

United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
Performance review and assessment of implementation system
Seventh reporting process

**Reporting glossary
for the 2017-2018
UNCCD reporting
process**



United Nations

Convention to Combat
Desertification

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Term/concept	Definition
Advance market commitments	An Advance Market Commitment (AMC) is a promise or agreement to take some future action. For example, a promise by a buyer to purchase goods at a price set beforehand is an advance commitment. In financial markets, parties may make an advance commitment to sell an asset before they own it; the seller often buys a futures contract to offset the risk of a price increase at the time of purchase. In banking, a financial institution will make an advance commitment to a borrower to lend funds on a specified date on agreed-upon terms. (Source: http://www.investopedia.com/)
Advocacy	Advocacy is the act or process of supporting a cause or proposal. (Source: OECD Development Assistance Committee (2002), <i>Glossary of Key Terms in Evaluation and Results Based Management</i> . http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/29/21/2754804.pdf)
Adaptation	The process of adjustment to actual or expected climate and its effects. In human systems, adaptation seeks to moderate or avoid harm or exploit beneficial opportunities. In some natural systems, human intervention may facilitate adjustment to expected climate and its effects. (Source: IPCC, 2014: <i>Annex II: Glossary</i> . In: <i>Climate Change 2014: Synthesis Report. Contribution of Working Groups I, II and III to the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change</i> . IPCC, Geneva, Switzerland, pp. 117-130. https://www.ipcc.ch/pdf/assessment-report/ar5/syr/AR5_SYR_FINAL_Glossary.pdf)
Administrative unit	A geographic area that serves administrative and governmental functions. They are usually defined and established by legal action. (Source: https://stats.oecd.org/glossary/detail.asp?ID=4497)
Afforestation	Afforestation is planting of new forests on lands that historically have not contained forests. (Source: IPCC, 2014: <i>Annex II: Glossary</i> . In: <i>Climate Change 2014: Synthesis Report. Contribution of Working Groups I, II and III to the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change</i> . IPCC, Geneva, Switzerland, pp. 117-130. https://www.ipcc.ch/pdf/assessment-report/ar5/syr/AR5_SYR_FINAL_Glossary.pdf)
Aggregation	The combination of related categories, usually within a common branch of a hierarchy, to provide information at a broader level to that at which detailed observations are taken. (Source: OECD Glossary of Statistical Terms. http://stats.oecd.org/glossary/index.htm)
Agro-ecological unit	A land resource mapping unit, defined in terms of climate, landform and soils, and/or land cover, and having a specific range of potentials and constraints for land use. (Source: http://www.fao.org/faoterm/en/)
Agroforestry	Integrates the use of woody perennials with agricultural crops and/ or animals for a variety of benefits and services, including better use of soil and water re-sources; multiple fuel, fodder, and food products; and habitat for associated species. (Source: WOCAT glossary https://www.wocat.net/glossary)
Annual Net Primary Productivity (ANPP)	Net Primary Productivity is the net amount of carbon assimilated after photosynthesis and autotrophic respiration over a given period of time. It is typically represented in units such as kg/ha/year (annual NPP or ANPP). (Source: Clark, D.A., Brown, S., Kicklighter, D. W., Chambers, J. Q., Thomlinson, J. R. and Ni, J. (2001), <i>measuring net primary production in forests: concepts and field methods</i> . <i>Ecological Applications</i> , 11: 356-370. Doi:10.1890/1051-0761(2001)011[0356:MNPPIF]2.0.CO;2)
Area closure	Enclosing and protecting an area of degraded land from human use and animal interference to permit natural rehabilitation, enhanced by additional vegetative and structural conservation measures. (Source: WOCAT glossary https://www.wocat.net/glossary)
Artificial areas	For the purpose of UNCCD reporting, this land cover class is composed of any type of areas with a predominant artificial surface cover as a result of human activities. Natural vegetation can also be present, but it isn't dominant respect the artificial surface. Any urban or associated area is included in

Term/concept	Definition
	<p>this class, as for example urban parks or sport facilities. The class also includes industrial areas, waste dump deposit and extraction sites:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - construction sites (cities, green urban areas, towns and transportation as road and rail networks and associated land), - port and airport areas, - mineral extraction (open mines and quarries) or waste disposal, - continuous and discontinuous urban fabric and industrial or commercial units. <p>(Source: UNCCD, 2018. Reporting manual for the 2017-2018 UNCCD reporting process, http://www.unccd.int/convention/2017-2018-unccd-reporting-process)</p>
Artisanal	<p>Those goods made in a traditional or non-mechanised way. It is generally small-scale and often considered part of the informal sector, and some cases as in the case of mining, illegal sector.</p> <p>(Source: https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/artisanal)</p>
Aquaculture	<p>Aquaculture – also known as fish or shellfish farming – refers to the breeding, rearing, and harvesting of plants and animals in all types of water environments including ponds, rivers, lakes, and the ocean.</p> <p>(Source: http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/aquaculture/what_is_aquaculture.html)</p>
Baseline	<p>The baseline (or reference) is the state against which change is measured.</p> <p>In the context of Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN), the initial (t0) estimated value of each of the indicators used to monitor progress in the achievement of LDN for each land type. The baseline values of these indicators are measured at the time of implementation of the LDN conceptual framework.</p> <p>(Source: IPCC, 2014: Annex II: Glossary [Mach, K.J., S. Planton and C. von Stechow (eds.)]. In: Climate Change 2014: Synthesis Report. Contribution of Working Groups I, II and III to the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change https://www.ipcc.ch/pdf/assessment-report/ar5/syr/AR5_SYR_FINAL_Glossary.pdf and Orr et al. 2017. Scientific Conceptual Framework for Land Degradation Neutrality. A Report of the Science-Policy Interface. United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), Bonn, Germany. http://www2.unccd.int/sites/default/files/documents/2017-08/LDN_CF_report_web-english.pdf)</p>
Beneficiaries	<p>Individuals, groups, or organizations, whether targeted or not, that benefit, directly or indirectly, from the development intervention.</p> <p>(Source: OECD Development Assistance Committee (2002). Glossary of Key Terms in Evaluation and Results Based Management. http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/29/21/2754804.pdf)</p>
Beneficiary country/Sub-region	<p>Country(ies), subregion or region benefiting from a given project, programme or initiative.</p> <p>(Source: adapted from OECD Development Assistance Committee (2002). Glossary of Key Terms in Evaluation and Results Based Management. http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/29/21/2754804.pdf)</p>
Best practices	<p>Measures, methods or activities that perform best or achieve the highest impact according to predefined criteria assessed through a validation process.</p> <p>See also 'Practice' and 'Good practice'.</p>
Biomass	<p>Organic material both above-ground and below-ground, and both living and dead, e.g., trees, crops, grasses, tree litter, roots etc. Biomass includes above – and below – ground biomass.</p> <p>(Source: http://www.fao.org/docrep/009/j9345e/j9345e12.htm)</p>
Bonds	<p>Bonds and notes are debt instruments that usually give the holder the unconditional right to fixed money income or contractually determined variable money income. With the exception of perpetual bonds, bonds and notes also provide the holder with an unconditional right to a fixed sum as repayment of principal on a specified date or dates.</p> <p>(Source: http://stats.oecd.org/glossary/index.htm)</p>
Capacity building, capacity development	<p>For the purpose of UNCCD reporting, capacity building and capacity development are equivalent terms, which both refer to the process by which countries obtain, strengthen and maintain their capability to meet the obligations laid down by the Convention and the requirements of the Strategy.</p>

Term/concept	Definition
	<p>The GEF has identified five main areas of capacity building/capacity development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • enhance the capacities of stakeholders to engage throughout the consultative process; • generate, access, and use information and knowledge; • strengthen capacities for developing policy and legislative frameworks; • strengthen capacities for implementing and managing Convention guidelines; • enhance capacities for monitoring and evaluating environmental impacts and trends. <p>(Source: adapted from <i>The GEF. Strategic approach to enhance capacity building</i>. http://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/documents/C.22.8%20Strategic%20Approach%20to%20Capacity%20Building%20FINAL.pdf ;UNDP. <i>Governance for sustainable human development. A UNDP policy document</i> http://mirror.undp.org/magnet/policy/glossary.htm and GEF, UNEP, UNDP. <i>The NCSA Synthesis Report</i> http://www.thegef.org/gef/pubs/NCSA)</p>
Carbon markets	<p>A popular (but misleading) term for a trading system through which countries may buy or sell units of greenhouse-gas emissions in an effort to meet their national limits on emissions, either under the Kyoto Protocol or under other agreements, such as that among member states of the European Union. The term comes from the fact that carbon dioxide is the predominant greenhouse gas, and other gases are measured in units called "carbon-dioxide equivalents."</p> <p>(Source: http://unfccc.int/essential_background/glossary/items/3666.php#C)</p>
Civil society organizations (CSOs)	<p>The multitude of associations around which society voluntarily organizes itself and which represent a wide range of interests and ties. These can include community-based organisations, indigenous peoples' organisations and non-government organisations.</p> <p>(Source: https://stats.oecd.org/glossary/detail.asp?ID=7231)</p>
Classification algorithm	<p>Is responsible for classifying the entire image by comparing the spectral characteristics of each pixel to the spectral characteristics of reference land cover classes. Supervised classification or semi-automatic classification involves identification of homogenous areas in an image (training areas), according to their spectral signatures and subsequently applying one of a variety of classification algorithms (e.g., Minimum distance, Maximum likelihood, Spectral Angle Mapper).</p>
Climate change	<p>Climate change refers to a change in the state of the climate that can be identified (e.g., by using statistical tests) by changes in the mean and/or the variability of its properties and that persists for an extended period, typically decades or longer. Climate change may be due to natural internal processes or external forcings such as modulations of the solar cycles, volcanic eruptions and persistent anthropogenic changes in the composition of the atmosphere or in land use.</p> <p>(Source: IPCC, 2014: <i>Annex II: Glossary</i>. In: <i>Climate Change 2014: Synthesis Report. Contribution of Working Groups I, II and III to the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change</i>. IPCC, Geneva, Switzerland, pp. 117-130. https://www.ipcc.ch/pdf/assessment-report/ar5/syr/AR5_SYR_FINAL_Glossary.pdf)</p>
Climate finance	<p>Refers to local, national or transnational financing, which may be drawn from public, private and alternative sources of financing.</p> <p>(Source: http://unfccc.int/focus/climate_finance/items/7001.php)</p>
Consumption	<p>An activity in which goods or services are used up for the satisfaction of individual or collective human needs or wants.</p> <p>(Source: <i>OECD Glossary of Statistic Terms</i>. http://stats.oecd.org/glossary/detail.asp?ID=429)</p>
Consumption expenditure	<p>Expenses incurred in consumption, as opposed to expenses incurred in the production of goods and services.</p> <p>(Source: http://www.businessdictionary.com/definition/consumption-expenditure.html)</p>
Convention processes (UNCCD)	<p>At the field level: programmes and projects relating to desertification, land degradation and drought (DLDD). At the institutional level: meetings of the Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention (CRIC), meetings of the Committee on Science and Technology (CST), meetings of the Conference of the Parties (COP), meetings at regional level, and processes relating to the integrated financing strategy (IFS).</p>

Term/concept	Definition
Counterbalancing	<p>The provision of an equal and opposite effect, over a specified timeframe. In the context of LDN, the neutrality mechanism at the integrated land use planning stage, anticipated losses with measures designed to deliver gains, in order to achieve the LDN target (country level). Counterbalancing is generally managed within the same land type, and within a biophysical (e.g. catchment) or administrative (e.g., province) spatial domain.</p> <p>(Source: Orr et al. 2017. <i>Scientific Conceptual Framework for Land Degradation Neutrality. A Report of the Science-Policy Interface. United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), Bonn, Germany.</i> http://www2.unccd.int/sites/default/files/documents/2017-08/LDN_CF_report_web-english.pdf)</p>
Counter erosion measures	<p>Counter erosion or anti-erosion measures are all actions to reduce the vulnerability of landscapes to soil-erosion processes. The key to erosion control is preventing the detachment of soil particles and reducing the volume of runoff. These measures include a broad range of technical and biological soil-treating actions and the rehabilitation of degraded areas as well as changes in land-use planning and agricultural management. These measures often involve the creation of a physical barrier. Due to different environmental conditions anti-erosion measures vary accordingly to the specific ecological conditions.</p> <p>(Source: https://wocatpedia.net/wiki/Anti-erosion_measures)</p>
CRIC	<p>The Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention. The CRIC was established by decision 1/COP.5, as subsidiary body to the COP to assist it in regularly reviewing the implementation of the Convention. According to its Terms of Reference, the CRIC shall assist the COP in the review of the implementation of the Convention under the authority and guidance of the COP and as an integral part of the Performance Review and Assessment of Implementation System (PRAIS).</p> <p>(Source: http://www2.unccd.int/convention/committee-review-implementation-convention-cric)</p>
Cropland	<p>For the purpose of UNCCD reporting, this land cover class includes any geographic areas with a predominant cultivated surface cover of either herbaceous crops or woody crops. The class is composed of a main layer of cultivated herbaceous plants (graminoids or forbs), including herbaceous crops used for hay, and/or of a main layer of permanent cultivated tree or shrub crops and includes all types of orchards and plantations (fruit trees, coffee and tea plantation, oil palms, rubber plantation, Christmas trees etc.). All the non-perennial crops that do not last for more than two growing seasons and crops like sugar cane where the upper part of the plant is regularly harvested while the root system can remain for more than one year in the field are included in this class. The class also includes croplands rain fed, irrigated or post-flooding and aquatic crops, which are standing in water over extensive periods during their cultivation time (e.g. paddy rice, tidal rice and deep water rice). This class also includes crop fields from small size (< 2ha) to medium large size (>2ha). Areas planted with trees for afforestation purposes and forest plantations are included in this class. The vegetative cover can be present, it depends from the time of observation during the crops period. This class also includes multiple or layered crops composed of at least two layers of cultivated woody and herbaceous crops. A common case is the presence of one layer of woody crops (trees or shrubs) and another layer of herbaceous crop, (such as for olive trees with wheat fields in the Mediterranean area and intense horticulture, oasis or typical coastal African agriculture, where herbaceous fields are covered by palm trees, etc. etc.). This class also includes different layers of cultivated plants combined with significant areas of natural vegetation: i) mixed herbaceous and woody crops; ii) mosaic crops (>50%) / natural vegetation (<50%); and iii) mosaic natural vegetation (>50%) / crops (< 50%).</p> <p>(Source: UNCCD, 2018. <i>Reporting manual for the 2017-2018 UNCCD reporting process</i>, http://www.unccd.int/convention/2017-2018-unccd-reporting-process)</p>
Cross slope measure	<p>A cross slope measure is the sustainable management, conservation and restoration of ecosystem to reduce disaster risk and safeguard the direct and indirect benefits, people obtain from the ecosystems.</p> <p>(Source: WOCAT glossary https://www.wocat.net/glossary)</p>
Committee on Science and Technology (CST)	<p>The Committee on Science and Technology (CST) is a subsidiary body of the Conference of the Parties (COP). It provides the COP with information and advice on scientific and technological matters relating to combating desertification and mitigating the effects of drought. The CST meets in conjunction with the ordinary sessions of the COP and is multidisciplinary and open to the participation of all Parties. It</p>

Term/concept	Definition
	is composed of government representatives competent in the relevant fields of expertise. (Source: <i>The Convention</i> , Article 24 http://www2.unccd.int/sites/default/files/relevant-links/2017-01/UNCCD_Convention_ENG_0.pdf)
Data	Characteristics of information, usually numerical, that are collected through observation. (Source: <i>OECD Glossary of Statistical Terms</i> . http://stats.oecd.org/glossary/index.htm)
Dataset	An organized collection of data. (Source: <i>OECD Glossary of Statistical Terms</i> . http://stats.oecd.org/glossary/index.htm)
Data source	Name of institution, individual or group of individuals owning the original data set.
Deforestation	Conversion of forest to non-forest. (Source: <i>IPCC, 2014: Annex II: Glossary. In: Climate Change 2014: Synthesis Report. Contribution of Working Groups I, II and III to the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change</i> . IPCC, Geneva, Switzerland, pp. 117-130. https://www.ipcc.ch/pdf/assessment-report/ar5/syr/AR5_SYR_FINAL_Glossary.pdf)
Digital Elevation Model (DEM)	The representation of continuous elevation values over a topographic surface by a regular array of z-values, referenced to a common vertical datum. DEMs are typically used to represent the bare-earth terrain, void of vegetation and manmade features. (Source: https://support.esri.com/en/other-resources/gis-dictionary/search/dem)
Desertification	Land degradation in arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas resulting from various factors, including climatic variations and human activities. (Source: UNCCD. http://www.unccd.int/convention/text/convention.php?annexNo=-1)
Desertification, land degradation and drought (DLDD)	Summarizes the combined issues and impacts related to desertification, land degradation and drought. See also 'Desertification', 'Land degradation' and 'Drought'.
Development assistance	Development assistance refers to aid flows to countries and to multilateral development institutions which are administered with the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries as their main objective. (Source: http://stats.oecd.org/glossary/)
Disaggregation	To separate (an aggregate or mass) into its component parts. (Source: http://www.dictionary.com/browse/disaggregation)
Driver	Any natural or human-induced factor that directly or indirectly causes a change in an ecosystem. (Source: <i>Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (2005). Current State & Trends Assessment Report</i> . http://www.maweb.org/en/Condition.aspx)
Drought	A naturally occurring phenomenon that exists when precipitation has been significantly below normal recorded levels, causing serious hydrological imbalances that adversely affect land resource production systems. <i>Meteorological drought</i> is defined solely on the basis of the degree of dryness (often in comparison to some normal or average amount) and the duration of the dry period and must be region-specific. <i>Agricultural drought</i> focuses on factors such as differences between actual and potential evapotranspiration and soil-water deficits, are crop-specific and depend heavily on the timing of rain and dry periods relative to crop-cycles. Agricultural droughts can therefore occur in the absence of meteorological drought, and vice versa. <i>Hydrological drought</i> is defined by deficiencies in surface and sub-surface water supplies, which lead to a lack of water availability to meet normal and specific water demands. Hydrological or water supply drought occurs less frequently than agricultural drought because considerable time elapses

Term/concept	Definition
	<p>between precipitation deficiencies and declines in ground water and reservoir levels. Likewise, these components of the hydrologic system are usually the last to recover from longer term droughts.</p> <p>(Source: http://www.fao.org/ag/againfo/programmes/en/lead/alive_toolkit/pages/pageB_drought_hazard_def.html)</p>
Drought mitigation	<p>Any structural/physical measures (e.g., appropriate crops, dams, engineering projects) or non-structural measures (e.g., policies, awareness, knowledge development, public commitment, and operating practices) undertaken to limit the adverse impacts of drought.</p> <p>(Source: http://www.droughtmanagement.info/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/WS6-Drought-Preparedness-and-Mitigation.pdf)</p>
Drought preparedness	<p>Established policies and specified plans and activities taken before drought to prepare people and enhance institutional and coping capacities, to forecast or warn of approaching dangers, and to ensure coordinated and effective response in a drought situation (contingency planning).</p> <p>(Source: http://www.unisdr.org)</p>
Drought response	<p>Efforts such as the provision of assistance or intervention during or immediately after a drought disaster to meet the life preservation and basic subsistence needs of those people affected. It can be of an immediate, short-term, or protracted duration.</p> <p>(Source: http://www.unisdr.org)</p>
Drought recovery	<p>Decisions and actions taken after a drought with a view to restoring or improving the pre-drought living conditions of the stricken community, while encouraging and facilitating necessary adjustments to reduce drought risk</p> <p>(Source: http://www.unisdr.org)</p>
Drought risk management (DRM)	<p>Drought risk management (DRM) is the process of data and information gathering for risk analysis and evaluation; appraisal of options; and making, implementing, and reviewing decisions to reduce, control, accept, or redistribute drought risks. It is a continuous process of analysis, adjustment and adaptation of policies and actions to reduce drought risk, including reducing the vulnerability and enhancing the resilience of the receptors threatened. DRM focuses on delivering a drought-resilient society by reducing drought risks and promoting environmental, societal and economic opportunities now and in the longer term. It recognizes that risks can never be removed entirely and that reducing risk may be at the expense of other societal goals.</p> <p>(Source: Adapted from: http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0024/002456/245633e.pdf)</p>
Drylands	<p>Arid, semi-arid or dry sub-humid areas, in which the ratio of mean annual precipitation to mean annual potential evapo-transpiration lies between 0.05 and 0.65. Areas with a ratio of less than 0.05 are considered hyper-arid deserts.</p> <p>(Source: UNCCD. ICCD/CRIC(9)/CRP.1)</p>
Ecological functions	<p>Interacting biological, chemical and geo-physical processes that underpin the provision of ecosystem services.</p> <p>(Source: Orr et al. 2017. <i>Scientific Conceptual Framework for Land Degradation Neutrality. A Report of the Science-Policy Interface. United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), Bonn, Germany.</i> http://www2.unccd.int/sites/default/files/documents/2017-08/LDN_CF_report_web-english.pdf)</p>
Ecosystem	<p>A dynamic complex of plant, animal and micro-organism communities and their non-living environment interacting as a functional unit.</p> <p>(Source: CBD. http://www.cbd.int/ecosystem/description.shtml)</p>
Ecosystem-based disaster risk reduction	<p>The sustainable management, conservation, and restoration of ecosystems with the aim of enabling these ecosystems to provide services that mitigate hazards, reduce vulnerability, and increase livelihood resilience.</p> <p>(Source: WOCAT glossary https://www.wocat.net/glossary)</p>
Ecosystem	<p>The benefits that people obtain from ecosystems. These include: a) provision services such as supply of nutritious food and water; b) regulating services such as climate change mitigation, flood</p>

Term/concept	Definition
services	management and disease control; c) cultural services such as spiritual, recreational, and cultural benefits; and d) supporting services, such as nutrient cycling, that maintain the conditions for life on Earth (Source: adapted from Millennium Ecosystem Assessment, 2005).
Eco-tourism	Responsible travel to fragile, pristine, and usually protected areas that strive to be low impact and (often) small scale (as an alternative to mass tourism). Its purpose is to educate the traveller; provide funds for ecological conservation; directly benefit the economic development and political empowerment of local communities; and foster respect for different cultures and for human rights. (Source: Untamed Path. http://www.untamedpath.com/Ecotourism/defining.html)
Effectiveness	The extent to which the investment objectives were achieved, or are expected to be achieved, taking into account their relative importance. (Source: adapted from the OECD Development Assistance Committee (2002). Glossary of Key Terms in Evaluation and Results-Based Management http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/29/21/2754804.pdf and from IFAD (2009). Evaluation Manual: Methodology and Processes http://www.ifad.org/evaluation/process_methodology/index.htm)
Efficiency	A measure of how financial and other economically valuable resources (e.g. expertise, know-how, time, etc.) are converted into results. (Source: adapted from the OECD Development Assistance Committee (2002). Glossary of Key Terms in Evaluation and Results-Based Management http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/29/21/2754804.pdf and from IFAD (2009). Evaluation Manual: Methodology and Processes http://www.ifad.org/evaluation/process_methodology/index.htm)
Enhanced Vegetation Index (EVI)	An 'optimized' vegetation index for use with remote sensing data, similar to NDVI. It is designed to enhance the vegetation signal with improved sensitivity in high biomass regions. (Source: Huet et al. (2002) Overview of the radiometric and biophysical performance of the MODIS vegetation indices. Remote Sensing of Environment, 83, 195–213. http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0034-4257(02)00096-2 .)
Executing agency(ies)	Organization(s) in charge of the execution of a project, programme or initiative. This may be a local, national, regional or international organization. Common terminology used by donor agencies.
Expert judgement	A technique in which judgment is made based upon a specific set of criteria and/or expertise that has been acquired in a specific knowledge area, or product area, a particular discipline, an industry, etc. This knowledge base can be provided by a member of the project team, or multiple members of the project team, or by a team leader or team leaders. (Source: https://project-management-knowledge.com/definitions/e/expert-judgment/)
Explainable anomalies	In imagery, an explainable anomaly is an area on an image that differs from the surrounding, normal area and can be interpreted accurately. For example, sensor artefacts, sun coincidence lines or a concentration of vegetation within a desert scene. (Source: Adapted from http://www.ideo.columbia.edu/res/fac/rsvlab/glossary.html)
False positive	A result which wrongly indicates that a particular condition or attribute is present. (Source: http://www.dictionary.com/)
Field survey	Collection and gathering of information at the local level by conducting primary surveys through observation, sketching, measurement, interviews, etc.
Financial commitment	A financial commitment (or “commitment”) is a firm obligation expressed in an agreement or equivalent contract and supported by the availability of public funds, undertaken by the government, an official agency of the reporting country or an international organisation, to furnish assistance of a specified amount under agreed financial terms and conditions and for specific purposes, for the benefit of a recipient country. (Source: OECD, Geographical distribution of financial flows to developing countries)

Term/concept	Definition
Forest plantation management	Plantation forests comprise even-aged monocultures and are established primarily for wood and fibre production. They are usually intensively managed and have relatively high growth rates and productivity. (Source: WOCAT glossary https://www.wocat.net/glossary)
Fraction of photosynthetically active radiation absorbed by vegetation (FAPAR)	The fraction of absorbed photosynthetically active radiation (FAPAR) is an important biophysical variable, and is widely used in satellite-based production efficiency models to estimate gross primary production or net primary production. FAPAR is the fraction of the incoming solar radiation in the Photosynthetically Active Radiation spectral region (400-700nm) that is absorbed by a photosynthetic organism, typically describing the light absorption across an integrated plant canopy. (Source: http://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/7552775/)
Gain (monitored)	In the context of LDN, an increase in land-based natural capital for a specific area of land (e.g., land unit), over a specified timeframe, measured as significant increase in SOC or NPP, or a positive land cover change (as defined by a country, within agreed guidelines), where there is no significant negative change in any of these three indicators/metrics (Or decline in any supplementary metric chosen by the country to be applied in the “one out-all out” approach for combining the indicators to evaluate LDN). See also loss (monitored). (Source: Orr et al. 2017. <i>Scientific Conceptual Framework for Land Degradation Neutrality. A Report of the Science-Policy Interface. United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), Bonn, Germany.</i> http://www2.unccd.int/sites/default/files/documents/2017-08/LDN_CF_report_web-english.pdf)
Geometric Correction	Also known as geo-referencing, is a procedure where the content of an image will be assigned a spatial coordinate system (e.g., geographical latitude and longitude). As a result, the imagery can be used in GIS and other image processing systems. In order, to process the imagery with other data or maps in a GIS, all the data requires the same reference system. (http://www.seos-project.eu/modules/remotesensing/remotesensing-c05-p01.html)
Geostatistical modelling	The use of statistics to analyse and predict the values associated with spatial or spatiotemporal phenomena. Exhaustive studies are expensive and time consuming, so the phenomena of interest is usually characterized by taking samples at different locations. Geostatistical modelling is then used to produce predictions (and related measures of uncertainty of the predictions) for the un-sampled locations. (Source: http://pro.arcgis.com/en/pro-app/help/analysis/geostatistical-analyst/what-is-geostatistics.htm)
Gini Index	The Gini index measures the extent to which the distribution of income (or, in some cases, consumption expenditure) among individuals or households within an economy deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. The Gini index measures the area between the Lorenz curve and the hypothetical line of absolute equality, expressed as a percentage of the maximum area under the line. A Gini index of zero represents perfect equality and 100, perfect inequality. (Source: https://stats.oecd.org/glossary/detail.asp?ID=4842)
Good practice(s)	Measures, methods or activities that match a specific objective or are suitable for a specific natural and human environment. See also ‘Practice’ and ‘Best practices’.
Grant (s)	Financial transfers made in cash, goods or services where no repayment is required.
Grassland	For the purpose of UNCCD reporting, this land cover class includes any geographic areas dominated by a vegetative cover of 15% or more, it includes natural shrubs life forms, herbaceous plants (e.g. Forbs and Graminoids, grasslands, prairies, steppes and savannahs) or a combination of them, irrespective of different human and/or animal activities, such as: grazing, selective re-management etc; or consist of life forms of Lichens/Mosses. A separate cover condition exists for Lichens/Mosses that can be only applied if this life form contributes at least 25% to the total vegetative cover. Trees can be present in scattered form if their cover is less than 15%. This class also includes mosaic natural vegetation of herbaceous (>50%) and shrub or trees (<50%). This class also includes any

Term/concept	Definition
	<p>geographic areas where the cover of natural vegetation is between 2% and 15% (sparse): i) natural shrubs cover open to closed (>15%); or ii) natural herbaceous plants cover open to closed (>15%); or iii) sparse natural vegetation (herbaceous, shrubs and trees) (< 15%).</p> <p>(Source: UNCCD, 2018. <i>Reporting manual for the 2017-2018 UNCCD reporting process</i>, http://www.unccd.int/convention/2017-2018-unccd-reporting-process)</p>
Green Climate Fund (GCF)	<p>At UNFCCC COP 16 in Cancun in 2010, Governments established a Green Climate Fund as an operating entity of the financial mechanism of the Convention under Article 11. The GCF will support projects, programmes, policies and other activities in developing country Parties. The Fund will be governed by the GCF Board.</p> <p>(Source: http://unfccc.int/essential_background/glossary/items/3666.php#G)</p>
Greenness	<p>The degree to which vegetation absorbs photosynthetically active radiation. It is usually quantified using the Normalised Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) or the Enhanced Vegetation Index (EVI).</p> <p>(Source: Huet et al. (2002) <i>Overview of the radiometric and biophysical performance of the MODIS vegetation indices. Remote Sensing of Environment</i>, 83, 195–213. http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0034-4257(02)00096-2)</p>
Groundwater	<p>Water in soil beneath the soil surface, usually under conditions where the pressure in the water is greater than the atmospheric pressure, and the soil voids are substantially filled with the water.</p> <p>(Source: http://www.fao.org/faoterm/en/)</p>
Groundwater management	<p>Involves securing the recharge of groundwater reserves and protecting them from pollution, over-exploitation/ overuse, and rising groundwater levels that would otherwise lead to salinization.</p> <p>(Source: WOCAT glossary https://www.wocat.net/glossary)</p>
Growing season metrics	<p>Phenological variables that can be extracted from a temporal curve, produced from the application of a vegetation index to image data. These metrics are the basis for diverse research and monitoring applications, including climate change studies.</p>
Home gardens	<p>Also called backyard or kitchen gardens, home gardens are a traditional multifunctional farming system applied on a small area of land around the family home. They have the potential to supply most of the non-staple foods (including vegetables, fruits, herbs, animals, and fish). They also provide a space for recreation, leisure, and relaxation.</p> <p>(Source: WOCAT glossary https://www.wocat.net/glossary)</p>
Hotspot/Brightspot	<p>A term used to describe an area which is experiencing the most evident and dramatic change.</p>
Impacts	<p>The positive and negative primary and secondary long-term effects—both intended and unintended—produced directly or indirectly by an intervention.</p> <p>(Source: OECD-DAC <i>Joint Venture on Managing for Development Results</i> (2008.) <i>Sourcebook on Emerging Good Practice in Managing for Development Results</i>, 3rd edition)</p>
Impact investment	<p>Impact investments are investments made into companies, organizations, and funds with the intention to generate social and environmental impact alongside a financial return. Impact investments can be made in both emerging and developed markets, and target a range of returns from below market to market rate, depending upon the circumstances.</p> <p>(Source: http://www.thegiin.org/cgi-bin/iowa/resources/about/index.html)</p>
Improved ground/vegetation cover	<p>Any measure that aims to improve the ground cover, be it by dead material/ mulch or vegetation</p> <p>(Source: WOCAT glossary https://www.wocat.net/glossary)</p>
Improved plant varieties, animal breeds	<p>Refers to the development of new plant varieties or animal breeds that offer benefits such as improved production, resistance to pests and diseases, or drought tolerance, in response to changing environmental conditions and land users' needs.</p> <p>(Source: WOCAT glossary https://www.wocat.net/glossary)</p>

Term/concept	Definition
Improved drinking water source	<p>Improved drinking water sources are those which by nature of their design and construction have the potential to deliver safe water. Improved sources include: piped water, boreholes or tubewells, protected dug wells, protected springs, rainwater, and packaged or delivered water.</p> <p>(Source: <i>Progress on drinking water, sanitation and hygiene: 2017 update and SDG baselines</i>. Geneva: World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), 2017. Licence: CC BY-NC-SA 3.0 IGO. http://www.who.int/mediacentre/news/releases/2017/launch-version-report-imp-water-sanitation-hygiene.pdf)</p>
Incentive (s)	<p>A tangible or intangible reward, financial or non-financial, meant to encourage a person or group to behave in a certain way, to do certain things, or to achieve certain goals.</p> <p>In the context of the UNCCD implementation, incentives may be aimed, for example, at facilitating the use of innovative technologies and best practices for SLM. Typical class of incentives may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Policy or regulatory incentives (for example, relating to market requirements and regulations, import/export, foreign investment, research and development support, etc.). - Financial incentives (for example, preferential rates, State aid, subsidies, cash grants, loan guarantees, etc.). - Fiscal incentives (for example, exemption from or reduction of taxes, duties, fees, etc.).
Income	<p>Income is money that an individual or business receives in exchange for providing a good or service or through investing capital.</p> <p>(Source: https://www.investopedia.com/terms/i/income.asp#ixzz55Hh4hDop)</p>
Income inequality	<p>Income inequality is the unequal distribution of household or individual income across the various participants in an economy.</p> <p>(Source: https://www.investopedia.com/terms/i/income-inequality.asp#ixzz55Hhm6PHj)</p>
Indicators	<p>Indicators are variables that reflect a process of interest.</p> <p>(Source: Adapted from Orr et al. 2017. <i>Scientific Conceptual Framework for Land Degradation Neutrality. A Report of the Science-Policy Interface. United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), Bonn, Germany.</i> http://www2.unccd.int/sites/default/files/documents/2017-08/LDN_CF_report_web-english.pdf)</p>
Innovative	<p>The quality of an idea or practice which is new and different.</p> <p>(Source: http://www.businessdictionary.com/definition/innovative.html)</p>
Insurance	<p>A contract (policy) in which an individual or entity receives financial protection or reimbursement against losses from an insurance company. The activity of insurance is intended to provide individual institutional units exposed to certain risks with financial protection against the consequences of the occurrence of specified events; it is also a form of financial intermediation in which funds are collected from policyholders and invested in financial or other assets which are held as technical reserves to meet future claims arising from the occurrence of the events specified in the insurance policies.</p> <p>(Source: http://unstats.un.org/unsd/nationalaccount/glossresults.asp?gID=279)</p>
Integrated crop-livestock management	<p>Optimizes the uses of crop and livestock resources through interaction and creation of synergies.</p> <p>(Source: WOCAT glossary https://www.wocat.net/glossary)</p>
Integrated land use planning	<p>Land use planning that seeks to balance the economic, social and cultural opportunities provided by land with the need to maintain and enhance ecosystem services provided by the land-based natural capital. It also aims to blend or coordinate management strategies and implementation requirements across multiple sectors and jurisdictions.</p> <p>(Source: adapted from United Nations General Assembly 1992a)</p>
Integrated pest and disease management	<p>A process to solve pest and disease problems while minimizing risks to people and the environment. Any practice that attempts to capitalize on natural processes that reduce pest abundance.</p> <p>(Source: WOCAT glossary https://www.wocat.net/glossary)</p>

Term/concept	Definition
Integrated soil fertility management	<p>Aims at managing soil by combining different methods of soil-fertility amendment together with soil and water conservation. ISFM is based on three principles: maximizing the use of organic sources of fertilizer (e.g. manure and compost application, nitrogen-fixing green manure and cover crops); minimizing the loss of nutrients; and judiciously using inorganic fertilizer according to needs and economic availability.</p> <p>(Source: WOCAT glossary https://www.wocat.net/glossary)</p>
Investment (s)	<p>In finance, investment is putting money into something with the expectation of gaining revenue, which upon thorough analysis, has a high degree of security of principle, as well as security of return, within an expected period of time.</p> <p>In economics, investment is the amount purchased per unit time of goods which are not consumed but are to be used for future production.</p> <p>In the framework of the PRAIS system, investment refers to the use of financial, institutional, human and technical resources for projects, programmes and other relevant activities related to UNCCD implementation.</p> <p>(Source: Graham, B. & Dodd, D.(1951) <i>Security Analysis</i>, 3rd ed., New York and London: McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc.)</p>
Irrigation management	<p>Aims to achieve higher water use efficiency through more efficient water collection and abstraction, water storage, distribution, and water application.</p> <p>(Source: WOCAT glossary https://www.wocat.net/glossary)</p>
Knowledge-sharing system	<p>A web-based or other system explicitly designed for the management and sharing of knowledge (such as data, information, tools, skills, expertise, best practices and success stories) among members within an organization or a network (for example, the PRAIS platform).</p>
Land-based natural capital	<p>The natural capital of land resources. This includes the properties of the soil (chemical, physical and biological factors), geomorphological, biotic and hydrological features, that interact with each other and with climate to determine the quantity and nature of ecosystem services provided by the land.</p> <p>(Source: Orr et al. 2017. <i>Scientific Conceptual Framework for Land Degradation Neutrality. A Report of the Science-Policy Interface. United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), Bonn, Germany.</i> http://www2.unccd.int/sites/default/files/documents/2017-08/LDN_CF_report_web-english.pdf)</p>
Land degradation	<p>Reduction or loss, in arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas, of the biological or economic productivity and complexity of rainfed cropland, irrigated cropland, or range, pasture, forest and woodlands resulting from land uses or from a process or combination of processes, including processes arising from human activities and habitation patterns, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) soil erosion caused by wind and/or water; (ii) deterioration of the physical, chemical and biological or economic properties of soil; and (iii) long-term loss of natural vegetation. <p>(Source: http://www.unccd.int/convention/text/convention.php?annexNo=-1)</p>
Land degradation neutrality (LDN)	<p>A state whereby the amount and quality of land resources necessary to support ecosystem function and services and enhance food security remain stable or increase within specified temporal and spatial scales and ecosystems</p> <p>(Source: decision 3/COP.12, UNCCD, 2015: http://www2.unccd.int/sites/default/files/sessions/documents/ICCD_COP12_20_Add.1/20add1en_g.pdf).</p>
LDN target (country level)	<p>The specific objective(s) to achieve LDN at national level, adopted voluntarily by a country. The ambition of a country with respect to achieving LDN is no net loss of healthy and productive land for each land type, compared with the baseline, and thus the LDN target equals the baseline. Countries may elect to set a more ambitious LDN target if they envision the possibility that gains will exceed losses. In rare circumstances a country may set its LDN target acknowledging and justifying that losses may exceed gains if they forecast that some portion of future land degradation associated with past decisions/realities is not currently possible to counterbalance.</p>

Term/concept	Definition
	(Source: Orr et al. 2017. <i>Scientific Conceptual Framework for Land Degradation Neutrality. A Report of the Science-Policy Interface. United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)</i> , Bonn, Germany. http://www2.unccd.int/sites/default/files/documents/2017-08/LDN_CF_report_web-english.pdf)
Land cover	The Physical material at the surface of the Earth which may be vegetated or non-vegetated, natural or managed (adapted from Di Gregorio et al.2011)
Land cover class	A category of land cover differentiated by a combination of diagnostic attributes based on a nationally-refined application of an international standard such as the FAO Land Cover Classification System (LCCS; Di Gregorio et al., 2011). (Source: Orr et al. 2017. <i>Scientific Conceptual Framework for Land Degradation Neutrality. A Report of the Science-Policy Interface. United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)</i> , Bonn, Germany. http://www2.unccd.int/sites/default/files/documents/2017-08/LDN_CF_report_web-english.pdf)
Land management	The practices applied in managing land resources
Land potential	The inherent, long-term potential of the land to sustainably generate ecosystem services (UNEP, 2016), which reflects the capacity and resilience of the land-based natural capital, in the face of ongoing environmental change. (Source: Orr et al. 2017. <i>Scientific Conceptual Framework for Land Degradation Neutrality. A Report of the Science-Policy Interface. United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)</i> , Bonn, Germany. http://www2.unccd.int/sites/default/files/documents/2017-08/LDN_CF_report_web-english.pdf)
Land productivity	Land productivity is the biological productive capacity of the land, the source of all the food, fibre and fuel that sustains humans. (Source: Sims et al. (2017). <i>Good Practice Guidance SDG Indicator 15.3.1: Proportion of Land that is degraded over total land area. United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)</i> , Bonn, Germany. http://www2.unccd.int/sites/default/files/relevant-links/2017-10/Good%20Practice%20Guidance_SDG%20Indicator%2015.3.1_Version%201.0.pdf)
Land Productivity Dynamics (LPD)	The term “land productivity dynamics” (LPD) reflects the fact that the primary productivity of a stable land system is not a steady state, but often highly variable between different years and vegetation growth cycles due to natural variation and/or human intervention. (Source: UNCCD, 2017. <i>The Global Land Outlook, first edition. Bonn, Germany</i> https://global-land-outlook.squarespace.com/the-outlook/#the-bokk)
Land use	Land use refers to the total of arrangements, activities and inputs undertaken in a certain land cover type (a set of human actions). The term land use is also used in the sense of the social and economic purposes for which land is managed (e.g., grazing, timber extraction and conservation). (Source: IPCC, 2014: <i>Annex II: Glossary. In: Climate Change 2014: Synthesis Report. Contribution of Working Groups I, II and III to the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. IPCC, Geneva, Switzerland, pp. 117-130.</i> https://www.ipcc.ch/pdf/assessment-report/ar5/syr/AR5_SYR_FINAL_Glossary.pdf)
Land unit	Spatial unit used in LDN planning and monitoring (Source: Adapted from: Orr et al. 2017. <i>Scientific Conceptual Framework for Land Degradation Neutrality. A Report of the Science-Policy Interface. United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)</i> , Bonn, Germany. http://www2.unccd.int/sites/default/files/documents/2017-08/LDN_CF_report_web-english.pdf)
Leveraging	The use of financial resources to increase the return on investments. Leverage is a factor by which a lever multiplies a force.

Term/concept	Definition
Like for like	Refers to the principle of counterbalancing losses in one land type with equivalent (or greater) gains in the same land type elsewhere in order to maintain (or exceed) LDN.
Loss (monitored)	In the context of LDN, a decline in land-based natural capital for a specific area of land (e.g., land unit) over a specified timeframe, measured as significant decline in SOC or NPP, or a negative land cover change (as defined by country, within agreed guidelines. See also gain (Source: Orr et al. 2017. <i>Scientific Conceptual Framework for Land Degradation Neutrality. A Report of the Science-Policy Interface. United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), Bonn, Germany.</i> http://www2.unccd.int/sites/default/files/documents/2017-08/LDN_CF_report_web-english.pdf)
Mainstreaming	Mainstreaming is the act of bringing an issue into the mainstream, or majority, of society. (Source: OECD Development Assistance Committee (2002), <i>Glossary of Key Terms in Evaluation and Results Based Management.</i> http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/29/21/2754804.pdf)
Mainstreaming gender	This is a globally accepted strategy for promoting gender equality. Mainstreaming is not an end in itself but a strategy, an approach, a means to achieve the goal of gender equality. Mainstreaming involves ensuring that gender perspectives and attention to the goal of gender equality are central to all activities - policy development, research, advocacy/ dialogue, legislation, resource allocation, and planning, implementation and monitoring of programmes and projects. (Source: http://www.un.org/womenwatch/osagi/gendermainstreaming.htm)
Market-based mechanisms	Market-based mechanisms seek to address the market failure of 'environmental externalities' either by incorporating the external cost of production or consumption activities through taxes or charges on processes or products, or by creating property rights and facilitating the establishment of a proxy market for the use of environmental services. (Source: http://stats.oecd.org/glossary)
Maximum NDVI	Maximum NDVI in an annual time series. In phenological terms, it is maximum level of photosynthetic activity in the canopy. (Source: http://www.britannica.com/)
Minimal soil disturbance	Refers to no-tillage or low soil disturbance only in small strips and/ or shallow depth and direct seeding. (Source: WOCAT glossary https://www.wocat.net/glossary)
Metadata	Information describing the content or utility of a data set. For example, the dates on which data were procured are metadata. (Source: http://earthobservatory.nasa.gov/Glossary)
Metrics	Metrics are measures that are used to quantify or assess the state or level of the indicators. (Source: Orr et al. 2017. <i>Scientific Conceptual Framework for Land Degradation Neutrality. A Report of the Science-Policy Interface. United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), Bonn, Germany.</i> http://www2.unccd.int/sites/default/files/documents/2017-08/LDN_CF_report_web-english.pdf)
Monitoring period	The monitoring period is the time period over which an indicator is measured and quantified using the same methods employed for the baseline or previous monitoring period. (Source: Sims et al. <i>Good Practice Guidance SDG Indicator 15.3.1: Proportion of Land that is degraded over total land area. United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), Bonn, Germany.</i> http://www2.unccd.int/sites/default/files/relevant-links/2017-10/Good%20Practice%20Guidance_SDG%20Indicator%2015.3.1_Version%201.0.pdf).
Monitoring system	An organized set of processes and activities aimed at carrying out systematic and regular measurements, collecting and processing data and information on a particular phenomenon with the purpose of analysing its status or observing its behaviour over time (such as environmental monitoring: the continuous and systematic measurement of the quality of air, soil, biota and water resources).
Multilateral	A multilateral environmental agreement (MEA) is a legally-binding agreement among three or more

Term/concept	Definition
Environmental Agreements (MEA)	nations which allows them to reach an environmental goal. The agreements, primarily produced by the United Nations, cover subjects such as atmospheric polices, freshwater policies, hazardous waste and substance policies, the marine environment, nature conservation policies, noise pollution and nuclear safety. (Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Multilateral_environmental_agreement)
Natural and semi-natural forest management	Encompasses administrative, legal, technical, economic, social, and environmental aspects of the conservation and use of forests. (Source: WOCAT glossary https://www.wocat.net/glossary)
Natural capital	The stock of natural resources that provides flows of valuable goods and services. (Source: World Bank, 2012)
NAP alignment	Revision of the NAP taking into account the specific requirements of The Strategy.
Net Primary Productivity (NPP)	The net flux of carbon from the atmosphere into green plants per unit time. NPP refers to a rate process, i.e., the amount of vegetable matter produced (net primary production) per day, week, or year. NPP is a fundamental ecological variable, not only because it measures the energy input to the biosphere and terrestrial carbon dioxide assimilation, but also because of its significance in indicating the condition of the land surface area and the status of a wide range of ecological processes. (Source : http://daac.ornl.gov/NPP/html_docs/npp_est.html)
No net loss	The condition wherein losses are no greater than gains. In the context of LDN, this refers to the condition where land-based natural capital is maintained or enhanced between the time the LDN framework is put in place (t0) and a future date when progress is monitored (t1). (Source: Orr et al. 2017. <i>Scientific Conceptual Framework for Land Degradation Neutrality. A Report of the Science-Policy Interface. United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), Bonn, Germany.</i> http://www2.unccd.int/sites/default/files/documents/2017-08/LDN_CF_report_web-english.pdf)
Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI)	The Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) is an indicator of the greenness of the biomes.As such, it is closely linked to the FAPAR. Its very simple formulation $NDVI = (REF_{nir} - REF_{red}) / (REF_{nir} + REF_{red})$ where REF_{nir} and REF_{red} are the spectral reflectances measured in the near infrared and red wavebands respectively, makes it widely used for ecosystems monitoring. (Source: https://land.copernicus.eu/global/products/ndvi)
One-out, all-out (10AO)	A conservative approach to combining different indicators/metrics to assess status, which follows the precautionary principle (adapted from European Communities, 2013). The one-out, all-out approach is applied to LDN such that where any of the indicators shows significant negative change, it is considered a loss (and conversely, if at least one indicator shows a positive trend and none shows a negative trend it is considered a gain). (Source: Orr et al. 2017. <i>Scientific Conceptual Framework for Land Degradation Neutrality. A Report of the Science-Policy Interface. United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), Bonn, Germany.</i> http://www2.unccd.int/sites/default/files/documents/2017-08/LDN_CF_report_web-english.pdf)
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	Grants or loans to countries and territories in Part I of the DAC List of Aid Recipients (developing countries) which are: (a) undertaken by the official sector; (b) with promotion of economic development and welfare as the main objective; (c) at concessional financial terms (if a loan, having a grant element of at least 25 per cent). In addition to financial flows, technical cooperation is included in aid. Grants, loans and credits for military purposes are excluded. Transfer payments to private individuals (e.g. pensions, reparations or insurance payouts) are in general not counted. (Source: Adapted from OECD Development Assistance Committee). <i>Glossary of Key Terms.</i> . http://www.oecd.org/document/32/0,3746,en_2649_34447_42632800_1_1_1_1.00.html)
Other land	For the purpose of UNCCD reporting, this land cover class includes any geographic area dominated by natural abiotic surfaces (bare soil, sand, rocks, etc.) that do not have an artificial cover as a result of human activities and where the natural vegetation is absent or almost absent (covers less than 2-4%). Included are bare rock areas, sands and deserts. The class also includes areas regularly flooded

Term/concept	Definition
	<p>by inland water (lake shores, river banks, salt flats etc.). It excludes coastal areas affected by the tidal movement of salt water. It includes beaches, dunes, sands and deserts, and bare rock areas. This class includes any geographic area covered by perennial snow or glaciers persistently for 10 months or more.</p> <p>(Source: UNCCD, 2018. <i>Reporting manual for the 2017-2018 UNCCD reporting process</i>, http://www.unccd.int/convention/2017-2018-unccd-reporting-process)</p>
Partnership	<p>A collaborative relationship between entities to work toward shared objectives through a mutually agreed division of labour. At the country level, this means engaging under government leadership with national stakeholders and external partners (including international development agencies) in developing, implementing, and monitoring a country's own development strategy.</p> <p>(Source: OECD-DAC <i>Joint Venture on Managing for Development Results (2008) Sourcebook on Emerging Good Practice in Managing for Development Results</i>, 3rd edition)</p>
Pastoralism, pastoral system	<p>The use of domestic animals as a primary means for obtaining resources from habitats (MEA 2005). The grazing of animals on natural or semi-natural grassland, grassland with trees, and/ or open woodlands. Animal owners may have a permanent residence while livestock is moved to distant grazing areas, according to the availability of resources.</p> <p>(Source: WOCAT glossary https://www.wocat.net/glossary)</p>
Performance review and assessment of implementation system (PRAIS)	<p>Approach to review the performance and implementation of the Convention, its Parties and subsidiary bodies. Detailed information on how this is done by the Committee for the Review of the Implementation (CRIC) can be gleaned from decision 13/COP.13. PRAIS commonly describes the reporting portal used by Parties to upload national reports which, in turn, constitute the basis for the review undertaken by the CRIC.</p> <p>(Source: http://www.unccd.int/prais/)</p>
Permanent water bodies	<p>These include permanent lakes and ponds, rivers and coastal water surfaces, such as lagoons and estuaries. It does not include the sea and ocean, as well as liquid dump sites.</p> <p>(Source: https://land.copernicus.eu/pan-european/high-resolution-layers/permanent-water-bodies?tab=metadata)</p>
Pixel	<p>A digital image is a two-dimensional array of small areas called pixels, which correspond spatially to relatively small terrain areas called ground resolution units.</p> <p>(Source: Avery, T.E., Berlin, G.L. (1992) <i>Fundamentals of Remote Sensing and Air photo Interpretation</i>. 5th Ed.)</p>
Policies	<p>Policies are a definite courses or methods of action selected from among alternatives, and in light of given conditions to guide and determine present and future decisions.</p> <p>(Source: http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/)</p>
Post-harvest measures	<p>Encompasses activities to deliver a crop from harvest to consumption with minimum loss, maximum efficiency, and maximum return for all involved – such as drying, storage, cooling, cleaning, sorting, and packing.</p> <p>(Source: WOCAT glossary https://www.wocat.net/glossary)</p>
Poverty line	<p>A line drawn at a particular level of income or at a particular value of consumption. Households whose incomes fall below the level of the poverty line or whose consumption level is valued at less than the value of the poverty line are classified as poor. Households with incomes or consumption levels valued above this line are described as the non-poor. The international poverty line is currently set at USD 1.90 a day.</p> <p>(Source: Ravallion, M. (1992). <i>Poverty freak: A Guide to Concepts and Methods</i>. <i>Living Standards Measurement Papers</i>. The World Bank)</p>
Practice	<p>Any measure, method or activity.</p> <p>See also 'Good practices' and 'Best practices'.</p>

Term/concept	Definition
Prevention	Activities and measures to minimize existing and new disaster risks. <i>(Source: adapted from http://www.unisdr.org/files/7817_UNISDRTerminologyEnglish.pdf)</i>
Programme	Set of interventions, marshalled to attain specific global, regional, country, or sector development objectives. A development program is a time bound intervention involving multiple activities that may cut across sectors, themes and/or geographic areas. A programme typically consists of several projects. <i>(Source: OECD Development Assistance Committee (2002). Glossary of Key Terms in Evaluation and Results Based Management. http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/29/21/2754804.pdf)</i>
Progress indicator	An indicator used to track progress towards the strategic objectives formulated in the UNCCD2018-2030 Strategic Framework.
Project	Individual development intervention designed to achieve specific objectives within specified resources and implementation schedules, often within the framework of a broader program. <i>(Source: OECD Development Assistance Committee (2002). Glossary of Key Terms in Evaluation and Results Based Management. http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/29/21/2754804.pdf)</i>
Proxy	Indirect and approximate measure in the unavailability of a direct measure based on a specific indicator.
Radiometric correction	When technical defects and deficiencies of the sensor and data transfer systems lead to mistakes in the image construction, corrections are required for striping, partially missing lines, illumination and view angle effects, sensor calibration and terrain effects.
Raster data	Data that are described by a cell grid, one value per cell. The cells are arrayed in a row and column pattern to provide “wall to wall” coverage of a study region. Cell values are used to represent the type or quality of mapped variables, typically those that may change across a region e.g., elevation, mean temperature, slope, average rainfall, or soil moisture. <i>(Source: Common Spatial Data Models, GIS Fundamentals. Chapter 2. http://www.geo.umass.edu/courses/geo494a/Chapter2_GIS_Fundamentals.pdf)</i>
Raw imagery	Aerial or satellite imagery that has not been processed. Processing applies both radiometric and geometric corrections (See “Radiometric correction” and “Geometric correction”).
Red List Index (RLI)	The Red List Index (RLI) is a measure of change in aggregate extinction risk across groups of species. It is based on genuine changes in the number of species in each category of extinction risk on The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List of Threatened Species. <i>(Source: IUCN (2015). IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2015.1. International Union for Conservation of Nature, Gland, Switzerland. Available from http://www.iucnredlist.org.)</i>
Reforestation	Planting of forests on lands that have previously contained forests but that have been converted to some other use. <i>(Source: IPCC, 2014: Annex II: Glossary. In: Climate Change 2014: Synthesis Report. Contribution of Working Groups I, II and III to the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. IPCC, Geneva, Switzerland, pp. 117-130. https://www.ipcc.ch/pdf/assessment-report/ar5/syr/AR5_SYR_FINAL_Glossary.pdf)</i>
Regional Action Programme (RAP)	Regional Action Programmes promote and strengthen technical cooperation networks to harmonize, complement and increase the efficiency of national action programmes. The purpose of regional action programmes is to identify the factors contributing to desertification and practical measures necessary to combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought at regional level. These programmes may include agreed joint programmes for the sustainable management of transboundary natural resources, scientific and technical cooperation, and strengthening of relevant institutions to harmonize, complement and increase the efficiency of national action programmes. <i>(Source: The Convention, Article 10 and 11)</i>
Regional coordination	Mechanism that facilitates cooperation among affected country Parties within the regions and enhance synergies among the relevant institutions, programmes and mechanisms of the United Nations System, multilateral development banks, bilateral donors and other regional and subregional

Term/concept	Definition
mechanism (RCM)	actors and mechanisms in order to facilitate regional and subregional action programmes and, where appropriate, provide technical assistance to the national action programmes. The RCM could include, inter alia, regional committees, TPNs and regional coordination units (RCUs) (Source: <i>Decision 3/COP.9, paragraph 1 and 3</i>)
Regional implementation annexes (RIAs)	The implementation of the UNCCD is geared around five regional implementation annexes: Annex 1 for Africa, Annex 2 for Asia, Annex 3 for Latin America and the Caribbean, Annex 4 for Northern Mediterranean and Annex 5 for Central and Eastern Europe. These annexes are meant to set out the focus and content of action programmes for particular subregions and regions. They also provide a framework for regional coordination and collaboration. (Source: http://www.unccd.int/en/regional-access/Pages/default.aspx)
Regional knowledge-sharing system	A web-based system explicitly designed for the management and sharing of knowledge at regional level (such as data, information, tools, skills, expertise, best practices and success stories) among members within an organization or a network (for example, the Information Network on Desertification and Drought for Latin America and the Caribbean- DESELAC).
Regulations	They are official rules or laws stating how this should be done. (Source: http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/)
Rehabilitation	Actions undertaken with the aim of reinstating ecosystem functionality, where the focus is on provision of goods and services rather than restoration. (Source: <i>adapted from McDonald et al., 2016</i>).
Relevance	The extent to which the objectives of an investment are consistent with beneficiaries' requirements, country needs, the size of the problem, country priorities, development partner and donor policies, etc. (Source: <i>adapted from the OECD Development Assistance Committee (2002). Glossary of Key Terms in Evaluation and Results-Based Management. http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/29/21/2754804.pdf and from IFAD (2009). Evaluation Manual: Methodology and Processes. http://www.ifad.org/evaluation/process_methodology/index.htm</i>)
Relief	Actions taken directly before, during or immediately after a disaster in order to save lives, reduce impacts, ensure public safety and meet the basic subsistence needs of the people affected. (Source: <i>adapted from http://www.unisdr.org/files/7817_UNISDRTerminologyEnglish.pdf</i>)
Remittances	Remittances refers to personal transfers (i.e. all current transfers in cash or in kind made or received by resident households to or from other non-resident households), plus net compensation of employees of non-resident persons and capital transfers between households. The term "total remittances" also includes social benefits directly to households from other institutional sectors, namely corporations, government and non-profit institutions serving households. (Source: https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/bop/2006/06-04.pdf)
Remote sensing	Practice of acquiring and using data from satellites and aerial photography to infer or measure land cover/use. Remote sensing may be used in combination with ground surveys to check the accuracy of interpretation. (Source: <i>The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Good Practice Guidance (GPG) for Land use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF). http://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/gpplulucf/gpplulucf_files/Glossary_Acronyms_BasicInfo/Glossary.pdf</i>)
Reporting	As per the annex of decision 7/COP.13 reporting on progress towards the strategic objectives is required by all Parties considering themselves affected by desertification, land degradation and drought, provided that (i) Parties have sufficient official national data/information to report or validate national estimates derived from global data sources; and (ii) reporting is provided primarily from official national data. Since information on the three land-based indicators (trends in land cover, trends in land productivity

Term/concept	Definition
	<p>or functioning of the land, and trends in carbon stocks above and below ground) will be also used to inform the sustainable development goal 15.3, all Parties to the UNCCD are invited to provide relevant information.</p> <p>Reporting on implementation framework of the 2018-2030 Strategic Framework will be done through qualitative reporting and on a voluntary basis until the CRIC has considered refining the reporting guidelines</p> <p>(Source: http://www2.unccd.int/sites/default/files/sessions/documents/2017-11/cop21add1_eng.pdf)</p>
Reporting Entity	Country Party to the UNCCD and/or any other organization accredited to the UNCCD which is submitting an official report on the implementation of the Convention and/or The Strategy.
Resilience	<p>The ability of a system to absorb disturbance and reorganise itself so as to retain essentially the same function, structure, and feedbacks. Resilience is a neutral property, neither good nor bad (Whether or not resilience is beneficial in any situation depends on the specific circumstances – whether the system is in a desirable or undesirable state.).</p> <p>(Source: adapted from Walker et al., 2004).</p>
Response hierarchy	<p>The set of prioritized actions/interventions that may be planned and then implemented in response to past or anticipated future land degradation.</p> <p>(Source: Orr et al. 2017. <i>Scientific Conceptual Framework for Land Degradation Neutrality. A Report of the Science-Policy Interface. United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), Bonn, Germany.</i> http://www2.unccd.int/sites/default/files/documents/2017-08/LDN_CF_report_web-english.pdf)</p>
Resource mobilization	Resource mobilization refers to the mobilization of a mix of resources which include financial, human, technical and knowledge resources
Restoration	<p>The process of assisting the recovery of an ecosystem that has been degraded. Restoration seeks to re-establish the pre-existing ecological structure and function, including biotic integrity</p> <p>(Source: Society for Ecological Restoration International Science and Policy Working Group, 2004 & McDonald et al., 2016).</p>
Results	<p>Results are the output, outcome, or impact (intended or unintended, positive and negative) of an intervention.</p> <p>(Source: OECD-DAC Joint Venture on Managing for Development Results (2008). <i>Sourcebook on Emerging Good Practice in Managing for Development Results</i>, 3rd edition).</p>
Rio Conventions (The)	<p>The three Rio Conventions – on Biodiversity, Climate Change and Desertification – derive directly from the 1992 Earth Summit. Each instrument represents a way of contributing to the sustainable development goals of Agenda 21. The three conventions are intrinsically linked, operating in the same ecosystems and addressing interdependent issues.</p> <p>(Source: https://www.cbd.int/rio/)</p>
Rio marker (RM)	<p>Indicators developed by the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) in response to a request from the secretariats of the three Rio Conventions to identify aid activities targeting the objectives of the three Conventions.</p> <p>(Source: OECD Development Assistance Committee (2002). <i>Reporting Directives for the Creditor Reporting System, Addendum. DCD/DAC(2002)21/ADD.</i> http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/44/46/35646074.pdf and http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/16/53/1948102.pdf)</p>
Risk guarantees	<p>Risk guarantees cover private debt against a government's (or government entity's) failure to meet specific obligations to a private or a public project.</p> <p>(Source: http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTGUARANTEES/Resources/IDA_PRG.pdf)</p>
Rotational crop system	The successive cultivation of different crops in a specified order on the same fields. Helps to reduce soil erosion and increases soil fertility and crop yield.

Term/concept	Definition
	(Source: WOCAT glossary https://www.wocat.net/glossary)
Rotational grazing	Rotational Grazing, also called prescribed or managed grazing, is a management-intensive system of raising livestock on subdivided pastures called paddocks. Livestock are regularly rotated to fresh paddocks at the right time to prevent overgrazing and optimize grass growth. (Source: http://www.mda.state.mn.us/protecting/conservation/practices/grazing.aspx)
Safely managed drinking water source(s)	An improved drinking water source which is located on premises, available when needed, and free of fecal and priority chemical contamination. See “Improved drinking water sources” (Source: http://www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/monitoring/coverage/monitoring-dwater/en/)
Satellite image/data	An image of the Earth’s surface made by means of artificial satellites.
Sinusoidal Projection	This projection maintains equal area despite conformal distortion. Alternative formats reduce the distortion along outer meridians by interrupting the continuity of the projection over the oceans and by centering the continents around their own central meridians, or vice versa. It is a pseudo cylindrical projection where all parallels and the central meridian are straight. The meridians are curves based on sine functions with the amplitudes increasing with the distance from the central meridian. (Source: ArcGIS. http://desktop.arcgis.com/en/arcmap/10.3/guide-books/map-projections/sinusoidal.htm)
Soil Organic Carbon (SOC)	The amount of carbon stored in soil. (Source: Sims et al. (2017). Good Practice Guidance SDG Indicator 13.3.1: proportion of Land that is degraded over total land area. United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), Bonn, Germany. http://www2.unccd.int/sites/default/files/relevant-links/2017-10/Good%20Practice%20Guidance_SDG%20Indicator%2015.3.1_Version%201.0.pdf)
Soil Organic Carbon stock	The mass of soil organic carbon per unit area for a reference depth. (Source: Sims et al. (2017). Good Practice Guidance SDG Indicator 13.3.1: proportion of Land that is degraded over total land area. United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), Bonn, Germany. http://www2.unccd.int/sites/default/files/relevant-links/2017-10/Good%20Practice%20Guidance_SDG%20Indicator%2015.3.1_Version%201.0.pdf)
Source of funding	Organization(s) supporting financially a given project, programme or initiative.
Spatial disaggregation	Spatial disaggregation or downscaling is the process by which information at a coarse spatial scale is translated to finer scales while maintaining consistency in the original dataset. (Source: http://www.integrated-assessment.eu/eu/guidebook/spatial_disaggregation.html)
Spatial resolution	For spatial data stored in raster form, it is an indication of the size of a single pixel in ground dimensions. It is usually presented as a single value that represents the length of one side of a square. For example, a spatial resolution of 30 metres means that one pixel represents an area of 30 metres by 30 metres on the ground. (Source: Born, M. & Wolf, E (1999). Principles of Optics. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge)
Stakeholder	An individual, group, or organization, who may affect, be affected by, or perceive itself to be affected by a decision, activity, or outcome (Source: adapted from PMI, 2013).
Standardization	The process of developing an agreed common method, procedure or system for a specific purpose. In the context of LDN, this refers to developing a single agreed methodology for an indicator or metric.

Term/concept	Definition
	(Source: Orr et al. 2017. <i>Scientific Conceptual Framework for Land Degradation Neutrality. A Report of the Science-Policy Interface. United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), Bonn, Germany.</i> http://www2.unccd.int/sites/default/files/documents/2017-08/LDN_CF_report_web-english.pdf)
Strategic objectives	<p>Higher level objectives defined in the context of The UNCCD 2018-2030 Strategic Framework to guide the actions of all UNCCD stakeholders and partners in the 2018-2030 period. More specifically, the UNCCD 2018-2030 Strategic Framework defines the following strategic objectives:</p> <p>Strategic objective 1: To improve the condition of affected ecosystems, combat desertification/land degradation, promote sustainable land management and contribute to land degradation neutrality</p> <p>Strategic objective 2: To improve the living conditions of affected populations</p> <p>Strategic objective 3: To mitigate, adapt to, and manage the effects of drought in order to enhance resilience of vulnerable populations and ecosystems</p> <p>Strategic objective 4: To generate global benefits through effective implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification</p> <p>Strategic objective 5: To mobilize substantial and additional financial and non-financial resources to support the implementation of the Convention by building effective partnerships at global and national level</p> <p>(Source: ICCD/COP(8)/16/Add.1, Annex to decision 7/COP.13. . http://www2.unccd.int/sites/default/files/sessions/documents/2017-11/cop21add1_eng.pdf)</p>
Strategies	<p>Strategies are plans or methods for achieving a particular goal usually over a long period of time.</p> <p>(Source: http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/)</p>
Surface water management	<p>Involves the protection of springs, rivers, and lakes from pollution, high water flows (floods), or over-abstraction of water.</p> <p>(Source: WOCAT glossary https://www.wocat.net/glossary)</p>
Sustainable consumption	<p>Sustainable consumption is production that is economically viable and does not degrade the environment over the long run.</p> <p>See also: 'Sustainable production'.</p>
Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)	<p>On 1 January 2016, the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development – adopted by world leaders in September 2015 at an historic UN Summit – officially came into force. Over the next fifteen years, with these new Goals that universally apply to all, countries will mobilize efforts to end all forms of poverty, fight inequalities and tackle climate change, while ensuring that no one is left behind.</p> <p>(Source: http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/development-agenda/)</p>
Sustainable production	<p>Sustainable production is production that is economically viable and does not degrade the environment over the long run.</p> <p>See also: 'Sustainable consumption'.</p> <p>(Source: http://stats.oecd.org/glossary/)</p>
Subregional knowledge-sharing system	<p>A web-based system explicitly designed for the management and sharing of knowledge at subregional level (such as data, information, tools, skills, expertise, best practices and success stories) among members within an organization or a network (for example, the subregional aggregated data in the PRAIS portal).</p>
Sustainability	<p>In the context of development investments, the likelihood that the benefit streams generated by an investment continue beyond the phase of initial support. It also includes an assessment of the likelihood that actual and anticipated results will be resilient to risks beyond the project's life.</p> <p>(Source: adapted from the OECD/DAC (2002). <i>Glossary of Key Terms in Evaluation and Results-Based Management</i> http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/29/21/2754804.pdf and from IFAD (2009).</p>

Term/concept	Definition
	<i>Evaluation Manual: Methodology and Processes</i> http://www.ifad.org/evaluation/process_methodology/index.htm
Sustainable land management (SLM)	The use of land resources – including soils, water, vegetation, and animals – to produce goods and provide services to meet changing human needs, while simultaneously ensuring the long-term productive potential of these resources and the maintenance of their environmental functions. (Source: WOCAT glossary https://www.wocat.net/glossary)
Target	A quantitative value usually referring to international policy objectives. Often, the target has a time deadline that should be met. Targets express 'desired situations'. Targets refer to various geographical levels: targets at country level (i.e. national targets) contribute to achieving the overall targets set at the global level.
Taxonomic group	A taxon with all its subordinate taxa and their individuals, for example the taxonomic group insect consists of all insects and their taxa. (Source: https://www.biology-online.org/dictionary/Taxonomic_group)
Technical backstopping	Backstopping is used as a technical tool for project and programme consultancy, whereby it supports the development and transfer of new evidences and innovations. Based on research and practice it provides critical technical advisory support for process development, testing and implementation as well as their documentation and evaluation. (Source: http://en.inbas.com/portfolio/services/backstopping.html)
Temporal Resolution	The precision of a measurement with respect to time. Often there is a trade-off between temporal resolution of a measurement and its spatial resolution.
Tenure	Property rights. The right to specific uses of ecosystems and their services. (Source: adapted from Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (2005). Current State & Trends Assessment Report. http://www.maweb.org/en/Condition.aspx)
The Adaption Fund	The Adaptation Fund was established to finance concrete adaptation projects and programmes in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable and are Parties to the Kyoto Protocol. The Fund is to be financed with a share of proceeds from clean development mechanism (CDM) project activities and receive funds from other sources. It is operated by the Adaptation Fund Board. (Source: http://unfccc.int/essential_background/glossary/items/3666.php#C)
Time series	Data which facilitates analysis at more than one time (e.g. Daily, monthly, seasonal or annual time scales). The advantage of time series analysis is the increased amount of information that is obtainable compared with single date data acquisition. (Source: Adapted from Avery, T.E., Berlin, G.L. (1992) <i>Fundamentals of Remote Sensing and Air photo Interpretation</i> . 5 th Ed.)
Tree-covered areas	For the purpose of UNCCD reporting, this land cover class includes any geographic area where the vegetative cover is dominant (cover >15%) and consists of a main layer of natural trees with a cover between 15% -100%: i) Tree cover closed to open: >15%; ii) Trees cover open : 15-40%; and iii) Tree cover closed: 40-100%., Other types of plants (shrubs and/or herbs) can be present, even with a density higher than trees: Mosaic trees and shrubs (>50%) / herbaceous cover (< 50%). (Source: UNCCD, 2018. <i>Reporting manual for the 2017-2018 UNCCD reporting process</i> , http://www.unccd.int/convention/2017-2018-unccd-reporting-process)
Type of funding	The type of funding provided in support of a project, programme or initiative within the reporting period. Examples of funding types include grants, concessional loans, commercial loans, basket funding, sectoral support, debt swap, equity, etc.
Vector data	A representation of the world using points, lines and polygons. Vector models are useful for storing data that has discrete boundaries, such as country borders, land parcels and streets. (Source: https://support.esri.com/en/other-resources/gis-dictionary/term/vector%20data%20model)
Vegetation Index	A mathematical combination or transformation of spectral bands that accentuates the spectral properties of green plants so that they appear distinct from other image features. Such as NDVI, EVI

Term/concept	Definition
	<p>or FAPAR.</p> <p>(Source: http://web.pdx.edu/~nauna/resources/8-2012_lecture1-vegetationindices.pdf)</p>
Vulnerability	<p>Exposure to contingencies and stress, and the difficulty in coping with them. Three major dimensions of vulnerability are involved: exposure to stresses, perturbations, and shocks; the sensitivity of people, places, ecosystems, and species to the stress or perturbation, including their capacity to anticipate and cope with the stress; and the resilience of the exposed people, places, ecosystems, and species in terms of their capacity to absorb shocks and perturbations while maintaining function.</p> <p>(Source: <i>Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (2005)</i>. Current State & Trends Assessment Report. http://www.maweb.org/en/Condition.aspx)</p>
Venture philanthropy	<p>A set of activities that includes collection, transport, treatment, and disposal of waste, prevention of waste production, and modification and reuse/ recycling of waste.</p> <p>(Source: WOCAT glossary https://www.wocat.net/glossary)</p>
Waste (water) management	<p>A set of activities that includes collection, transport, treatment, and disposal of waste, prevention of waste production, and modification and reuse/ recycling of waste.</p> <p>(Source: WOCAT glossary https://www.wocat.net/glossary)</p>
Water bodies	<p>For the purpose of UNCCD reporting, this land cover class includes any geographic area covered by inland water bodies with a water persistence of 12 months per year. In some cases the water can be frozen for part of the year (less than 10 months). This class refers to areas that are naturally or artificially covered by water, such as lakes and/or rivers. It includes areas that are covered by water due to the construction of artefacts such as reservoirs, canals, artificial lakes, etc. Without these, the area would not be covered by water.</p> <p>The class also includes coastal water bodies composed on the basis of geographical features in relation to the sea (lagoons and estuaries). Because the geographic extent of water bodies can change, boundaries must be set consistently with this class 7 according to the dominant situation during the year and/or across multiple years. It includes: i) Lakes, rivers and streams (natural/artificial, standing/flowing, inland/sea); ii) Artificial reservoirs; iii) Coastal lagoons; and iv) Estuaries.</p> <p>(Source: UNCCD, 2018. <i>Reporting manual for the 2017-2018 UNCCD reporting process</i>, http://www.unccd.int/convention/2017-2018-unccd-reporting-process)</p>
Water harvesting	<p>The collection and management of floodwater or rainwater run-off to increase water availability for domestic and agricultural use as well as ecosystem sustenance.</p> <p>(Source: WOCAT glossary https://www.wocat.net/glossary)</p>
Watershed	<p>A watershed is an area of land that drains all the streams and rainfall to a common outlet such as the outflow of a reservoir, mouth of a bay, or any point along a stream channel. The word watershed is sometimes used interchangeably with drainage basin or catchment. Ridges and hills that separate two watersheds are called the drainage divide. The watershed consists of surface water—lakes, streams, reservoirs, and wetlands—and all the underlying ground water.</p> <p>(Source : https://water.usgs.gov/edu/watershed.html)</p>
Wetland	<p>For the purpose of UNCCD reporting, this land cover class includes any geographic areas that are transitional between pure terrestrial and aquatic systems, where the water table is usually at or near the surface or the land is covered by shallow water. The vegetative cover is significantly influenced by water and dependent on flooding (e.g. marshes, swamps and aquatic beds). The class includes any area dominated by trees, shrubs or herbaceous vegetation (cover of 10% or more) that is seasonally or permanently flooded with inland fresh water or by salt and/or brackish water located in the coastal areas or in the deltas of rivers. It includes coastal mangroves. Flooding must persist for at least 2 months per year to be considered regular (water persistence from 2 to 12 months per year). Occasionally-flooded vegetation within a terrestrial environment is not included in this class. It includes: i) Inland marshes, ii) Peat bogs, and iii) Intertidal flats.</p> <p>(Source: UNCCD, 2018. <i>Reporting manual for the 2017-2018 UNCCD reporting process</i>,</p>

Term/concept	Definition
	http://www.unccd.int/convention/2017-2018-unccd-reporting-process)
Wetland protection / management	Managing wetland typically involves manipulating water levels and vegetation in the wetland, and providing an upland buffer. (Source: WOCAT glossary https://www.wocat.net/glossary)
UNCCD comprehensive communication strategy (CCS)	A coordinated plan of action aimed at supporting the implementation of the Convention by according land/soils the attention and priority they deserve in political and economic decisions at the local, national and international levels, in order to support the optimal deployment of The Strategy. It identifies communication goals, target audiences and planned activities. http://www.unccd.int/Lists/SiteDocumentLibrary/convention/css.pdf
UNCCD Conference of Parties (COP)	The COP was established by the Convention as the supreme decision-making body; it comprises ratifying governments and regional economic integration organizations, such as the European Union. Up to today, the COP had held thirteenth sessions; it has been meeting biennially since 2001. (Source: http://www2.unccd.int/convention/conference-parties-cop)
UNCCD National Action Programmes (NAPs)	National action programmes (NAPs) are the key instruments to implement the Convention. They are often supported by action programmes at sub-regional (SRAP) and regional (RAP) levels. The NAPs are developed through a participatory approach involving various stakeholders, including relevant governmental offices, scientific institutions and local communities. They spell out the practical steps and measures to be taken to combat desertification in specific ecosystems. (Source: http://www2.unccd.int/convention/action-programmes)

