



United Nations
Convention to Combat
Desertification



UNCCD
COP17
ULAANBAATAR 2026

UNCCD COP17 MEDIA KIT

ULAANBAATAR, MONGOLIA
17-28 AUGUST 2026



RESTORING LAND
RESTORING HOPE

JULY | 2026

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1. Introduction

1.1. What is the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification?

The United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) is the global vision and voice for land. We unite governments, scientists, policymakers, private sectors and communities around a shared vision and global action to restore and manage the world's land for the sustainability of humanity and the planet. Much more than an international treaty signed by 197 Parties, UNCCD is a multilateral commitment to mitigating today's impacts of land degradation and advancing tomorrow's land stewardship in order to provide food, water, shelter and economic opportunity to all people in an equitable and inclusive manner.

1.2 What is COP17 and why does it matter?

The 17th meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP17) to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) comes at a time when land degradation and drought are increasingly affecting economies, food systems, water availability and livelihoods across regions.

The United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification is the global agreement on land and one of the three Rio Conventions, alongside climate and biodiversity. Its Conference of the Parties brings together 197 Parties – 196 countries and the European Union – to advance global action on desertification, land degradation and drought.

UNCCD COP17 will take place in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia, from 17 to 28 August 2026 under the theme “Restoring Land, Restoring Hope.” Hosted in a country already experiencing the impacts of land degradation, drought and water stress, COP17 will connect global discussions with the real-world pressures already affecting drylands, rangelands and rural livelihoods.

Up to 40 per cent of the world's land is degraded, affecting nearly half of humanity, while droughts have increased by nearly one-third since 2000. Land degradation costs the global economy close to USD 900 billion annually, while drought generates at least USD 300 billion in losses each year.

As these pressures intensify, land degradation and drought are increasingly recognized as risk multipliers that can deepen economic vulnerability, resource pressures and instability, particularly in fragile regions. In April 2026, G7 ministers recognized desertification, land degradation and drought as systemic global security risks.

Taking place during the International Year of Rangelands and Pastoralists 2026, COP17 will place particular emphasis on rangelands, drought resilience, scaling finance for land restoration and sustainable food systems.



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COP17 reflects a broader shift:

- Moving beyond awareness to implementation.
- Translating commitments into investment.
- Strengthening resilience before crises strike.
- Recognizing land degradation as an environmental, economic and social challenge

As the first Rio Conventions COPs of 2026, COP17 will also contribute to broader international discussions on climate, biodiversity and sustainable development by reinforcing the central role of land across these interconnected agendas.

Why Mongolia?

Mongolia illustrates both the risks associated with land degradation and drought, and the importance of building resilience through sustainable land management.

Approximately 77 per cent of Mongolia's land is degraded, while increasing droughts, extreme climate events and recent large-scale livestock losses have placed growing pressure on livelihoods, food systems and rural economies.

Pastoralism remains central to Mongolia's economy and culture, and national efforts are underway to advance land restoration, sustainable grazing and resilience-building measures.

Hosting COP17 in Mongolia connects global discussions to the real-world challenges already affecting drylands and rangelands across many regions.

1.3 What to expect at COP17

COP17 will bring together governments, international organizations, scientists, businesses, financial institutions, Indigenous Peoples, local communities, youth organizations and civil society representatives.

The conference is expected to feature:

- High-level participation from ministers and senior government officials
- Negotiations and policy discussions on drought resilience, land restoration and sustainable land management
- Thematic days focused on finance, water, land and people, and food systems and soil health
- Announcements of partnerships, initiatives and financing commitments
- Engagement with the private sector through initiatives including Business4Land
- Events and dialogues linked to the International Year of Rangelands and Pastoralists 2026

COP17 will also serve as a platform to strengthen cooperation, mobilize investment and accelerate implementation on land restoration and drought resilience.

What COP17 will deliver

COP17 focuses on helping translate commitments into action by:

- Aligning public and private finance to close the investment gap for land restoration and drought resilience
- Transforming food systems through sustainable land management and restoration
- Strengthening drought resilience by shifting from crisis response to proactive risk management
- Elevating rangelands and pastoralists within the global agenda
- Advancing implementation of existing land restoration and drought commitments

2. COP17 Thematic Days



Finance 24 August

Restoring land at scale requires approximately one billion US dollars per day through 2030, yet current financing remains far below required levels. Finance Day will bring together finance ministers, development banks, investors and the private sector to help mobilize large-scale investment for land restoration and drought resilience.



Water 25 August

By 2050, up to three in four people worldwide could be affected by drought. Water Day will focus on strengthening proactive drought risk management, resilience and cooperation on integrated water resource management.



Land and People 26 August

Rangelands support nearly two billion people globally, yet remain among the world's most undervalued ecosystems. Land and People Day will place land stewards at the center of discussions, highlighting the perspectives of Indigenous Peoples, local communities, pastoralists, youth, women and civil society.



Food Systems and Soil Health 27 August

Global food demand is projected to increase significantly by 2050, while food systems remain a major driver of land degradation and account for more than 70 per cent of freshwater use. Food Systems and Soil Health Day will focus on connecting soil restoration with food security, agricultural productivity and resilient livelihoods.

From Commitments to Implementation

Countries have already adopted large-scale land restoration targets and developed national drought plans. The key challenge now is implementation. COP17 aims to translate ambition into coordinated finance, policy and action.

3. COP17 Agenda

A summary of major COP17 meetings and events open to accredited media representatives will be available through the official conference programme.

The full agenda, including side events, press conferences and thematic programming, will be updated regularly online throughout the conference.

For detailed information on official meetings, negotiations and conference documents, please consult the official [COP17 website](https://www.unccd.int/cop17) (<https://www.unccd.int/cop17>)

The High-Level Segment is expected to take place during the second week of the conference. Additional details and scheduling information will be announced closer to the opening of COP17.

Follow the links below for updated conference information, including the COP17 Action Agenda, which complements the formal negotiations through thematic days, high-level events and partnership initiatives designed to mobilize action on land restoration and drought resilience:

- [Full COP17 agenda and schedule](https://www.unccd.int/cop17/official-documents) (<https://www.unccd.int/cop17/official-documents>)
- [Overview of negotiations and the COP17 Action Agenda](https://www.unccd.int/cop17/programme) (<https://www.unccd.int/cop17/programme>)
- [Official conference documents, decisions and reports](https://www.unccd.int/cop17/official-documents) (<https://www.unccd.int/cop17/official-documents>)



4. Media Accreditation

4.1. Registration Process and Visa Information

Media representatives wishing to attend the 17th meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP17) to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification must apply for accreditation through the official online registration system.

Media registration is open. Early registration is strongly encouraged to facilitate processing ahead of the conference.

Journalists can apply for accreditation through the COP17 registration portal:

[Online registration portal](https://indico.un.org/event/1022232) (<https://indico.un.org/event/1022232>)

Media accreditation is a two-step process. Journalists are first required to obtain advance clearance, which also serves as an official invitation letter for visa purposes.

To complete the accreditation process, applicants must submit the following documents through the online registration system:

- A recent passport-size photograph
- A valid press card
- A copy of the passport (photo and signature pages) for foreign journalists, or a national identity card for local journalists
- A letter of introduction on official letterhead from the assigning editor, bureau chief, publisher or media organization
- Freelance journalists must provide a letter of assignment from a recognized media organization commissioning coverage of COP17
- A completed online accreditation form through the registration portal

Information on visas, visa-free entry, frequently asked questions and access to the visa portal is available through the [official COP17 website](https://www.unccd.int/cop17). (<https://www.unccd.int/cop17>)

Journalists from countries without a Mongolian diplomatic mission – including those not normally eligible for an e-Visa – will be able to apply through the dedicated COP17 visa portal.

The COP17 e-Visa allows multiple entries into Mongolia and will remain valid until 1 September 2026.

4.2 On-Site Registration Information

Starting on 16 August 2026, on-site registration and badge collection will be available at the accreditation and registration centre during official registration hours. Journalists are required to submit all necessary documentation listed above. A passport photograph can be taken on site if it has not been uploaded during the online accreditation process.

Badge collection hours are from 08:00 to 20:00 daily. If a participant does not collect their badge on a given day, they may do so the following day. Once issued, badges provide 24-hour access to the conference venue for the duration of COP17.

Media attending the conference in person will be able to collect their badges at the registration desk in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia from Sunday, 16 August 2026 onwards.

5. Facilities for Media

5.1 Press Conference Room and Daily Briefings

Accredited journalists will be invited to attend daily press briefings in the designated press conference area. Selected press briefings and key conference sessions will also be streamed live on UN Web TV, enabling journalists who are unable to attend COP17 in person to follow proceedings remotely. Access information will be shared with accredited media representatives.

The press conference room is located close to the plenary hall and accommodates up to 150 participants. Journalists will have access to live audio feeds in the six official United Nations languages – English, French, Arabic, Spanish, Chinese and Russian – with Mongolian available for selected sessions, including opening and closing press conferences.

The room is equipped with:

- Live audio and video feed
- Raised platform for cameras and broadcast equipment
- Interpretation booths and headsets
- Fixed and portable microphones
- Large screens for presentations and live feeds
- Press briefing schedules, advisories and updates will be shared daily with accredited media representatives.

5.2 Media Center Features

The COP17 venue will feature a fully equipped media centre designed to support broadcast, print, digital and online media operations.

Facilities include:

- Approximately 70 fully equipped workstations
- High-speed internet access
- Power supply and charging facilities
- Broadcast booths
- Dedicated stand-up interview positions
- Designated areas for TV and radio stations
- Media seating and lounge areas
- Shared workspaces for technical crews and broadcast teams

A limited number of broadcast booths will be available on a first-come, first-served basis.

5.3 Internet and Technical Support

The media centre will provide high-speed wireless internet access and technical support throughout the conference, including live broadcast connectivity, recording access and plug-and-download distribution of selected sessions.

5.4 Daily Journal

Each day's programme and announcements will be published in the [Daily Journal](https://www.unccd.int/cop17/daily-journal) (<https://www.unccd.int/cop17/daily-journal>) accessible through the official COP17 website

[The Earth Negotiations Bulletin \(ENB\)](https://enb.iisd.org/) (<https://enb.iisd.org/>) will provide independent daily multimedia coverage of COP17, including reports, photographs and analysis of negotiations and key events.

[UN Web TV](https://webtv.un.org) (<https://webtv.un.org>) will provide live and on-demand coverage of COP17, including plenary meetings, selected side events and press conferences. The opening and closing meetings will be available in the six official United Nations languages, while language availability for other events will depend on interpretation arrangements.

5.5 Conference App

The [UNCCD Conference App](https://www.unccd.int/conference-app) (<https://www.unccd.int/conference-app>) will be available for download through major app stores ahead of COP17.

The app will provide real-time conference updates, including:

- Meeting schedules
- Press conferences and media advisories
- News and press releases
- Venue maps and logistics
- Official documents and conference information

5.6 Guides and Manuals

Key information resources for COP17 participants and media representatives — including the Code of Conduct, participant guides, venue information and security arrangements — will be available through the official COP17 website.



6. Media Resources

Throughout COP17, accredited journalists will have access to a range of information resources and media materials, including:

- Press releases and media advisories
- Daily programme updates
- Official speeches and statements
- Photos and video footage
- Livestream links and recordings of press briefings
- Background materials and thematic fact sheets
- Social media content and digital assets

Media materials will be made available through the UNCCD website and official communication channels.

7. Media Access and Engagement

7.1 Sessions Open to Media

Accredited media representatives will have access to plenary sessions, press conferences, designated side events and other public conference activities, subject to venue capacity and security requirements.

7.2 Restricted Meetings

Certain negotiations and meetings may be closed to media participation. Journalists are requested to follow instructions from conference and UNCCD staff and security personnel regarding access restrictions.

7.3 Interview Opportunities

The media center will include designated interview areas for short interviews with delegates, experts and conference participants. UNCCD will also facilitate selected interview opportunities with senior officials and spokespersons, subject to availability.

8. Digital and Social Media

COP17 will maintain an active virtual presence across multiple platforms, providing real-time updates, engaging content and coverage for a global audience.

Follow COP17 on Social Media:

X (formerly Twitter): [@UNCCD](#)

LinkedIn: [UNCCD Page](#)

Facebook: [UNCCD Facebook Page](#)

YouTube: [UNCCD Channel](#)

Stay Engaged

Use and follow hashtags:

- Primary hashtag: #COP17Mongolia
- Secondary hashtags: #UNCCDCOP17
- Campaign-specific hashtags: #UNited4Land, #HerLand, #Sport4Land, #Youth4Land
- Join the conversation with live tweeting from @UNCCD

9. Press Contacts

For media inquiries, please contact: UNCCD Press Office: press@unccd.int

Additional Resources:

- [UNCCD Official COP17 Website](https://www.unccd.int/cop17) (<https://www.unccd.int/cop17>) Detailed logistical information, including venue access, transport and accommodations
- [Host Country's COP17 Website](https://unccdcop17.org/) (<https://unccdcop17.org/>) Additional resources and practical details from the host country

10. Logistics

Venue

COP17 will take place at the [National Garden Park, Khoroo 26, Bayanzurkh District, Ulaanbaatar 13313, Mongolia](#).

Additional venue and logistical information is available through the official host country COP17 website.



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Annex 1: UNCCD COP17 Media Factsheet

LAND DEGRADATION AND DROUGHT

Land

- Up to 40 per cent of the world's land is degraded, affecting nearly half of humanity
 - » Around 3.2 billion people live in areas affected by land degradation
- At least 100 million hectares of productive land are lost to degradation each year, an area the size of Egypt
- More than 100 countries have established national Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) targets to balance ongoing land degradation with restoration and sustainable land management.
- Land degradation and drought are increasingly recognized not only as environmental crises, but as economic and security risks.

Drought

- 75 per cent of the Earth's land has become drier over the past three decades compared to the previous 30-year period, reflecting a long-term shift in global aridity
- Droughts have increased by nearly one-third (29 per cent) since the year 2000
- By 2050, 3 in 4 people could be affected by drought
- 85 per cent of people affected by drought live in low- and middle-income countries
- Global water demand is projected to exceed supply by up to 40 per cent by 2030
- Land degradation and drought are systemic risks affecting food, water, energy, economies and stability
- More than 70 countries have national drought plans, up from just a handful in 2013

SAND AND DUST STORMS

- Around 2 billion tonnes of dust enter the atmosphere each year —equivalent to the mass of 300 Great Pyramids of Giza— with major impacts on health, agriculture and climate
- Around 35 per cent of sand and dust storms are now driven by human activity leading to land degradation, drought and climate change
- Prevention requires sustainably managing land and water resources, restoring degraded land, and managing drought risk

THE WATER–LAND NEXUS

- Healthy land underpins water security: as soils degrade, their ability to retain moisture and recharge groundwater declines, causing more rainfall to run off instead of being stored
- Land degradation intensifies both droughts and floods: degraded soils absorb less water, increasing runoff and flood risk when it rains, while storing less moisture for dry periods —which worsens the severity of drought conditions

FINANCING LAND RESTORATION AND DROUGHT RESILIENCE

Costs

- Land degradation, desertification and drought cost the world up to USD 900 billion annually
- Drought causes losses of at least /US\$ 300 billion per year
 - » Droughts are one of the world's most costly and deadly hazards; yet they fail to attract the attention of quick-onset disasters like earthquakes and floods
 - » The long-term economic costs of drought are underestimated. This is because drought impacts tend to travel and escalate over time, and across borders, due to the knock-on effects on sectors like energy, health and the wider economy

Investments

- The world needs to invest around /US\$ 355 billion annually through 2030 to achieve land degradation neutrality targets, far exceeding current levels of funding.
- The annual financing gap for land restoration and drought resilience stands at approximately /US\$ 278 billion.
- The private sector contributes only around 6 per cent of global land restoration finance, despite heavy reliance on land-based value chains. Yet the private sector remains critical given its dependence on land-based supply chains and ecosystem services.
- Only around 5 per cent of official development assistance for disasters was allocated to preparedness over the past decade
- The world is spending more in responding to the land and drought crisis than in preventing it
- **Return on investment**
- Land restoration yields US\$ 7–30 per US\$ 1 invested
 - » Restoring over one billion hectares of degraded land is projected to generate up to US\$ 1.8 trillion annually.
- Drought resilience yields up to US\$ 10 per US\$ 1 invested in avoided losses and economic, social and environmental benefits
- Nature-based solutions for drought resilience can generate up to USD 27 in benefits, and they pay off even if drought does not strike
- Improving early warning systems could save 23,000 lives and up to USD 2 billion annually in developing countries

FOOD SYSTEMS AND SOIL HEALTH

A fragile infrastructure

- Soil is a non-renewable resource on human timescales: it can take over 1,000 years to form just 1 cm of soil, meaning losses today cannot be recovered within a lifetime

Unsustainable systems

- Food systems are the largest driver of land-use change globally and a major driver of land degradation, deforestation and biodiversity loss, while accounting for 70 per cent of global freshwater use

- By 2050, food production must increase by at least 50 per cent, even as the world continues to lose fertile land
- One-third of all food is lost or wasted, costing over US\$ 1 trillion annually and placing unnecessary pressure on land and water
- One-quarter of all degraded land is abandoned farmland, a reminder of the consequences of unsustainable practices and missed opportunities for restoration

Opportunities

- Restoring 150 million hectares of land could improve food security for 200 million people
- Transforming food systems is a major opportunity to advance climate, biodiversity, land, and sustainable development goals together
- Restoring soil health improves water retention, increases resilience to drought and floods and strengthens food security.

RANGELANDS

- 2026 has been declared the International Year of Rangelands and Pastoralists, making COP17 a key moment to elevate rangelands and pastoralists on the global agenda.

Importance

- They cover 54 per cent of the Earth's land surface
- Support around 2 billion people, including 500 million pastoralists
- Provide one-sixth of global food supply and 70 per cent of livestock feed
- Harbor one-third of global biodiversity hotspots
- Are home to a quarter of the world's languages, reflecting their cultural significance

Pressures

- Up to 50 per cent of the world's rangelands are degraded or at risk due to unsustainable land management and climate change, with some regions degrading faster than rainforests
- Most of the world's rangelands (78 per cent) are drylands, which are particularly prone to desertification due to unsustainable land and water use and climate change.
- The loss of productivity is rising across regions like the Sahel, Mongolia, Central Asia and South America. It already affects 376 million people and 174 million livestock units.

Solutions

- Pastoralists are among the most effective stewards of rangelands when supported by secure land tenure, mobility and community-led governance.
- Combining traditional knowledge with science is essential for restoring degraded rangelands.

Return on investment

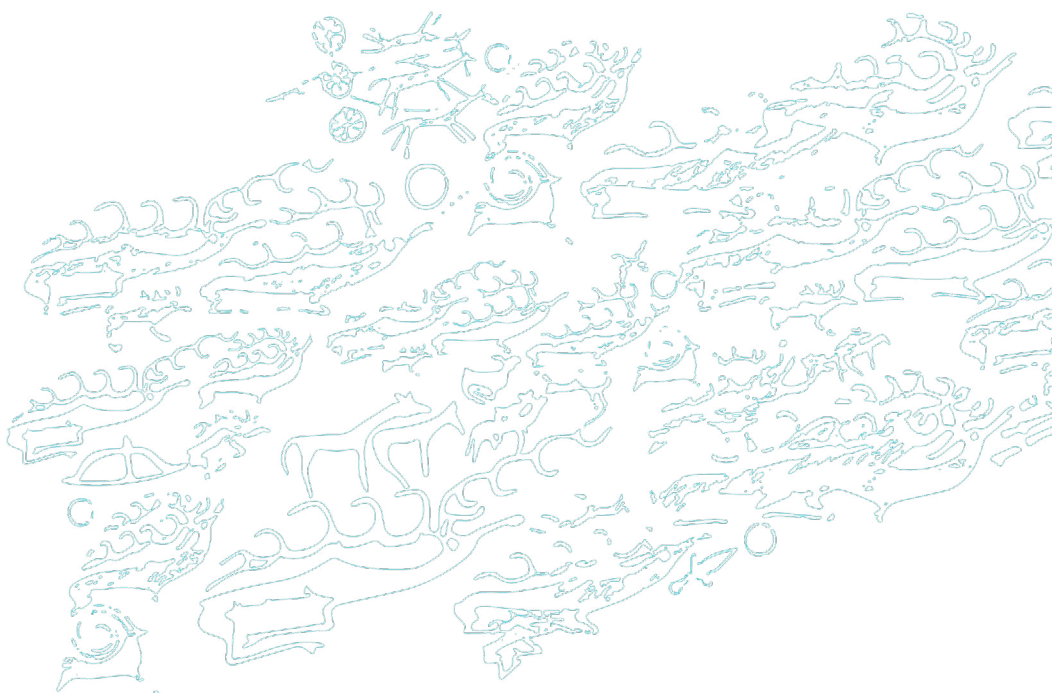
- Every US\$ invested in restoring rangelands yields between US\$ 4 and US\$ 35 in ecological and economic benefits.

PEOPLE, EQUITY AND INCLUSION

- **Land tenure:**
 - » Around 1.1 billion people —nearly one in four adults— face tenure insecurity, meaning they fear losing their land or housing rights
 - » 42 per cent of land is held by customary users, but only 8 per cent of them has formally recognized ownership
- **Smallholders:** Around 90 per cent of the world's farmers are smallholders, but they are often underrepresented in decision-making processes that affect land, water and food systems.
- **Women:** they make up around 43 per cent of the agricultural workforce in developing countries, yet less than 15 per cent of the world's landholders are women, reflecting persistent barriers to land ownership, finance and decision-making.
- **Youth:** One billion people under the age of 25 live in regions directly dependent on land and natural resources for jobs and livelihood. Youth will play a decisive role in shaping future land stewardship, innovation and resilience.

THE LAND – SECURITY NEXUS

- Land degradation and drought increasingly drive instability by intensifying competition over land and water, worsening food insecurity and contributing to displacement.
- Over 40 per cent of intrastate conflicts in the past 60 years have been linked to disputes over natural resources, particularly land and water
- 3.2 billion people live on degraded land and aridity is expanding, deepening the potential for instability
- In 2026, the G7 formally recognized land degradation, desertification and drought as systemic global risks.



Glossary of key terms

- **Aridity**

A long-term climatic condition characterized by low average rainfall relative to evaporation and plant water demand, resulting in chronically limited water availability. Aridity defines dryland regions and differs from drought in that it is a permanent feature of the climate, rather than a temporary deviation.

- **Desertification**

Land degradation in drylands (arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas) caused by a combination of climate variability and human activities. It refers to the loss of land productivity, not the expansion of deserts.

- **Drought**

A prolonged period of below-average water availability resulting from climatic conditions and often, human pressures. It is typically a slow-onset hazard influenced by the interaction between climate and land conditions, with impacts on water, agriculture, ecosystems and economies.

- » **Flash drought**

A rapidly developing form of drought that intensifies over days to weeks due to a combination of low rainfall, high temperatures and high evaporation, leading to sudden soil moisture loss.

- **Drought resilience**

The ability of systems, communities and economies to anticipate, prepare for, and adapt to drought while maintaining essential functions.

- **Drought risk management**

A proactive approach focused on preparedness, early warning and long-term planning to reduce vulnerability and impacts, shifting from reactive crisis response to preparing for drought before it occurs.

- **Drylands**

Areas characterized by low and variable rainfall, including arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid regions, where water scarcity is a defining feature.

- **Food systems**

The systems encompassing the production, processing, distribution and consumption of food, which both drive land degradation and offer opportunities for sustainable land use and restoration.

- **Land**

The terrestrial surface and its interconnected systems, including soil, water, vegetation and biodiversity, and the ecological processes and human activities they support.

- **Land degradation**

The reduction or loss of the biological or economic productivity of land, including soil, vegetation and water resources, affecting ecosystems and livelihoods.

- **Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN)**

A target of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) that aims to balance ongoing land degradation with restoration, so that the overall quantity and quality of land resources remain stable or increase.

- **Land restoration**

The process of assisting the recovery of degraded land to restore its ecological functions, productivity and capacity to support livelihoods.

- **Land tenure**

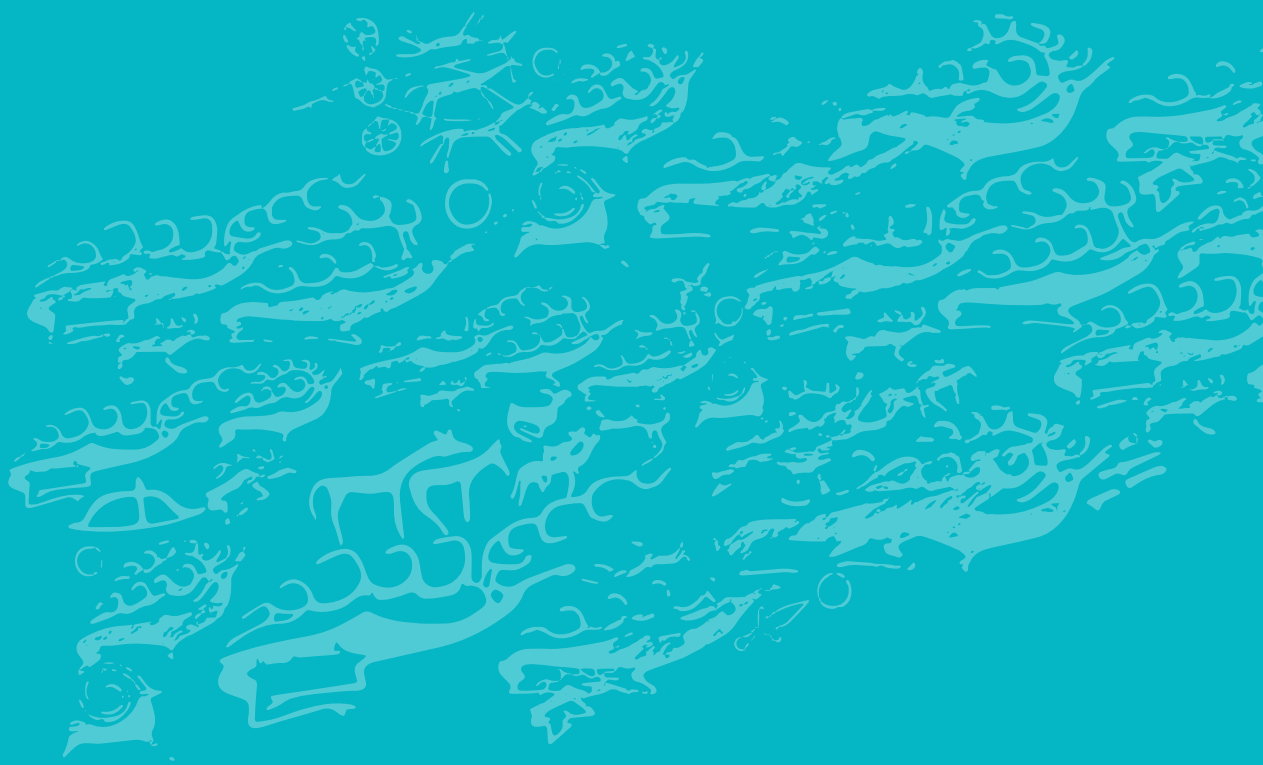
The rights and arrangements governing access to and control over land and natural resources.

- » **Secure land tenure:** the condition in which these rights are clearly defined, recognized, and protected, ensuring that individuals or communities can use and manage land without fear of arbitrary eviction or loss of access.

- » **Customary land rights:** rights to access, use, and manage land that are based on traditional practices and community norms, often unwritten but recognized and governed by local or Indigenous systems of authority.
- **Nature-based solutions (NbS)**
Actions to protect, sustainably manage and restore ecosystems to address societal challenges such as food security, water scarcity and climate change, while benefiting biodiversity and people.
- **Pastoralism**
A livelihood system based on the extensive raising and herding of livestock, often involving mobility to access grazing and water resources, particularly in drylands and rangelands. It is widely recognized as one of the most sustainable livelihoods in these environments.
- **Rangelands**
Natural and semi-natural ecosystems such as grasslands, savannas and shrublands that are used for grazing livestock and wildlife and support pastoral livelihoods.
- **Rio Conventions**
The three global environmental agreements known collectively as the Rio Conventions: the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD).
- » **Synergies between the Rio Conventions**
Coordinated actions that address land degradation, climate change and biodiversity loss together, recognizing that solutions in one area can generate benefits across all three.
- **Sand and dust storms (SDS)**
Atmospheric events in which strong winds transport sand and dust particles, often intensified by land degradation, drought and loss of vegetation cover.
- **Soil health**
The capacity of soil to function as a living system that supports plant growth, maintains water and nutrient cycles and sustains ecosystems.
- **Sustainable land management (SLM)**
The use of land resources, including soil, water, vegetation and biodiversity, in ways that meet current needs while maintaining or enhancing their long-term productivity and ecosystem functions.
- **Structural risk**
The underlying conditions —like environmental degradation, weak governance, or socioeconomic inequalities— that increase vulnerability to hazards and make impacts more likely or more severe over time.
- **Systemic risk**
A risk that affects entire systems—such as economies, ecosystems or societies—rather than isolated sectors or locations, with the potential to trigger cascading and compounding impacts. Systemic risks can spread across sectors and borders, disrupting essential functions such as food and energy production, water availability, economic activity and stability.

Statistics and figures in this annex are drawn from UNCCD flagship reports and partner datasets, including the following:

- [United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification flagship reports and data portals](#)
- [Global Land Outlook \(GLO2\)](#)
- [Drought in Numbers 2022](#)
- [The Economics of Drought \(UNCCD policy briefs\)](#)
- [Land Degradation Neutrality Target Setting Programme](#)
- [UN Water Development Reports \(for water stress projections\)](#)
- [FAO \(food systems, soils, rangelands and agricultural workforce data\)](#)
- [IPBES / IPCC \(land degradation and ecosystem resilience evidence\)](#)



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