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可持续发展

2017 年 7 月 28 日伊朗伊斯兰共和国常驻联合国代表团临时代办给秘书长的信

奉我国政府指示，谨随函转递 2017 年 7 月 3 日至 5 日在德黑兰举行的防治沙尘暴国际会议成果文件；

- (a) 会议的报告(见附件一)；
- (b) 技术建议(见附件二)；
- (c) 德黑兰部长级宣言(见附件三)。

会议是依照题为“防治沙尘暴”的大会第 71/219 号决议而召开的。该决议于 2016 年 12 月 21 日在题为“可持续发展”的议程项目 19 下获得通过。

请将本函及其附件作为大会议程项目 19 的文件分发给为荷。

临时代办

大使

埃沙格·哈比卜(签名)



2017 年 7 月 28 日伊朗伊斯兰共和国常驻联合国代表团临时代办给秘书长的信的附件一

Report of the International Conference on Combating Sand and Dust Storms

Tehran, 3-5 July 2017

Introduction

In 2016, the General Assembly acknowledged, in its resolution [71/219](#), “the intention of the Islamic Republic of Iran to host an international event on combating sand and dust storms”. In line with that resolution, the International Conference on Combating Sand and Dust Storms: Challenges and Practical Solutions was held in Tehran from 3 to 5 July 2017.

The International Conference was hosted by the Department of Environment and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, with the cooperation of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Development Programme and the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat, as well as other relevant United Nations entities.

A total of 90 international participants from 36 countries attended the event. Four countries were represented at the ministerial level and five countries were represented at the deputy minister level. Also contributing to the conference were 16 international experts and resource persons.

Opening ceremony

The opening ceremony included statements from the President of Iran, Hassan Rouhani, the Assistant Secretary-General of the United Nations, Haoliang Xu, the Vice-President and Head of the Department of Environment of Iran, Masoumeh Ebtekar, and the Executive Secretary of the Regional Organization for the Protection of Marine Environment, Abdul Rahman Al-Awadi. The distinguished speakers highlighted the importance of collaboration among countries, relevant United Nations agencies and other organizations in combating sand and dust storms. They emphasized the urgency of international, regional and national awareness and cooperation on the global problem of sand and dust storms and the need for regional solutions to be identified and then implemented.

Sessions 1 and 2. Ministerial dialogue

Session 1 was opened by the Assistant Secretary-General of the United Nations, who invited the Vice-President and Head of the Department of Environment of Iran, Ms. Ebtekar, to chair the ministerial segment. The proposal was agreed by acclamation. Once the agenda had been adopted, chairs were elected for the technical sessions. Introductory remarks were presented by the United Nations Resident Coordinator in the Islamic Republic of Iran, Gary Lewis, and an overview presentation was given by the Deputy Director of Intergovernmental Affairs at the New York Office of UNEP, Jamil Ahmad.

Session 2 was opened by the Head of UNEP, Erik Solheim, who also represented the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

During the ministerial dialogue, statements were made by the distinguished representatives from Afghanistan, Chad, China, Ecuador, India, Iraq, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Republic of Korea, the Syrian Arab Republic, and Turkey. Representatives from organizations including the Regional Organization

for the Protection of Marine Environment and the Iranian Forests, Rangelands and Watershed Organization also presented statements.

Country representatives shared with the distinguished representatives their experiences of how sand and dust storms had affected their countries and what existing and planned policies and measures they had in place for addressing that issue. Countries emphasized the essentiality of bilateral, regional and international cooperation, including the need for participatory approaches.

Countries highlighted environmental concerns that are made significantly more challenging by terrorist entities, such as ISIS, in the region. They also emphasized the challenges brought about by sand and dust storms to their sustainable development and the impact thereof on the ability of those countries to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. There was a reference to the need for joint solutions to “make the planet great” again.

Session 3. Social, economic and environmental impact and costs

Session Chair: Minister of Environment of Ecuador, Tarsicio Granzio

Moderator: Representative of the Regional Centre for Environmental Health Action, World Health Organization, Amman, Mazen Malkawi.

Cross-sectoral cooperation speaker: Charles Kelly

Summary of discussions

While the frequency, duration and intensity of sand and dust storms has increased in many affected regions, the increase in economic growth and the population in affected areas has also intensified exposure to sand and dust storms. The extent to which a country is affected by sand and dust storms is largely dependent on its resilience and ability to access the appropriate tools, mechanisms and resources in responding to them. The more resilient a country is, the greater the number of options available to tackle sand and dust storms, thereby reducing vulnerability.

In addition to their immediate and long-term, wide-ranging economic and environmental impact, sand and dust storms are a public health issue. In all countries that suffer from sand and dust storms, there is evidence of their impact, particularly the serious implications for cardiovascular and respiratory systems. There are, however, some positive side effects of sand and dust storms. One such example is the dust from the Sahara, carried across the Atlantic by the trade winds, which eventually settle on and fertilize the Amazon soils in South America.

Cohort studies are necessary to make the studies on sand and dust storms more relevant to the particular contexts and environmental realities and requirements of different regions. There is a need for greater research and studies in which guidelines are developed for regions where sand and dust storms and their resulting effects take place.

While the occurrence of sand and dust storms can be scientifically determined, quantifying their impact on society, the economy and the environment is more difficult to conduct, owing to the lack of relevant data. There is a clear need to generate high-quality relational data sets. Suggested methods of doing so included utilizing livelihood analysis to determine the socioeconomic costs of sand and dust storms. Risk assessments should be conducted in a way that is appropriate for all, and there is a need to develop the right mechanisms and tools to do so.

Technical recommendations from the session

- (a) Promote the sustainable management of land and water use, including in arid and semi-arid areas to mitigate the drivers of sand and dust storms;
- (b) Identify a new set of standards to prevent and reduce the impact of sand and dust storms on human health in the affected areas;
- (c) Establish a dust-health early warning system, which would protect human health and save lives;
- (d) Develop standard methods and models for the quantification of the socioeconomic and environmental impact and risk assessments;
- (e) Improve research to fill the gaps between scientific findings and operational works.

Session 4. Source recognition, monitoring, observation, forecasting and early warning systems

Session Chair: Director General, National Environment Protection Agency, Mostapha Zaher

Moderator: Director, Regional Office for Asia and the South-West Pacific, World Meteorological Organization (WMO), C. K. Park

Speaker 1: Representative of the National Centre for Combating Dust Storms, Tehran, Zieaoddin Shoaie

Speaker 2: Expert, University of Belgrade, Ana Vukovic

Speaker 3: Director of the Research Department at the Turkish State Meteorological Service, Mustafa Coşkun

Speaker 4: Presentation of the State Meteorological Agency of Spain by Ms. Vukovic

Summary of discussions

Early warning systems need to build on capacities on risk knowledge, monitoring and warning services, as well as dissemination and communication response capabilities. Scientific research and observations are critical in addressing sand and dust storms. In the light of the variations in the impact and experiences of countries and regions, subregional mechanisms were suggested as a useful platform for exchanging data and knowledge. There are tools, such as the European Organization for the Exploitation of Meteorological Satellites, that can act as a good source for monitoring dust. However, such tools come with certain limitations. Potential dust sources maps and atmospheric dust numerical models are a priority for forecasting local dust storm events in the early warning system. In order to improve the quality of early warning and forecasting systems, integrating meteorological and land surface observations, air dust concentration and source monitoring in near-real time is required. Harmonized methods should be used for data collection to ensure consistency.

Technical recommendations from the session

- (a) Strengthen the national, subregional and regional capacities of weather monitoring, climate and forecasting models of sand and dust storms in cooperation with relevant United Nations bodies and organizations, including WMO, through technology transfer and the allocation of technical and financial assistance;
- (b) Harmonize the collection, quality assurance and control, analysis, processing, reporting and communication of the required data and information to improve the quality of early warning and forecasting systems;

(c) Integrate the sand and dust storm warning system with warning systems of other sectors into national, regional and global plans and strategies, as appropriate;

(d) Identify and map the sand and dust storm hotspots and their impact at the local, national, regional and global levels;

(e) Establish a dust-health early warning system, which would protect human health and save lives.

Session 5. Policy options, technology innovation and resource mobilization, considering cross-sector integrated approaches

Session Chair: Minister of State for Environment of Nigeria, Ibrahim Usman Jibril

Moderator: Mariam Akhtar-Schuster

Speaker 1: Land degradation specialist at the Arab Centre for the Study of Arid Zones and Dry Lands, Bassem Katlan

Speaker 2: Chair of the Elion Foundation, Inner Mongolia, China, Wang Wenbiao

Speaker 3: Jacqueline McGlade

Speaker 4: Representative of the secretariat of the Kuwait Regional Convention for Cooperation on the Protection of the Marine Environment from Pollution, Hassan Mohammadi

Summary of discussions

In order to effectively address sand and dust storms, sound knowledge, good statistics and indicators, effective governance and smart ways of approaching issues are needed. This is particularly key given the geopolitics within the region. Soil pollution and the displacement of topsoil is exacerbated by the various conflicts occurring within the region. Investing in capacity development mechanisms is important to build resilience. The Kubuqi model in Mongolia is an excellent example of successful steps taken to combat sand storms and desertification in Mongolia.

In the short to medium term, there is a need to reinforce protective strategies to reduce the negative impact of sand and dust storms. In the longer term, the emphasis should be on integrated strategies that promote sustainable land and water management.

Remote sensing techniques help in monitoring sand and dust storms and combating desertification. Tools exist for monitoring sand and dust storms, such as satellite imagery, air quality stations and meteorological reports. These need to be better harnessed. There is a need to invest in improving the quality of early warning systems. Scientific and research observations are critical in addressing sand and dust storms. They will facilitate forecasting, which is essential for early warning. Investment is essential in mitigation efforts. Clear quantitative evidence is required in making a case for such efforts to be funded by Governments and ministries, which have many competing needs and sectors that they should satisfy. Good studies will provide countries with the sound evidence needed and a powerful case for funding.

Technical recommendations from the session

(a) Promote the use and protection of endemic and appropriate plant species that are able to withstand extreme weather and soil conditions, such as drought and salinity, to reduce the negative impact of sand and dust storms;

(b) Undertake research and evidence-based studies at the national and regional levels on the factors that cause and accelerate the negative impact of sand

and dust storms, such as loss of land cover, overgrazing and soil cultivation methods, and take appropriate preventive measures;

(c) Raise public awareness within local communities and encourage their participation in mitigating the negative impact of sand and dust storms;

(d) Provide the socioeconomic incentives needed to encourage local people to implement the necessary measures on their land;

(e) Ensure that actions to tackle the drivers of sand and dust storms are consistent with the actions recommended under the three Rio Conventions (the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification and the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity);

(f) Consider existing initiatives under the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa regional action plan to establish a “green wall” on desert margins and other initiatives, such as regional air pollution agreements and policies that have the potential to address sand and dust storms;

(g) Encourage the developing countries affected to create their own action plans on sand and dust storms at the national and regional levels and seek support from the United Nations and other regional and international organizations for that purpose;

(h) Develop integrated strategies to promote the sustainable use of natural resources;

(i) Enhance the access of States, in particular developing countries, to finance, the transfer of environmentally sound technologies, science and inclusive innovation and knowledge-sharing, especially through bilateral and multilateral collaborative arrangements.

Session 6. Global, regional and cross-sectoral cooperation and responses

Session Chair: Ambassador of the Netherlands representing the European Union, Susanna Terstal

Moderator: Director, Regional Office for Asia and the South-West Pacific, WMO, C. K. Park

Speaker 1: Representative of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, Bangkok, Tiziana Bonapace

Speaker 2: Deputy Minister for International Affairs, Ministry of Energy, Islamic Republic of Iran, Regional cooperation on sustainable dust disaster management, Alireza Daemi

Speaker 3: Representative of the Regional Centre for Environmental Health Action, World Health Organization, Amman, Mr. Malkawi

Speaker 4: Specialist in Iranian ecology, David Laylin

Summary of discussions

There are many synergies between the Sustainable Development Goals and multilateral environmental agreements. There is a need for a global dialogue on sand and dust storms. There are many existing mechanisms and institutions that aim to address sand and dust storms. What is necessary is that countries cooperate to utilize these existing mechanisms in a more effective and efficient way.

Gaps in effectively combating sand and dust storms include: (a) information (lack of relevant and scientific data and communication mechanisms); (b) cooperation (deeper cooperation and commitment required); and (c) capacity (need for training) and communication mechanisms.

The need for both international collaboration and provincial and cross-border cooperation was discussed. The Hamouns in Iran and Afghanistan were used as an example of an area particularly affected by land degradation and desertification and the necessity for comprehensive cross-border cooperation to address that problem and to protect and restore the region. During the conference, sincere willingness to achieve such cooperation was expressed.

Technical recommendations from the session

(a) Take appropriate action to address the main factors at all levels causing sand and dust storms in the context of the Sustainable Development Goals, also taking into consideration the synergies among the three Rio Conventions;

(b) Invite the relevant United Nations agencies to consider initiating an inter-agency process on sand and dust storms globally;

(c) Stress the need for further cooperation and capacity-building through knowledge-sharing, technical expertise, the boosting of technical cooperation, best practices and lessons learned.

Field visits

Two field visits were organized by the Forests, Rangelands and Watershed Organization for the participants in the conference. Participants were able to choose between the Aran Bidgol region in Kashan in Esfahan Province and Ahvaz city in Khuzestan Province.

Kashan: The key principal who took part in the field visit to Kashan was the Assistant Secretary-General of the United Nations. Participants were introduced to successful examples of practical solutions to combat sand and dust storms and their effects on land rehabilitation and environmental improvement on more than 200,000 ha of desert lands.

Ahvaz: The key principals who took part in the field visit to Ahvaz included the Vice President and Head of the Department of the Environment of Iran, Ms. Ebtekar, and the Under-Secretary-General and Head of UNEP, Mr. Solheim. Participants visited dry lands that had recently generated sand and dust storms to the south-east of Ahvaz city. Participants were introduced to rehabilitation projects, including a visit to a successful project for restoring the 127,000 ha Hur-ul Azim wetlands, which are an active source of sand and dust storms along the Iran-Iraq border.

Technical recommendations

The technical recommendations were based on the topics of the four technical sessions and were adopted at the closing of the conference.

Ministerial Declaration

The Conference adopted the Tehran Ministerial Declaration. It was discussed during and following the first ministerial dialogue session, and relevant deliberations continued throughout the afternoon of the first day. The Declaration was eventually adopted by acclamation during the dinner hosted by the Foreign Minister of Iran, Javad Zarif.

The paramount relevance of the Declaration lies in its signifying a constructive spirit in the discussions and the commitment of all participating countries to securing benefits for all in the face of the challenges posed by sand and dust storms.

Through the process of preparing the Declaration, countries agreed to cooperate on combating sand and dust storms at the subregional, regional and international levels, including on sharing information, strengthening national legal and institutional frameworks to share early warning information, enhancing public awareness of the impact and cost of sand and dust storms and strengthening research activities for effective monitoring, forecasting and early warning mechanisms.

The Declaration requested that the Environment Management Group of the United Nations consider initiating an inter-agency process involving relevant United Nations agencies to prepare a global response to sand and dust storms, including a situation analysis, a strategy and an action plan.

Closing

The Chairs of the four technical sessions reported on the proceedings of the sessions. The Rapporteur, the Resident Coordinator in the Islamic Republic of Iran, Mr. Lewis, reported the key reflections. Concluding remarks were presented by the Deputy Director of Intergovernmental Affairs of UNEP, Mr. Ahmad, and a representative of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Reza Salamat. The Vice President and Head of the Department of the Environment of Iran, Ms. Ebtekar, presented her concluding remarks and closed the conference.

All participants were invited for a group photo. The International Conference was a useful platform for networking and exchanging knowledge, both in the form of interactions during the course of the conference and through the meetings that took place on its sidelines.

2017年7月28日伊朗伊斯兰共和国常驻联合国代表团临时代办给秘书长的信的附件二

技术建议

导言

沙尘暴发生的地域范围广，因其出现在世界各地，且具有跨界性质。因此，在地方、区域和全球层面，它们对实现可持续发展产生重大影响。沙尘暴特别是在干旱和半干旱地区沙尘暴增多的主要肇因是，气候变化以及不可持续的土地管理和用水导致年降雨量、温度和旱季发生剧变。

以下技术建议按照四场技术会议的主题分类。

社会、经济和环境的影响及代价：

- (a) 促进在干旱和半干旱等地区以可持续的方式管理土地和用水，以缓解沙尘暴的肇因；
- (b) 确定一套新标准，以防止和减少沙尘暴对受影响地区人体健康的影响；
- (c) 建立保护人体健康和拯救生命的沙尘暴健康预警系统；
- (d) 制定量化社会经济和环境影响以及风险评估的标准方法和模式；
- (e) 改进研究，以填补科学调查结果和业务工作之间的差距。

提供确认、监测、观察、预报和预警系统：

- (a) 与世界气象组织(气象组织)等相关联合国机构和组织合作，通过技术转让以及提供技术和财政援助，加强沙尘暴的天气监测、气候和预报模型；
- (b) 协调所需数据和信息的收集、质量保证和控制、分析、处理、报告和交流，以改善早预警和预报系统的质量；
- (c) 将沙尘暴警报系统与其他部门的警报系统酌情纳入国家、区域和全球计划和战略；¹
- (d) 查明并绘制沙尘暴的热点及其在地方、国家、区域和全球层面的影响；
- (c) 建立保护人类健康和拯救生命的沙尘暴健康预警系统。

政策选项、技术创新和资源调动，同时考虑到跨部门的综合办法：

- (a) 推动使用和保护能够抵御干旱和盐碱等极端天气和土壤条件的特有、合适的植物品种，以减少沙尘暴的负面影响；
- (b) 就造成并加剧沙尘暴负面影响的因素，如水土流失、过度放牧和耕田方法，在国家和区域层面开展研究和循证研究，并采取适当的预防措施；

¹ 虽然土耳其代表团出席了会议并参加了为编写这些建议而成立的委员会的讨论，但它最后对案文表示保留，指出不能接受谈判商定的案文。

- (c) 提高当地社区的公众意识，推动其参与减轻沙尘暴的负面影响；
- (d) 提供所需的社会经济奖励，鼓励当地民众在其土地上采取必要措施；
- (e) 确保解决沙尘暴肇因的行动与三项里约公约(《联合国气候变化框架公约》、《联合国防治荒漠化公约》和《联合国生物多样性公约》)建议的行动相一致；
- (f) 考虑根据《联合国关于在发生严重干旱和/或荒漠化的国家特别是在非洲防治荒漠化的公约》区域行动计划在沙漠边缘建立绿墙的现有倡议和其他倡议，如有可能解决沙尘暴问题的区域空气污染协议和政策；
- (g) 鼓励受影响的发展中国家制定国家和区级层面的沙尘暴问题行动计划，并为此目的寻求联合国以及其他区域组织和国际组织的支持；
- (h) 制定综合战略，以促进可持续利用自然资源；
- (i) 改善各国尤其是发展中国家，特别是通过双边和多边合作安排，获得资金、环境友好型技术科学和包容性创新的转让以及共享专门技能。

全球、区域和跨部门合作与应对：

- (a) 采取适当行动，在可持续发展目标的背景下，在各个层面解决沙尘暴的主要肇因，同时考虑到三项里约公约之间的协同作用；
- (b) 邀请联合国系统考虑在全球发起一个沙尘暴问题机构间进程；
- (c) 强调需要通过共享专门技能、经验、技术专长，以及改善技术合作、最佳做法和经验教训，进一步开展合作与能力建设。

2017 年 7 月 28 日伊朗伊斯兰共和国常驻联合国代表团临时代办给秘书长的信的附件三

德黑兰部长级宣言

我们，参加防治沙尘暴国际会议的各国部长和高级别代表：

会聚德黑兰，就防治沙尘暴交换意见、分享经验和最佳做法，为全球和区域努力作出贡献，从而提出应对这一严峻挑战的一致、共同措施，

回顾大会第 70/195 和 71/219 号决议、联合国环境大会第 2/21 号决议、世界气象组织(气象组织)大会 Cg-XV/3.3.3.6 号决定、亚洲及太平洋经济社会委员会第 72/7 号决议，其中承认，沙尘暴给受影响国家的可持续发展带来艰巨挑战，特别是在亚洲和非洲，以及需要迅速采取协调一致的措施，在国家、区域和全球层面解决这一难题，

承认在世界许多地方，沙尘暴愈发严重、愈发频密，使所有受影响国家的人体健康、农地、生计、沿海和海洋环境、基础设施和社会经济制度深受其害，

充分意识到，发生沙尘暴的原因有地球的自然生物化学循环和人为因素，包括气候变化和不可持续的土地管理和用水，

承认，沙尘暴因其跨国性质，对远离沙尘暴热点的一些国家和地区造成负面影响，

还承认，要克服沙尘暴带来的挑战，全球、区域和次区域以及各国必须通力合作，一致应对这一问题，又强调联合国发挥作用，推动国际合作以及国家和其他相关利益攸关方之间的伙伴关系，以防治沙尘暴，

商定就次区域、区域和国际层面防治沙尘暴开展以下合作：

1. 分享信息、经验教训和最佳做法，交流意见和专长，制定解缓与适应政策和措施，交换技术和监测数据和预报信息，以减少沙尘暴风险；
2. 加强国家法律和体制框架，以分享沙尘暴预警信息，提高认识并促进跨部门的综合协同行动，推动相关机构在全球、区域和国家层面加强合作；
3. 提高公众认识，使其了解沙尘暴对人体健康、农业做法、粮食安全、基础设施、运输以及总体社会经济部门和环境的影响和代价，就减轻这一影响加强相关利益攸关方的伙伴关系；
4. 共同努力，在全球、区域和次区域层面加强合作与协调，以解决沙尘暴的根源和影响，包括为此推动可持续用水和土地管理，以减轻未来出现沙尘暴的风险和影响；
5. 制定和执行一项减少灾害风险和建设抗灾能力的战略，在耕地、牧场、湿地、沙漠以及农村和城市地区促进可持续土地管理和用水；
6. 加强研究活动，建立对沙尘暴的有效监测、影响评估及预报和预警机制，以预防和减轻灾害，并制定沙尘暴的适当防范和有效应对措施；

7. 鼓励加强区域和国际合作，以观察和预报、减轻和应对沙尘暴的不利影响，并为此目的寻求相关联合国组织的技术和财政支助；

8. 考虑与相关联合国机构和组织开展合作，就如何应对有关国家的沙尘暴问题进一步开展政策对话，包括协同联合国系统相关实体设立一个未来平台；

9. 确认亚洲及太平洋灾害信息管理发展中心、区域海洋方案和气象组织沙尘暴警报公告和评估系统的作用，通过加强灾害信息管理方面的区域合作，发展人员能力和机构能力；

10. 请联合国环境管理小组考虑发起一个涉及相关联合国系统实体的机构间进程，确保编写一份全球防治沙尘暴的对策，包括情况分析、战略和行动计划。这可能导致制定一项解决沙尘暴问题的联合国全系统办法，该办法可用作中期或长期合作以及分工的机构间框架；

11. 请大会审议本宣言，以便采取适当行动；

12. 诚挚感谢伊朗伊斯兰共和国政府和人民为参加这一重要国际会议的人士提供了周到安排和热情款待。
