preparatory Meeting, in charge of TEMA, in coordination with the CSO Panel.
- Organization of the Open Dialogue Sessions (ODS). There will be two ODS. The subjects are under discussion, but “land rights and land grabbing” and “land degradation neutrality”, were suggested
- Publication of ECO, on daily basis, to reflect the points of view of CSOs.
- Organization of CSO daily meetings.
- Recommendation for the selection of CSO delegates to be supported by voluntary contributions made available through the Special Fund.

### **DESERTIF' ACTIONS 2015.**

**Desertif'actions** is the Civil Society International Forum dedicated to land degradation and combating desertification. The forum brought together over 300 stakeholders from over 60 countries from June 10 to 13, in Montpellier.

The organization of the event was in charge of CARI, but the Panel was actively involved in its organization, in particular by deciding a co-funding of the event from the panel budget and by being part of the preparation committee.

They help to disseminate the information about the activity within their constituencies, to identify key persons in the regions, to promote and facilitate preliminary national and regional meetings and the global electronic forum, and to facilitate group discussions.

All panel members were also involved in the implementation of D'a15 and the chair of the panel was in charge of delivering the final Montpellier declaration on Land and Climate.

## **LESSONS LEARNT**

The two-year experience of participation in the CSO Selection Panel was considered very positive by the members of the panel.

Among the positive lessons learnt the members highlighted the following:

- Coordination between CSOs at global level is possible and a group of dedicated CSO representatives could ensure this if working together.
- Most CSOs involved in the UNCCD process have good level of experience of work at field level as well at capacity building and lobbying activities.

The panel also would like to suggest few ideas in order to improve the performance of the panel in the future:

- The financial constraints and limitations have hampered the participation of a significant number of accredited CSOs in the meetings of the UNCCD. The work of the panel has been hindered for this reason.
- Not all the accredited CSOs are involved at the same level. Some of them are really active in the communication and coordination while others remain quite passive. The panel will need to work to encourage their participation including the involvement of big international organizations.
- The Panel takes note of the Swiss funding for a period of three years. The Panel recognizes the considerable increase of the quality of work while being able to rely on some funds to undertake action as the Panel and that all members can attend the UNCCD meetings.
- Unfortunately the CSOs community is divided among the three Rio conventions. Therefore the panel suggests that for the next biennium action should be undertaken in order to increase synergy among the three CSOs communities.
- It would be advisable to explore the possibility to expand the panel to sub-regional representatives (to support implementation at sub-regional and national level) or using major groups kind of style (gender, youth, indigenous peoples).





## **AFRICAN REGIONAL PREPARATORY MEETING 01-04 SEPTEMBER 2015, PRETORIA, SOUTH AFRICA**

As chair of the African Group, the Government of the Republic of South Africa hosted a meeting where the African Focal Points to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), the regional intergovernmental institutions and CSO representatives discussed from 01 to 04 September 2015 in Pretoria, issues in preparation for the upcoming twelfth session of the Conference of the Parties to the UNCCD (COP 12) in Ankara, Turkey in October from 12 to 23 October 2015.

This meeting was organized to facilitate coordination of tasks during the upcoming UNCCD COP 12 negotiations and to bring together African Focal Points and experts (CSOs, intergovernmental institutions, etc.) on the UNCCD to come together and formulate regional positions on the different agenda items of the COP. It allowed also the development of coordination mechanisms and particularly the reviving of the Regional Coordination Committee (RCC) in which civil society has two representatives.

Moreover, at its meeting of the 31st August prior to the regional preparatory meeting, the RCC identified priorities for the implementation of the UNCCD at the regional and sub-regional levels among others: promote investment in sustainable land management; strengthen the role of science and technology in the fight against desertification in Africa; create or revive center of excellence in sub-regions to stimulate exchange of scientific data and reinforce the collaboration scientists and politics in the region; establish a database where best practices can be accumulated; involve the communities and youth in all regional activities; an enhanced effort for countries in the African region to build capacity for monitoring issues of DLDD; use the issue of Land Degradation Neutrality and DLDD to link it to issues meant to drive synergies such as issues of SDGs, agricultural issues, food security, loss of biodiversity, restoration, climate change to attract necessary resources.

Africa's desertification is strongly linked to poverty, migration and food security and it is known that the proposed agenda for the COP12 presents issues will determine the future of the Convention considering the particularity of the region. To do so the Africa Group works to reach concrete common positions during the regional preparatory meeting. For instance, the COP will have to come up with a strategy on the integration of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) targets into the UNCCD implementation.

This is very critical as global financial flows will now focus on the SDGs. It is therefore important that Africa positions itself correctly to benefit from resources available. The report of the Intergovernmental Working Group (IWG) on Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN), which is said to have issues not fully agreed on, will have to be aligned with the implementation of the SDGs moving forward.

The COP will also consider the implication of the post 2015 development framework and the SDGs for the delivery of the UNCCD science and policy efforts, including the review of the report of the Committee on Science and Technology (CST) and its recommendations to the COP. The work of the CST provides the technical strategies and methodologies to engage in struggle against Desertification, Land Degradation and Drought (DLDD). Therefore, it is important for Africa to move beyond 2015 with its global agenda, programmes of work for CST should be recognized and supported.

The Secretariat has made a proposal under the subject on, "additional procedures or institutional mechanisms to assist the COP in regularly reviewing the implementation of the Convention". When the proposal was presented during the thirteen session of the Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention (CRIC 13) no one was ready to discuss it as it is a sensitive issue touching on the institutionalized Convention procedures. The COP will deliberate on this proposal and a resolution will be taken. During the African regional meeting participants had discussed on this very important issue with the aim of finding the best solution for the Convention but the position will be certainly issued at the COP.

Emmanuel Seck



## WHAT DOES THE UNCCD ACCREDITATION MEAN?

- ❖ Only accredited organizations can apply for support to attend UNCCD meetings: COP, CRIC, CST
- ❖ Only accredited organizations may apply to organize a side-event at UNCCD meetings
- ❖ Only accredited organizations can create agenda for Open Dialogue Session and set up a scenario to exchange with the Parties, UN agencies, Intergovernmental Organizations and other stakeholders on issues of relevance for the civil society.

## BENEFITS OF UNCCD ACCREDITATION FOR CSOS

### ❖ Reputation and Accountability

Accreditation is a way of external validation of organization's accountability and competences. It confirms its commitment to achieving and maintaining high standards in their performance.

### ❖ Sharing of Best Practices and Networking

Accredited civil society organizations have the opportunity to network and lobby, meet official government delegations and representatives of other CSOs and to connect with different institutions and foundations from around the world. Furthermore, access to information, publications and materials, activities and events is a significant advantage and an easy way for the organization to improve its capacity.

### ❖ Making the Difference

Accredited civil society organizations can use these international meetings as a platform to express and discuss their own initiatives, campaigns, views and ideas. They can coordinate action with other organizations globally, improve standards and practices, influence policy decisions and monitor the success of policy implementation through the reporting process.

## ACCREDITED CSOS CAN:

- ❖ Contribute with essential information and provide expert analysis on issues directly from their experience in the field
- ❖ Help monitor and implement international agreements
- ❖ Help raise public awareness of relevant issues
- ❖ Play a major role in advancing UNCCD goals and objectives and implementing regional, sub-regional and national strategies and programmes.

## BE PART OF THE CHANGE

After COP12 there will be more than 300 CSOs, participating actively in the meetings of the governing bodies of the Convention, and support the global process through local engagement.

### ❖ Find out more about the accreditation process:

<http://goo.gl/eyXFKo>

### ❖ Stay informed! Follow the UNCCD CSO on:

WEB <http://www.unccd.int/en/Stakeholders/civil-society/Pages/default.aspx>

Facebook <https://www.facebook.com/unccd.cso>

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**If you would like to contact the CSO panel or make a contribution to the next UNCCD CSO panel e-newsletter, please do not hesitate to contact us via email to [cso.panel@unccd.int](mailto:cso.panel@unccd.int).**



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