

Global Interactive Dialogue (GID) Third Session of the Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention (CRIC 3)

- * The Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention was established by decision 1/COP.5 and mandated to undertake an extensive review of progress made in the implementation of the UNCCD. The CRIC convenes both intersessionally and in conjunction with the Conf. of the Parties.
- * The format of the CRIC allows for an in depth review of national reports submitted by affected country Parties and their development partners as well as for panel discussions on selected agenda items that link the UNCCD to other global or international agenda items.
- During CRIC 1 (Nov. 2002), the programme of work included the convening of a Global Interactive Dialogue (GID) in which experts in a panel discussion elaborated on themes relevant to the UNCCD and responded to queries from the floor consisting of country Parties, UN agencies and intergovernmental organizations, and accredited non-governmental organizations. The proceedings and recommendations of the panels were recorded in the report of CRIC 1. A similar format occurred during the session of CRIC 3, held on 10 May 2005.

From Almería, Valencia to Bonn

- 9-11 Febr. 1994, Almería, Spain: International Symposium: Desertification & Migrations
- 2-5 Dec. 2003, Valencia, Spain: NATO-CCMS & Science Com. Workshop: Desertification in the Mediterranean Region. A Security Issue
- 10 May 2005: Global Interactive Dialogue on Migration and Conflicts at CRIC 3:
 - Third Session of the Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention

Almería Statement, 11 February 1994

- Desertification is a global phenomenon
- Migration is a natural phenomenon in history
- ➤ Migration ...continues to increase by 3 million/yr. These increases are largely of rural origin and re-lated to land degradation. It is estimated that over 135 million people may be at risk of being displa-ced as a consequence of severe desertification.
- A holistic approach to local development, empo-wering the local population and protecting the en-vironment within the context of a poverty-reduc-tion scenario, should be combined with more effective migration policies in such areas.

Almería Statement 11 February 1994 Socio-Political Dimensions

- "Evidence is emerging for a correlation between *poverty, desertification and conflicts* of various kinds in arid and semi-arid areas".
- Resulting social and political disturbance ... is likely to become a major factor in geo-political instability.
- Migration into cities or marginal lands accelerates impoverishment of land resources & people@conflicts.
- Env. problems & related conflicts exert ever-increasing pressures on political stability at regional levels.

Almería Statement 11 February 1994 Policy Priorities

- Effective integrated assistance strategies should link relief programes with local development schemes;
- Sustainable land-use planning in drylands prone to desertificat.
 should focus on vegetation, soil & water conservation strategies;
- Prevention of involuntary desertification-induced migration should rely on promotion of sustainable agriculture in arid lands;
- Regional planning should harmonise agricultural production;
- Legislative, institutional and regulatory measures should be pursued to reform land tenure, conservation codes, harvesting, land use and water management practices;
- There is a need to review the legal status and regulatory regime governing the ... growing number of environmental migrants.

Almería Statement 11 February 1994 Action Priorities

- Relationship between environmental degradation & migration is important, complex, little understood;
- Further research & investigation to be pursued on desertification as a cause & consequence of displacement;
- Comparative studies between affected regions with different cultural & economic constraints ... to foster env. education/training;
- Research on desertification-induced population movements should disintegrate factors motivating migration;
- Survey on dryland ecosystems should investigate correlation between desertification, poverty and migration and become part of an early-warning system for humanitarian crises;
- Research to be translated policy-oriented training/dissemination

NATO - CCMS and Science Committee Workshop on Desertification in the Mediterranean Region A Security Issue, 2-5 Dec. 2003, Valencia

Key points raised during discussions were as follows:

- Desertification: a common threat to Mediterranean;
- Need for a common understanding of its causes to develop internat. trans-boundary solutions against this challenges;
- Desertification has socio-economic and political implications, is associated with land degradation, water scarcity & loss of productivity due to natural & human-induced causes;
- In the Mediterranean region North/South differences exist.

NATO - CCMS and Science Committee Workshop on Desertification in the Mediterranean Region A Security Issue, 2-5 Dec. 2003, Valencia

- The main implications of desertification identified in Mediterranean countries were:
- Water crises in terms of quantity and quality of resources;
- Loss of fertile areas and reduction in food production;
- Drop in rural incomes and lack of opportunities.
- Greater pressure on productive land causes an *increase in migration of people within their own countries* and to *foreign countries*, which eventually produces an imbalance between more populated urban areas and desertified areas;
- Desertification can be seen as a break in the equilibrium between natural resources and the demands of a society.

Global Interactive Dialogue on Migrations and Conflicts at CRIC 3

- 10.10-10.30: Powerpoint: Prof. Dr. Ursula Oswald: Presentation of a joint presentation by Prof. Oswald and Dr. Brauch
- 10:30-10.35: Prof. Dr. José L. Rubio, European Society for Soil Conservation, Spain (organiser of Valencia NATO conference)
- 10.35-10.40: Prof. Dr. Janos Bogardi, United Nations University UNU-EHS Institute for Environment and Human Security
- 10.40-10.45: Mr. Sisir Kumar Ratho, Alternate Focal Point of the Government of India
- 10.45-10.50: Mr. Issa Martin Bikienga, Deputy Executive Secretary of CILSS
- 10.50-10.55: Mr. Marc Baltes, Deputy Coordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities

Prof. Dr. Úrsula Oswald Spring

Centro Regional de Investigations Multidisciplinarios, CRIM/UNAM, Cuernavaca, Morelos, Mexico

- PhD in Social Anthropology, focus on Environment (1978), MA Psychology (1972), BE in Philosophy, Psychology and Anthropology (1969) at the University of Zürich
- Research Professor, full time (1987-92; 1998-)
- Founding Gen. Secretary of the Colegio de Tlaxcala (2001-2003)
- Minister of Environmental Development in Morelos (1994-1998)
- General Attorney of Ecology in Morelos (1992–1994), first in Latin America; 30 million trees reforested.
- Former General Secretary of Latin-American Council for Peace Research (2002-2004), President of International Peace Research Association: 1998-2000; member of international nonviolent group, Latin American repres. of Diverse Women for Diversity
- 31 books, more than 200 scientific articles & book chapters
- Adviser of women and peasant groups and environmentalists at the grass-root level for the past 30 years
- Price Sor Juana Inés de la Cruz, 18.3.2005

Prof. Dr. José L. Rubio, Valencia Univ. European Society for Soil Conservation

- President of the European Society for Soil Conservation (1999 -)
- First Director of Centro de Investig. sobre Desertificación CIDE.
- > Award: Rey Jaime I: Environmental protection 1996 (Spain)
- International Award: Gold Medal of Polish Society of Soil Science
- Scientific Adviser of the Spanish Delegation to the UNCCD
- Member of the Board of Directors of International Soil Conservation
 Organization (ISCO). Buenos Aires (October 2000 present)
- President of the Environmental Commission of the Alto Consejo Consultivo (Generalitat Valenciana 1999-2003)
- Member of Advisory Forum and Technical Working Groups on Research and on Erosion, of Soil Thematic Strategy of the EU
- Scientific Adviser of different national & intern. organisations (CSIC; ANEP, MIMAM, CEE European Parliam., FAO, OECD, UNEP,...)
- > Author or co-author of 29 books, 25 chapters, 100 scientific papers

Prof. Dr. Janos Bogardi,

United Nations University Institute for Environment and Human Security (UNU-EHS)

- Hungarian by birth and German through naturalization (1974)
- **Civil engineering**, water resources, agricultural water resource devel., TU Budapest
- > 1969, Diploma Degree (Dipl.-Ing.), Technical University of Budapest
- > 1971, Post-graduate Diploma Course in Hydrology in Padua, Italy
- > 1979, Doctor Degree in civil engineering, Univ. of Karlsruhe, Germany
- > 1996 Doctor h.c., Agricult. Univ. of Warsaw, Poland, 1997, TU of Budapest
- > 1985-1988, Associate Professor, Asian Institute of Technology, Bangkok seconded by German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ)
- > 1989-1997, Professor, Wageningen Agricultural University, The Netherlands, Chair for Hydraulics and General Hydrology
- > 1995-2003, UNESCO, Paris, Division of Water Sciences
- 2003 United Nations University, Director of the United Nations University Institute for Environment and Human Security, Bonn, Germany (UNU-EHS)
- > Speaks 5 languages: Hungarian, English, French, German, Dutch
 - Over 140 publications

Mr. Sisir Kumar Ratho Alternate CCD Focal Point, India

- Forester, 18 years experience in State & federal government in India. Civil engineer graduated from India Gandhi National Forest Academy, Dehradun. He joined Indian Forest Service (I.F.S.) in 1987
- Position of Divisional Forest Officer, Wild-life Warden, Deputy Director of SIDA assisted Social Forestry Project in Orissa
- Since April 2002 responsible for UNCCD implementation in India, National Afforestation Programme, Joint Forest Management; expert member of National Disaster Management Authority for ecological restoration in post Tsunami Coastal Zones in the country.
- Vation & migration consequent upon degradation of natural forests and agricultural land in eastern India. Insight on causes of forced migration; both anthropogenic & socio-economic. He addresses the issues at national level by synergising government, private and civil society efforts to tackle the problem.

Mr. Issa Martin Bikienga, Deputy Executive Secretary of CILSS

- Agricultural Engineer, Kassel Univ., Germany; Diplôme du Centre d'Etudes Financières, Economiques et Bancaires (Paris); Diplôme de l'Institut de Formation Agronomique et Rurale des Régions Chaudes (Montpellier), agricultural specialist
- Since Feb. 2005: Secrétaire Exécutif Adjoint du CILSS
- 2003-2005: Coordonnateur des Programmes Majeurs Politiques du CILSS (Sécurité Alimentaire, Gestion des Ressources Naturelles/Lutte contre la désertification, Centre de Gestion)
- > 2000-2003. Independent consultant
- Oct. 1998-Nov. 2000: Minister of Agriculture, Burkina Faso
- July 1996-Oct. 1999: Sec. Gén. du Ministère de l'Agriculture et des Ressources Animales
- > 1983-1996: many positions as project director and coordinator
- > 1979-1983: Directeur du Projet Phosphate, Burkina Faso

Mr. Marc Baltes

Deputy Coordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities

- **He is from Luxembourg; MA in Political Science, Univ. of Lausanne**
- 1990 Second Secretary at the Luxembourg Mission to the UN in New York
- > 1992-1996 with UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)
- 2 years in Kuala Lumpur, as Coordinator of a human-resource training project in international trade, covering the South-East Asia area
- UNCTAD Headquarters in Geneva, to co-ordinate technical assistance projects in Africa, Asia, the Caribbean and the Middle East
- > 1996 Luxembourg Mission to the UN in New York as First Secretary
- > 1999, Adviser to Luxembourg Representation to WEU and NATO
- > 2000, Senior Economic Adviser at the OSCE Secretariat, Deputy Coordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities.

PD Dr. Hans Günter Brauch Free University of Berlin & AFES-PRESS

- Privatdozent (equiv. of Adj. Prof.) at Free University Berlin
- Chairman of Peace Research and European Security Studies
- Guest professor of international relations at the universities of Frankfurt on Main, Leipzig and Greifswald (1989-1998)
- From 1976-1989 research associate at Heidelberg, Stuttgart universities, research fellow Harvard & Stanford University
- > Taught at Darmstadt, Tübingen, Stuttgart, Heidelberg Univ.
- He has published more than 30 books & 200 articles on European security, security reconeptualisation armament, climate, energy and migration policies in English & German
- Keynote speaker at Valencia (recent interest in desertification, as a cause of extreme and fatal outcomes of GEC).

Time schedule for this meeting

- Part 2: Discussion: Plenary and Panellists (11:00-12:00)
- *** 11:00-11:20 Questions from the floor (limited to 3 minutes)**
- **11:20-12:00:** Answers and discussion among the panellists
- * Part 3: Focused discussion of Panellists and Audience 12:00-13:00: What do we know? What should we do more?
- > 1. What are the linkages among desertification, drought, poverty, hunger/famine, food insecurity, and migration? Can the NAP support the human right for survival & well-being?
- 2. Prospective analysis on desertification and migration: how to bridge the uncertainty gap?
- > 3. Ecology and politics of survival: How can conflicts over natural resources be reduced?
- > In Research: Prof. Oswald, Prof. Rubio, Prof. Bogardi
- In Policy: Mr. Sisir Ratho, Issa Martin Bikienga, Marc Baltes

Sources

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- N. Myers: Environmental Exodus. An Emergent Crisis in the Global Arena (Washington, D.C.: Climate Inst., 1995)
- W.G. Kepner, J.L. Rubio, D.A. Mouat, F. Pedrazzini (Eds.):
 Desertification in the Mediterranean Region. A Security
 Issue (Dordrecht: Springer 2005)
- At: http://www.nato.int/science/news/2003/n031202a.htm
- Contributions by M. Mainguet. M. Nasr, T. Mendizábal / J. Puigdefábregas, in: Brauch Liotta Marquina Rogers Selim (Eds.): Security and Environment in the Mediter-ranean Conceptualising Security and Environmental Conflicts (Berlin Heidelberg New York: Springer, 2003).

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