



Convention to Combat Desertification

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Item 6 (a) and (b) of the provisional agenda

The 10-year strategic plan and framework to enhance the implementation of the Convention (2008–2018)

Review of the report of the Committee on Science and Technology, including its recommendations to the Conference of the Parties

Review of the report of the Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention, including its recommendations to the Conference of the Parties

Revised glossary for the performance review and assessment of implementation of the Convention*

Summary

The present document was prepared by the secretariat and where appropriate by the Global Mechanism in accordance with decisions 13/COP.9 and 17/COP.9. It represents an updated version of document ICCD/CRIC(9)/13 and takes into consideration recommendations made by Parties at the ninth session of the Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention. The document also includes terminology referring to reporting against impact indicators 1 to 4, as well as the template on best practices on funding and resource mobilization.

The terminology contained in the present document is to be taken into due account when compiling the templates of reporting tools for all reporting entities in the fourth reporting and review process. As part of the iterative process of the performance review and assessment of implementation system (PRAIS), the glossary will be continuously updated and uploaded onto the on-line reporting tool (PRAIS).

* The submission of this document was delayed due to the need for extensive internal and external consultations in order to provide Parties with the latest available information.

Introduction

1. Document ICCD/CRIC(8)/5/Add.3, containing a glossary of performance indicators for the review of implementation of The Strategy and best practices, was prepared in accordance with the recommendations made by Parties at the eighth session of the Committee for the Review of Implementation of the Convention (CRIC).
2. Decision 13/COP.9 (Improving the procedures for communication of information as well as the quality and format of reports to be submitted to the Conference of the Parties) took note of the terminology and definitions proposed in document ICCD/CRIC(8)/5/Add.3, and invited Parties and other reporting entities to refer to the terminology and definitions included therein when reporting to the Conference of the Parties (COP).
3. The same decision 13/COP.9 requested the secretariat to publish the glossary on the website of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) and to keep it regularly updated as the need for revision arises.
4. The present document was prepared by the secretariat in accordance with decision 13/COP.9 on improving the procedures for communication of information as well as the quality and format of reports to be submitted to the Conference of the Parties, and decision 17/COP.9 on advice on how best to measure progress on strategic objectives 1, 2 and 3 of The Strategy. The document is an updated version of ICCD/CRIC(9)/13, taking into consideration recommendations made by Parties at the ninth session of the CRIC and terminology referring to reporting against impact indicators 1 to 4, as well as best practices on funding and resource mobilization.
5. In the glossary, the English language entries are presented alongside their respective translations into a second official United Nations language in order to facilitate quick reference to the original language of the document.

Annex

Glossary

<i>English</i>	
<i>Term/concept</i>	<i>Definition</i>
Absolute poverty line	<p>An absolute poverty line is “fixed in terms of the standard of living it commands over the domain of poverty comparisons.” The poverty line is set so that it represents the same purchasing power year after year. For example, the United States poverty line does not change over time (except to adjust for inflation), so that the poverty rate today may be compared with the poverty rate of a decade ago, knowing that the definition of what constitutes poverty has not changed. An absolute poverty line is essential if one is trying to judge the effect of anti-poverty policies over time, or to estimate the impact of a project (e.g. microcredit) on poverty. Source: World Bank Poverty Manual [URL]: http://siteresources.worldbank.org/PGLP/Resources/PovertyManual.pdf</p>
Activity	<p>Actions taken or work performed through which inputs, such as funds, technical assistance and other types of resources are mobilized to produce specific outputs. Includes projects and programmes, cash transfers, deliveries of goods, training courses, research projects, debt relief operations and contributions to non-governmental organisations.</p> <p>Source: OECD Development Assistance Committee, Glossary of Key Terms in Evaluation and Results Based Management, 2002. http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/29/21/2754804.pdf</p>
Accuracy	<p>Statistical definition: Accuracy is a general term which describes the degree to which an estimate of a quantity is unaffected by bias due to systematic error. It should be distinguished from precision as illustrated on the following website. Source: The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Good Practice Guidance (GPG) for Land use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF). [URL]: http://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/gpplulucf/gpplulucf_files/Glossary_Acronyms_BasicInfo/Glossary.pdf</p>

<i>English</i>	
<i>Term/concept</i>	<i>Definition</i>
Adaptation	Adjustment in natural or human systems to a new or changing environment. Adaptation to climate change refers to adjustment in natural or human systems in response to actual or expected climatic stimuli or their effects, which moderates harm or exploits beneficial opportunities. http://www.ipcc.ch/pdf/glossary/tar-ipcc-terms-en.pdf
Administrative unit	In the context of the PPS, this refers to the name of the administrative unit (i.e. district, province, region, etc.) that is targeted by a project, programme or initiative.
Advanced Very High Resolution Radiometer (AVHRR)	Advanced Very High Resolution Radiometer (AVHRR) is a radiation-detection imager that can be used for remotely determining cloud cover and the surface temperature. Note that the term surface can mean the surface of the Earth, the upper surfaces of clouds, or the surface of a body of water. The first AVHRR was a 4-channel radiometer, first carried on TIROS-N (launched October 1978). This was subsequently improved to a 5-channel instrument (AVHRR/2) that was initially carried on NOAA-7 (launched June 1981). The latest instrument version is AVHRR/3, with 6 channels, first carried on NOAA-15 launched in May 1998. The AVHRR/3 instrument weighs approximately 72 pounds, measures 11.5 inches X 14.4 inches X 31.4 inches, and consumes 28.5 watts power.

English				
Term/concept	Definition			
	AVHRR/3 Channel Characteristics			
	Channel Number	Resolution at Nadir	Wave length (um)	Typical Use
	1	1.09 km	0.58 - 0.68	Daytime cloud and surface mapping
	2	1.09 km	0.725 - 1.00	Land-water boundaries
	3A	1.09 km	1.58 - 1.64	Snow and ice detection
	3B	1.09 km	3.55 - 3.93	Night cloud mapping, sea surface temperature
	4	1.09 km	10.30 - 11.30	Night cloud mapping, sea surface temperature
	5	1.09 km	11.50 - 12.50	Sea surface temperature
	<p>Measuring the same view, this array of diverse wavelengths, after processing, permits multi spectral analysis for more precisely defining hydrologic, oceanographic, and meteorological parameters. Comparison of data from two channels is often used to observe features or measure various environmental parameters. The three channels operating entirely within the infrared band are used to detect the heat radiation from and hence, the temperature of land, water, sea surfaces, and the clouds above them. Source: NOAA Satellite and Information Service – National Environmental Satellite, Data and Information Service (NESDIS). [URL]: http://noaasis.noaa.gov/NOAASIS/ml/avhrr.html</p>			

<i>English</i>	
<i>Term/concept</i>	<i>Definition</i>
Aggregation	Aggregation is 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. [URL]: http://stats.oecd.org/glossary/index.htm
Agricultural land	Agricultural land is land including arable land, land under permanent crops and land under permanent meadows and pastures. Source: OECD Glossary of Statistical Terms. [URL]: http://stats.oecd.org/glossary/index.htm
Area size	In the context of the PPS, this refers to the total area targeted by a project, programme or initiative, expressed in number of hectares.
Attribution	The ascription of a causal link between observed (or expected to be observed) changes and a specific intervention. Note: Attribution refers to that which is to be credited for the observed changes or results achieved. It represents the extent to which observed development effects can be attributed to a specific intervention or to the performance of one or more partner taking account of other interventions, (anticipated or unanticipated) confounding factors, or external shocks (source: Glossary of key terms in evaluation and results-based management, OECD/DAC).
Barrier	Any natural or human-induced factor that directly or indirectly impedes something.
Baseline	Point of reference against which measurements of an indicator are compared and changes monitored. The ideal baseline is the state of an indicator at an historical point in time, e.g. the value of an indicator at a set year.
Benchmark	Reference point or standard against which performance or achievements can be assessed (source: Glossary of key terms in evaluation and results-based management, OECD/DAC).
Beneficiaries	The individuals, groups, or organizations, whether targeted or not, that benefit, directly or indirectly, from the development intervention. Source: OECD Development Assistance Committee, Glossary of Key Terms in Evaluation and Results Based Management, 2002. http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/29/21/2754804.pdf

<i>English</i>	
<i>Term/concept</i>	<i>Definition</i>
Beneficiary country/Subregion	Country(ies), subregion or region benefiting from a given project, programme or initiative.
Best practices	Measures, methods or activities that perform best or achieve the highest impact according to predefined criteria assessed through a validation process. In the context of the UNCCD, best practices are measures, methods or activities that are considered successful in terms of achieving desired outcomes (good performance) and contributing to expected impacts formulated in the 10-year strategic plan and framework to enhance the implementation of the Convention (The Strategy). <i>See also “practice” and “good practices”.</i>
Bilateral official development assistance (BODA)	Official development assistance provided by bilateral donors to aid recipient countries.
Charitable donation	Charitable donations include financial contributions and in-kind donations of goods and services. Pricing discounts do not count as charitable donations. Only free services are considered to be in-kind donations (source: adapted from IRIS 2.0 framework).
Civil society organizations (CSOs)	Organizations belonging to the following thematic constituencies: Environmental non-governmental organizations, Local government and municipal authorities, Indigenous people’s organizations, Youth organizations, Research-oriented and independent non-governmental organizations, Business and industry non-governmental organizations, and Trade union nongovernmental organizations.
Co-financing (organizations)	Organizations that participate in the funding of a programme or project.
Commitment	See “Financial commitment”
Commitment date	The date on which a financial commitment in support of a project, programme or other initiative has been formally approved by the funding source or extending organization.
Completion date	The date on which a project, programme or initiative has been completed or is expected to be completed. In the case of a financial commitment, the completion date refers to the date by which the funding was or is expected to be utilized by the recipient organization.

<i>English</i>	
<i>Term/concept</i>	<i>Definition</i>
Component	A component is a specific area of investment within a project, programme or initiative. Components are usually described in project documents with a specific description, logical framework and assigned cost value.
Consolidated indicators (CONS)	Proposed consolidated indicators for the operational objectives of The Strategy.
Consumption	Consumption is an activity in which institutional units use up goods or services; consumption can be either intermediate or final. It is the use of goods and services for the satisfaction of individual or collective human needs or wants. Alternatively, a consumption of a good or service is one that is used (without further transformation in production) by households, non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs) or government units for the direct satisfaction of individual needs or wants or the collective needs of members of the community. Consumption should cover all monetary expenditure on goods and services consumed plus the estimated monetary value of all consumption from income in kind, such as food produced in the family farm and the rental value of owner occupied housing. Sources: OECD Glossary of Statistic Terms [URL]: http://stats.oecd.org/glossary/search.asp and World Bank Poverty Manual [URL]: http://siteresources.worldbank.org/PGLP/Resources/PovertyManual.pdf
Convention processes	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 COP, meetings at regional level, and processes relating to the Integrated Financing Strategy (IFS) (see below).
Cost-benefit analysis	A technique designed to determine the feasibility of a project or plan by quantifying its costs and benefits. Source: Millennium Ecosystem Assessment – Current State & Trends Assessment Report - [URL]: http://www.millenniumassessment.org/documents/document.767.aspx.pdf

<i>English</i>	
<i>Term/concept</i>	<i>Definition</i>
Currency	As per the Global Mechanism process, the currency amount is to be given in local currency. If a currency exchange is approximated, the date of the exchange rate needs to be given.
Data	Data are characteristics or information, usually numerical, that are collected through observation. Source: OECD Glossary of Statistical Terms. [URL]: http://stats.oecd.org/glossary/index.htm
Data analysis	Data analysis is the process of transforming raw data into usable information, often presented in the form of a published analytical article, in order to add value to the statistical output. Source: OECD Glossary of Statistical Terms. [URL]: http://stats.oecd.org/glossary/index.htm
Dataset	Dataset is any organized collection of data. A data set is any permanently stored collection of information usually containing either case level data, aggregation of case level data, or statistical manipulations of either the case level or aggregated survey data, for multiple survey instances. Source: OECD Glossary of Statistical Terms. [URL]: http://stats.oecd.org/glossary/index.htm
Data source	Name of institution owning the original data set.
Decisions and documents	Any decision directly or indirectly related to DLDD; any document containing declarations, conclusions and recommendations related to DLDD.
Deforestation	The direct human-induced conversion of forested land to non-forested land. Source: The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Good Practice Guidance (GPG) for Land use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF). [URL]: http://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/gpplulucf/gpplulucf_files/Glossary_Acronyms_BasicInfo/Glossary.pdf
Desertification	Desertification means 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

<i>English</i>	
<i>Term/concept</i>	<i>Definition</i>
Desertification/land degradation and drought (DLDD)	Definition coined to summarize the combined impacts of desertification/land degradation and drought.
Development finance institution	Development finance institution (DFIs) are government-controlled institutions that invest in projects with a double bottom line objective of spurring development in developing countries and emerging economies while remaining financially viable institutions (source: adapted from “Impact investments – An emerging asset class”, J.P. Morgan Global Research, Nov 2010).
Double (or triple) bottom line	The simultaneous pursuit of a social enterprise or business to achieve financial, social and/or environmental returns on investment (source: Impact investments – An emerging asset class; J.P. Morgan Global Research, Nov 2010).
Driver	Any natural or human-induced factor that directly or indirectly causes a change in an ecosystem. Source: Millennium Ecosystem Assessment – Current State & Trends Assessment Report - [URL]: http://www.millenniumassessment.org/documents/document.767.aspx.pdf

English	
Term/concept	Definition
Drought	<p>In general drought is defined as the 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.</p> <p><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.</p> <p>Agricultural drought focuses on factors such as differences between actual and potential evapo-transpiration 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.</p> <p>Hydrological drought 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 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>http://www.fao.org/ag/againfo/programmes/en/lead/alive_toolkit/pages/pageB_drought_hazard_def.html</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 to 0.65.</p>
Duration	<p>Duration, in the context of the SFA, means the time frame within which the available financing is expected to be utilized.</p>
Ecosystem services	<p>Ecosystem services are the benefits that people derive from the ecosystem. These might include the production of goods e.g., food, fibre, water, fuel, genetic resources, pharmaceuticals, etc.; regeneration processes e.g., purification of air and water, seed dispersal and pollination; stabilising processes e.g., erosion control, moderation of weather extremes.</p>

<i>English</i>	
<i>Term/concept</i>	<i>Definition</i>
Eco-tourism	<p>Ecotourism is 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.</p> <p>Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ecotourism</p>
Effectiveness	<p>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/DAC Glossary of Key Terms in Evaluation and Results-Based Management, 2002, and from the IFAD Evaluation Manual: Methodology and Processes, 2009).</p>
Efficiency	<p>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/DAC Glossary of Key Terms in Evaluation and Results-Based Management, 2002, and from the IFAD Evaluation Manual: Methodology and Processes, 2009).</p>
Enhanced Vegetation Index (EVI)	<p>The enhanced vegetation index (EVI) is 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. Equations and full details in http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0034-4257(02)00096-2</p>

<i>English</i>	
<i>Term/concept</i>	<i>Definition</i>
e-SMART	<p>Criteria applied for the selection of UNCCD performance indicators and impact indicators for strategic objective 4. 'e-SMART' stands for economic – Specific – Measurable – Achievable – Relevant – Time-bound. <u>Economic</u>: The data and information required for the indicator are available at a reasonable cost. The cost is affordable and worthwhile. <u>Specific</u>: The indicator clearly and directly relates to the outcome. It is described without ambiguities. Parties have a common understanding of the indicator. <u>Measurable</u>: The indicator is preferably quantifiable and objectively verifiable. Parties have a common understanding of the ways of measuring the indicator. <u>Achievable</u>: The required data and information can actually be collected. <u>Relevant</u>: The indicator must provide information which is relevant to the process and its stakeholders. <u>Time-bound</u>: The indicator is time-referenced, and is thus able to reflect changes. It can be reported at the requested time.</p> <p>Source: ICCD/CRIC(8)/5/Add.1 http://www.unccd.int/php/document2.php?ref=ICCD/CRIC(8)/5/Add.1</p>
Evaluation	<p>Evaluation is the systematic and objective assessment of an on going or completed project, program, or policy, and of its design, implementation, and results, to determine the relevance and fulfilment of objectives, development efficiency, effectiveness, impact, and sustainability. An evaluation should provide information that is credible and useful, so that lessons learned can be incorporated into the decision-making process of both recipients and donors (source: Managing for Development Results Sourcebook, 3rd edition).</p>
Executing agency(ies)	<p>Organization(s) in charge of the execution of a project, programme or initiative. This may be a local, national, regional or international organization.</p>

<i>English</i>	
<i>Term/concept</i>	<i>Definition</i>
Expected or achieved results	<p>In the context of the PPS, expected or achieved results refer to the products, capital goods and services which result from a project or programme. It may also include changes resulting from the project or programme's output which are relevant to the achievement of outcomes, such as the likely or achieved short-term and medium-term effects.</p> <p>Source: OECD Development Assistance Committee, Glossary of Key Terms in Evaluation and Results Based Management, 2002. http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/29/21/2754804.pdf</p>
Finalized	Approved by the respective governments or responsible authorities.
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: Geographical distribution of financial flows to developing countries, OECD).
Foreign direct investment	Foreign direct investment (FDI) is a category of investment that reflects the objective of establishing a lasting interest by a resident enterprise in one economy (direct investor) in an enterprise (direct investment enterprise) that is resident in an economy other than that of the direct investor. The lasting interest implies the existence of a long-term relationship between the direct investor and the direct investment enterprise and a significant degree of influence on the management of the enterprise (source: Glossary of Foreign Direct Investment Terms and Definitions, OECD).

<i>English</i>	
<i>Term/concept</i>	<i>Definition</i>
Formal education	<p>Education provided in the system of schools, colleges, universities and other formal educational institutions that normally constitutes a continuous 'ladder' of full-time education for children and young people, generally beginning at age five to seven and continuing up to 20 or 25 years old. In some countries, the upper parts of this 'ladder' are constituted by organized programmes of joint part-time employment and part-time participation in the regular school and university system: such programmes have come to be known as the 'dual system' or equivalent terms in these countries.</p> <p>Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics</p> <p>http://www.uis.unesco.org/glossary/Term.aspx?name=Formal%20Education&lang=en&mode=all</p>
Fraction of photosynthetically active radiation absorbed by vegetation (fPAR)	<p>FAPAR is defined as the fraction of photosynthetically active radiation (PAR) absorbed by a vegetation canopy. PAR is the solar radiation reaching the canopy in the 0.4–0.7 µm wavelength region. Ground-based estimates of FAPAR require the simultaneous measurement of PAR above and below the canopy, and FAPAR assessments are retrieved from space remote sensing platforms using physically-based inverse methods. Most of these derived products represent only the fraction absorbed by the green part of the leaf canopy. Source: Gobron, N. (undated). Fraction of absorbed photosynthetically active radiation (FAPAR). [URL] ftp://ftp.fao.org/docrep/fao/011/i0197e/i0197e14.pdf</p>
Funding Organization	<p>An organization that has made a financial commitment or contribution in the reporting period.</p>
Funding type	<p>A funding type is the combination of the channel through which the funds are made available by the funding organization to that willing to develop a project – which can be the same as the funding organization and the purpose of the funding.</p> <p>The main funding types are: Basket Funding, Budget Authority (Discretionary and Mandatory), Loans (commercial or concessional), Debt Swap, General Budget Support and Sectoral Budget Support, Grants.</p>

<i>English</i>	
<i>Term/concept</i>	<i>Definition</i>
Global Forest Resources Assessments (FRA)	The Global Forest Resources Assessments (FRA) are based on data that countries provide to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) in response to a common questionnaire. FAO then compiles and analyses the information and presents the current status of the world's forest resources and their changes over time. The scope of the assessments has gradually expanded. The first assessments were focused on wood supply in response to fears of a wood shortage after the Second World War. Today, the assessments have a much wider scope, providing a holistic perspective on global forest resources, their management and uses. By addressing seven broad topics aimed at monitoring progress towards sustainable forest management, the FRA provide valuable information to policy-makers in individual countries, to international negotiations and arrangements related to forests and to the general public. Source: The Global Forest Resources Assessment. [URL]: http://www.fao.org/forestry/fra/en/
Global Inventory Modeling and Mapping Studies (GIMMS)	The Global Inventory Modeling and Mapping Studies (GIMMS) data set is a global measure of normalized difference vegetation index (NDVI) covering a 22-year period. The GIMMS data set was originally generated to characterize biophysical change as defined in the International Satellite Land Surface Climatology Project (ISLSCP) Initiative II collection. NDVI in general is a ratioed measure of vegetation and is used in climate models and biogeochemical models to calculate photosynthesis, the exchange of CO ₂ between the atmosphere and the land surface, land-surface evapotranspiration and the absorption and release of energy by the land surface. This data set provides improved results based on corrections for calibration, view geometry, volcanic aerosols, and other effects not related to actual vegetation change. Source: http://gcmd.nasa.gov/records/GCMD_GLCF_GIMMS.html
Good practices	Measures, methods or activities that match a specific objective or are suitable for a specific natural and human environment. <i>See also "practice" and "best practices".</i>
Grant	Financial transfers made in cash, goods or services where no repayment is required.

<i>English</i>	
<i>Term/concept</i>	<i>Definition</i>
Grant element	Grant Element: reflects the financial terms of a transaction: interest rate, maturity (interval to final repayment) and grace period (interval to first repayment of capital). It is a measure of the concessionality (softness) of a loan. The extent of concessionality can be measured either as the benefit to the borrower, or the opportunity cost to the lender. Both benefit and opportunity costs depend on the interest rate and duration of the loan (source: Geographical distribution of financial flows to developing countries, OECD).
Greenness	Greenness describes 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).
Gross domestic product (GDP), purchasing power parity (PPP)	GDP is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. GDP, PPP is gross domestic product converted to international dollars using PPP rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GDP as the US dollar has in the United States. Data are in constant or in current international dollars. Source: Adapted from World Bank definitions
Ground truth	A term used for data obtained by measurements on the ground, usually as validation for, e.g., satellite data. Source: The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Good Practice Guidance (GPG) for Land use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF). [URL]: http://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/gpplulucf/gpplulucf_files/Glossary_Acronyms_BasicInfo/Glossary.pdf

<i>English</i>	
<i>Term/concept</i>	<i>Definition</i>
Human resources	<p>Human resources is a term used to describe the individuals who make up the workforce of an organization, although it is also applied in labor economics to, for example, business sectors or even whole nations. Human resources is also the name of the function within an organization charged with the overall responsibility for implementing strategies and policies relating to the management of individuals (i.e. the human resources).</p> <p>Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Human_resources</p>
Identification code	<p>Unique identification code (ID), number or acronym given to a project, programme or other initiative by the funding agency(ies).</p>
Impacts	<p>Impacts are the positive and negative primary and secondary long-term effects—both intended and unintended—produced directly or indirectly by a development intervention (source: Managing for Development Results Sourcebook, 3rd edition).</p>
Impact investment	<p>Impact investing can be defined as making investments to generate positive impact beyond financial return, in addition to upholding strict environmental and social governance policies (source: Impact investments – An emerging asset class; J.P. Morgan Global Research, Nov 2010).</p>
Incentive	<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>

<i>English</i>	
<i>Term/concept</i>	<i>Definition</i>
Income	<p>Income, as it is generally understood in economics, is theoretically defined as the maximum amount that a household, or other unit, can consume without reducing its real net worth. Disposable income in the System of National Accounts is equivalent to the economic theoretic concept only when the net worth at the beginning of the period is not changed by capital transfers, other changes in the volume of assets or real holding gains or losses. Source: OECD Glossary of Statistic Terms [URL]: http://stats.oecd.org/glossary/search.asp</p> <p>Income is defined in principle as consumption thus change in net worth, is generally used as a measure of welfare in developed countries, but tends to be seriously understated in less-developed countries. Income definition should include income in kind. Consumption is less understated and comes closer to measuring “permanent income.” However, it requires one to value durable goods (by assessing the implicit rental cost) and housing (by estimating what it would have cost to rent). Source: World Bank Poverty Manual [URL]: http://siteresources.worldbank.org/PGLP/Resources/PovertyManual.pdf</p>
Indicator	<p>An indicator is a quantitative or qualitative factor or variable that provides a simple and reliable means to measure achievement, to reflect the changes connected to an intervention, or to help assess the performance of a development actor (source: Managing for Development Results Sourcebook, 3rd edition).</p>
Indicator metadata	<p>Information pertaining to the indicator describing the rationale for the selection of that indicator, the level of compliance of the indicator to the e-SMART criteria, the way to collect information (data needed, method of computation, unit of measurement, data sources), the geographical level of application of the indicator, and the reporting entities in charge.</p>

<i>English</i>	
<i>Term/concept</i>	<i>Definition</i>
Information and communication technology (ICT)	<p>Forms of technology that are used to transmit, store, create, display, share or exchange information by electronic means. This broad definition of ICT includes such technologies as radio, television, video, DVD, telephone (both fixed line and mobile phones), satellite systems, computer and network hardware and software; as well as the equipment and services associated with these technologies, such as videoconferencing, e-mail and blogs.</p> <p>Source: UNESCO website</p> <p>http://www.unescobkk.org/education/ict/technologies</p>
Information events	<p>Events implying recordable attendance (meetings, workshops, seminars) and other events such as public debates, national/regional/ international campaigns, exhibitions, festivals and similar.</p>
Initiative	<p>An activity differing from a typical project or programme, and which has been funded within the reporting period (e.g. a publication, or the organization of an event). A new effort or concept aimed at developing a nurturing environment for a project or programme. Actions taken or work performed through which inputs such as funds, technical assistance and other types of resources are mobilized in order to produce specific outputs.</p>
Innovation	<p>A process that adds value or solves a problem in new ways. To qualify as an innovation, a product, idea, or approach needs to be new to its context, useful and cost-effective in relation to a goal and able to “stick” after pilot testing. Innovations may be in the area of technology, development approaches, institutional arrangements, financial instruments, channels or mechanisms, and so on (source: adapted from IFAD innovation strategy, 2007).</p>
Inputs	<p>The financial, human, and material resources used for the development intervention (source: Glossary of key terms in evaluation and results-based management, OECD/DAC).</p>

<i>English</i>	
<i>Term/concept</i>	<i>Definition</i>
Integrated Financing Strategy (IFS)	Methodological framework aligned with the priorities of the affected country, and developed by the Global Mechanism to assist affected countries in their efforts to mobilize financial resources. Such strategies may be pursued by various donors/organizations within different approaches and/or frameworks. They can be developed as a tool for addressing institutional, environmental, socio-economic and financial constraints that hinder full UNCCD implementation within a country. Such an approach serves to address country priorities and tackles multiple factors within a chain of activities falling under one integrated and comprehensive umbrella programme. An accompanying set of new financing modalities, procedures and instruments has emerged within the IFSs.

<i>English</i>	
<i>Term/concept</i>	<i>Definition</i>
Integrated investment framework (IIF)	<p>The integrated investment framework (IIF) combines the information on SLM priority investment needs and financing sources to identify potential gaps and synergies in priority investments and the related financing, to arrive with a comprehensive and representative cross-sectoral SLM investment framework which simultaneously mobilizes financing and seeks synergies for investment and financing activities.</p> <p>The investment framework is defined by the government, with support from development partners. It is an agreement between the Government, development partners and, potentially, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and the private sector to package investments from a blend of sources for implementing SLM programmes, including the NAP.</p> <p>The aim is to catalyze investments in SLM from such sources as public expenditure at the national and local levels, private sector investments (including investment by farmers and communities) and funds from international development partners. The investment framework should not run parallel to national development processes, but be part of the country's overall resource allocation. It should include dedicated SLM budget lines in the various processes within the country's overall development planning and budgeting. The investment framework can be summarized in a document, outlining priority interventions, expected outcomes/outputs/activities, lead responsibilities, financial resources required, sources of funding available (on- and off-budget resources, including contributions from development partners) and financial delivery mechanisms.</p> <p>Wherever possible, the development of an SLM investment framework should build on existing (national or sectoral) processes and frameworks. For example, if a country already has a comprehensive sector programme for forestry or rural development, it could be more effective to mainstream SLM principles into this programme rather than establishing a SLM-specific framework. The IIF will be updated regularly through an iterative process.</p>

<i>English</i>	
<i>Term/concept</i>	<i>Definition</i>
Intergovernmental governing body	<p>An intergovernmental organization is the type of organization most closely associated with the term 'international organization'. These are organizations that are made up primarily of sovereign states (referred to as member states), notably the United Nations. An intergovernmental governing body is the decision-making body of the intergovernmental organizations, such as the United Nations General Assembly, the General Assembly and the Council of the GEF or the COP of Multilateral Environmental Agreements (CBD, UNFCCC).</p>
International organization	<p>An international organization which either has an international membership or presence. There are two main types:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. International non-governmental organizations (INGOs): non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that operate internationally; 2. Intergovernmental organizations, also known as international governmental organizations (IGOs). <p>Decisions from international organizations, institutions and authorities comprise decisions taken by organizations, which work at international level but are not intergovernmental, such as IUCN. Documents from international organizations, institutions and authorities also comprise those documents emanating from intergovernmental organizations, such as FAO or UNEP, which are not related to their intergovernmental decision-making processes.</p>
Investment	<p>Investment has different meanings in finance and economics. In finance, investment is putting money into something with the expectation of gaining revenue, that upon thorough analysis, has a high degree of security of principle, as well as security of return, within an expected period of time (source: Security Analysis, Graham, Benjamin and David Dodd, 1951). Investment is related to saving or deferring consumption. In economic theory or in macroeconomics, investment is the amount purchased per unit time of goods which are not consumed but are to be used for future production. 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>

<i>English</i>	
<i>Term/concept</i>	<i>Definition</i>
Joint Liaison Group (JLG)	It encompasses the secretariats of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the UNCCD and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). It aims to enhance coordination between the three conventions, exploring options for cooperation and synergistic action.
Joint planning/ programming initiatives	<p>Review of existing national plans to identify gaps in synergies; identification of relevant sector plans and policies that could benefit from cooperation on biodiversity, desertification and climate change; review of plans and policies, as appropriate, to enhance cooperation; build institutional and scientific capacity and raise awareness among different ministries, policy makers and non-governmental organizations dealing with the three Rio conventions and other relevant conventions.</p> <p>Source: Adapted from UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/IX/16, Annex II: indicative list of activities by Parties to promote synergies among the Rio Conventions</p>
Knowledge resources	This term refers to resources and tools such as communication materials, information, traditional knowledge and know-how.
Knowledge-sharing system	A web-based system comprising structured information provided by diverse sources or a network facilitating knowledge-sharing among members, including the compilation of best practices and success stories.
Land degradation	<p>Land degradation means 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>http://www.unccd.int/convention/text/convention.php?annexNo=-1</p>

<i>English</i>	
<i>Term/concept</i>	<i>Definition</i>
Land Degradation Assessment in Drylands (LADA)	The Land Degradation Assessment in Drylands project (LADA) started in 2006 with the general purpose of creating the basis for informed policy advice on land degradation at global, national and local level. This goal is to be realized through the assessment of land degradation at different spatial and temporal scales and the creation of a baseline at global level for future monitoring. The project will complete its activity by 2010. Different kinds of actors are involved in the implementation: FAO and UNEP being the executing and the implementing agency respectively, while the Global Environment Fund (GEF) is the main donor of the project. International organizations, universities, research centres and other projects are among the other partners of the project. Six countries participate in the project with their national institutions: Argentina, China, Cuba, Senegal, South Africa, Tunisia. The project operates by using a variety of technologies, from satellite images to digital databases to soil and vegetation sampling. It takes into account both biophysical and socio-economic issues. Source: Land Degradation Assessment in Drylands project (LADA) Website. [URL]: http://www.fao.org/nr/lada/index.php?option=com_content&view=frontpage&Itemid=75&lang=en
Land cover	The type of vegetation covering the earth's surface. Source: The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Good Practice Guidance (GPG) for Land use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) . [URL]: http://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/gpplulucf/gpplulucf_files/Glossary_Acronyms_BasicInfo/Glossary.pdf
Land Cover Classification System (LCCS)	The Land Cover Classification System (LCCS) has been developed by the FAO. Source: FAO's Natural Resources Management and Environment Department http://www.fao.org/docrep/003/x0596e/X0596e01d.htm#TopOfPage
Land use	The type of activity being carried out on a unit of land. Source: The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Good Practice Guidance (GPG) for Land use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF). [URL]: http://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/gpplulucf/gpplulucf_files/Glossary_Acronyms_BasicInfo/Glossary.pdf

<i>English</i>	
<i>Term/concept</i>	<i>Definition</i>
Lead agency	Within the UNCCD reporting and review process this term identifies the agency responsible for compiling information on an indicator.
Leveraging	The use of financial resources to increase the return on investments. Leverage is a factor by which a lever multiplies a force.
Loan	Financial transfer for which repayment is required.
Mainstreaming	This refers to the integration of adaptation objectives, strategies, policies, measures or operations such that they become part of the national and regional development policies, processes and budgets at all levels and stages. Source: UNDP 2005. Adaptation Policy Frameworks (APF) for Climate Change: Developing Strategies, Policies and Measures
Media products	Press (articles, press releases), leaflets, flyers, brochures, comics, radio and television programmes (such as documentaries), and others.
Method of collection	Refers to the method used by the lead agencies or any national statistical institution to compile data on the indicator.
Metric	A metric is a measure for quantitatively assessing a phenomena, process, or set of observations, along with the procedures to carry out measurements and the procedures for the interpretation of the assessment in the light of previous or comparable assessments.
Microfinance	Microfinance is the provision of a broad range of financial services, such as deposits, loans, payment services, money transfers, and insurance to poor and low-income households and their microenterprises (source: Impact investing in West Africa, Dalberg, 2011)

<i>English</i>	
<i>Term/concept</i>	<i>Definition</i>
Mitigation	<p>“Mitigating the effects of drought” means activities related to the prediction of drought and intended to reduce the vulnerability of society and natural systems to drought as it relates to combating desertification;</p> <p>http://www.unccd.int/convention/text/convention.php?annexNo=-1</p> <p>In the context of climate change, a human intervention to reduce the sources or enhance the sinks of greenhouse gases.</p> <p>http://unfccc.int/essential_background/glossary/items/3666.php#M</p>
Monitoring system	A system implying the systematic gathering, storing and processing of data in terms of analysis and vulnerability assessment.
Name of activity funded	Name or title of the activity, project, programme or initiative supported in the reporting period through a financial commitment.
National action programme (NAP)	Reference is to articles 10 and 11 of the UNCCD. NAPs shall be specific to DLDD as a commitment to the Convention. They shall also encompass strategies to fostering synergies with climate change adaptation/mitigation and biodiversity conservation.
National capacity self-assessment (NCSA)	<p>Global programme funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF), to enable countries to carry out a systematic assessment of their capacity needs to strengthen the management of national and global environmental issues, particularly with regard to the Rio conventions.</p> <p>Source: GEF NCSA website</p>
NFP	National focal point

<i>English</i>	
<i>Term/concept</i>	<i>Definition</i>
Non-formal education	<p>Refers to any organized and sustained educational activities that do not correspond exactly to the above definition of formal education. Non-formal education may take place both within and outside educational institutions, and may cater to persons of all ages. Depending on country contexts, it may cover educational programmes to impart adult literacy, basic education for out-of-school children, or life skills, work skills and general culture. Non-formal education programmes do not necessarily follow the “ladder” system, may have varying durations, and may or may not confer certification of the learning achieved.</p> <p>Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics</p> <p>http://www.uis.unesco.org/glossary/Term.aspx?name=Formal%20Education&lang=en&mode=all</p>
NDVI Standard deviation (STD)	<p>NDVI standard deviation is the root mean square deviation of the NDVI time series values (annual) from their arithmetic mean. It is a measure of statistical dispersion, measuring the spread of NDVI values.</p>
Net Primary Productivity (NPP)	<p>Net primary productivity (NPP) is defined as 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. However, the terms net primary productivity and net primary production are sometimes used rather liberally and interchangeably, and some scientists still tend to confuse productivity with standing biomass or standing crop. 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 status of a wide range of ecological processes. Source : http://daac.ornl.gov/NPP/html_docs/npp_est.html</p>
Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI)	<p>The normalized difference vegetation index (NDVI) is an estimate of the photosynthetically absorbed radiation over the land surface. See also Enhanced Vegetation Index (EVI).</p>

<i>English</i>	
<i>Term/concept</i>	<i>Definition</i>
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	<p>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.</p> <p>Source: Adapted from DAC Glossary http://www.oecd.org/glossary/0,2586,en_2649_33721_1965693_1_1_1_1,00.html</p>
Official document	<p>A document is deemed official when it is publicly published in its final version by the institution concerned and/or is endorsed by the State, or published on the Internet or as hard copy.</p>
Operational mechanisms for joint implementation or mutual reinforcement	<p>The scheduling of periodic meetings between focal points and focal point teams. The establishment of a national coordinating committee for implementation of the three Rio Conventions including, as appropriate, mainstreaming into sustainable development strategies, the Millennium Development Goals and other relevant sectors and strategies.</p> <p>Source: Adapted from UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/IX/16, Annex II: indicative list of activities by Parties to promote synergies among the Rio Conventions</p>

<i>English</i>	
<i>Term/concept</i>	<i>Definition</i>
Operational objectives	<p>Operational-level objectives defined in the context of The Strategy to guide the actions of all UNCCD stakeholders and partners in the short and medium term with a view to supporting the attainment of the 2008–2018 vision and strategic objectives. More specifically, The Strategy defines the following operational objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operational objective 1: To actively influence relevant international, national and local processes and actors in adequately addressing DLDD-related issues. • Operational objective 2: To support the creation of enabling environments for promoting solutions to combat desertification/land degradation and mitigate the effects of drought. • Operational objective 3: To become a global authority on scientific and technical knowledge desertification/land degradation and mitigation of the effects of drought. • Operational objective 4: To identify and address capacity-building needs to prevent and reverse desertification/land degradation and mitigate the effects of drought. • Operational objective 5: To mobilize and improve the targeting and coordination of national, bilateral and multilateral financial and technological resources in order to increase their impact and effectiveness. <p>Source: ICCD/COP(8)/16/Add.1 http://www.unccd.int/cop/officialdocs/cop8/pdf/16add1eng.pdf</p>
Organization(s) in the programme/project	<p>The names of all national focal points, country desks, agency(ies) or organization(s) associated with the entire project/programme. These include civil society organizations (CSOs) and science and technology institutions (STIs) (see below).</p>
Outcomes	<p>Outcomes are the likely or achieved short-term and medium-term effects of an intervention's outputs. Outcomes are the observable behavioral, institutional, and societal changes that take place over 3 to 10 years, usually as the result of coordinated short-term investments in individual and organizational capacity building for key development stakeholders, such as national governments, civil society, and the private sector (source: Managing for Development Results Sourcebook, 3rd edition).</p>

<i>English</i>	
<i>Term/concept</i>	<i>Definition</i>
Outputs	Outputs are the products, capital goods, and services that result from a development intervention; they may also include changes resulting from the intervention that are relevant to the achievement of outcomes (source: Managing for Development Results Sourcebook, 3rd edition).
Partnership	Partnership can be defined as a collaborative relationship between entities to work toward shared objectives through a mutually agreed division of labor. 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 (source: Managing for Development Results Sourcebook, 3rd edition).
Partnership agreement	Written agreement among partners spelling out the terms and conditions of the support to be provided to affected country Parties for UNCCD implementation.
Performance indicator	Quantitative (or qualitative) measure of the achievement of an outcome. Performance indicators compare actual conditions with a specific set of reference conditions. They measure the 'distance(s)' between the current situation and the desired situation (target).
Performance review and assessment of implementation system (PRAIS)	Framework for performance and implementation review of the Convention, of The Strategy and of the Convention's stakeholders.
Population census	A population census is the total process of collecting, compiling, evaluating, analysing and publishing or otherwise disseminating demographic, economic and social data pertaining, at a specified time, to all persons in a country or in a well delimited part of a country. Source: OECD Glossary of Statistical Terms. [URL]: http://stats.oecd.org/glossary/index.htm
Potential for replication and scaling up	The extent to which investments have been or are likely to be replicated and scaled-up by government authorities, donor organizations, the private sector and other stakeholders (source: adapted from the OECD/DAC Glossary of Key Terms in Evaluation and Results-Based Management, 2002, and from the IFAD Evaluation Manual: Methodology and Processes, 2009).

<i>English</i>	
<i>Term/concept</i>	<i>Definition</i>
Poverty Gap	Mean distance below the poverty line as a proportion of the poverty line. Squared poverty gap (SPG) Mean of the squared distances below the poverty line as a proportion of the poverty line. Source: World Bank Poverty Manual [URL]: http://siteresources.worldbank.org/PGLP/Resources/PovertyManual.pdf
Poverty Gap index	The poverty gap index (P1) measures the extent to which individuals fall below the poverty line (the poverty gaps) as a proportion of the poverty line. The sum of these poverty gaps gives the minimum cost of eliminating poverty, if transfers were perfectly targeted. The measure does not reflect changes in inequality among the poor. Source: World Bank Poverty Manual [URL]: http://siteresources.worldbank.org/PGLP/Resources/PovertyManual.pdf
Poverty line	Poverty line is the monetary cost to a given person, at a given place and time, of a reference level of welfare. The default poverty line is \$38.00 per month. This is the World Bank \$1.25 per day poverty line (\$38=\$1.25*365/12). Sources: Ravallion, 1998 "Poverty lines in theory and practice." The World Bank Washington, D.C. 35p. and The World Bank, 2008 "2008 WORLD DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS Poverty data; A supplement to World Development Indicators 2008" The World Bank Washington, D.C. 28p.
Poverty severity	The poverty severity or squared poverty gap index (P2) averages the squares of the poverty gaps relative to the poverty line. Source: World Bank Poverty Manual [URL]: http://siteresources.worldbank.org/PGLP/Resources/PovertyManual.pdf
Practice	Any measure, method or activity. <i>See also "good practices" and "best practices".</i>

<i>English</i>	
<i>Term/concept</i>	<i>Definition</i>
Programme	<p>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.</p> <p>A programme typically consists of several projects.</p> <p>Source: OECD Development Assistance Committee, Glossary of Key Terms in Evaluation and Results Based Management, 2002. http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/29/21/2754804.pdf</p>
Programme and Project Sheet (PPS)	<p>UNCCD reporting template designed to collect quantitative and qualitative information on individual projects and programmes relating to the implementation of the Convention and/or The Strategy.</p> <p>Source: GM, Financial annex and programme and project sheet, 2009. ICCD/CRIC(8)/5/Add.4 http://unccd.int/php/document2.php?ref=ICCD/CRIC(8)/5/Add.4</p>
Project	<p>Individual development intervention designed to achieve specific objectives within specified resources and implementation schedules, often within the framework of a broader program.</p> <p>Source: OECD Development Assistance Committee, Glossary of Key Terms in Evaluation and Results Based Management, 2002. http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/29/21/2754804.pdf</p>
Project objectives	<p>Objectives are the intended physical, financial, institutional, social, environmental or other development results to which a project or program is expected to contribute.</p> <p>Source: OECD Development Assistance Committee, Glossary of Key Terms in Evaluation and Results Based Management, 2002. http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/29/21/2754804.pdf</p>
Project proposals	<p>In the context of CONS-O-17, those proposals submitted to an international funding entity which are in the pipeline, i.e. being assessed by the funding entity.</p>

<i>English</i>	
<i>Term/concept</i>	<i>Definition</i>
Proxy indicator	Indirect measure that approximates a phenomenon in the absence of a direct measure. It is also referred to as 'indirect indicator'.
Purchasing Power Parity (PPP)	A method of measuring the relative purchasing power of different countries' currencies over the same types of goods and services. Because goods and services may cost more in one country than in another, PPP allows us to make more accurate comparisons of standards of living across countries. PPP estimates use price comparisons of comparable items but since not all items can be matched exactly across countries and time, the estimates are not always "robust." Source: World Bank [URL]: http://www.worldbank.org/depweb/english/modules/glossary.html#ppp
Rainfall Use Efficiency (RUE)	Rain-use efficiency (RUE) is the ratio of aboveground net primary production (ANPP) to mean annual precipitation. RUE has been suggested as a measure for assessing land degradation in arid/semi-arid areas.
Recipient Country(ies) or Sub Region	Name(s) of the country(ies), subregion(s) or region(s) in which a project, programme or other initiative is taking place or due to take place in the reporting period.
Recipient organization(s)	Organization(s) to which funds have been or will be transferred in the reporting period within the framework of a financial commitment for the implementation of a given project, programme or other initiative.
Regional organization	Regional Organizations are in a sense international organizations, as they incorporate international membership and encompass geopolitical entities that operationally transcend a single nation state. However, their membership is characterized by boundaries and demarcations characteristic to a defined and unique geography, such as continents, or geopolitics, such as economic blocks. They have been established to foster cooperation and political and economic integration or dialogue amongst states or entities within a restrictive geographical or geopolitical boundary. Regional organizations, institutions and authorities are those organizations which unite governmental organizations of one region such as the African Union, ECLAC.

<i>English</i>	
<i>Term/concept</i>	<i>Definition</i>
Rehabilitation	In general, rehabilitation means to restore to good condition, operation, or capacity. Land rehabilitation is the process of returning the land in a given area to some degree of its former state, after some process (industry, natural disasters etc.) has resulted in its damage.
Relative poverty lines	These are defined in relation to the overall distribution of income or consumption in a country; for example, the poverty line could be set at 50 percent of the country's mean income or consumption. Source: World Bank Poverty Manual [URL]: http://siteresources.worldbank.org/PGLP/Resources/PovertyManual.pdf
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: adapted from the OECD/DAC Glossary of Key Terms in Evaluation and Results-Based Management, 2002, and from the IFAD Evaluation Manual: Methodology and Processes, 2009).
Relevant Activity Codes (RACs)	Classification approach devised by the Global Mechanism, identifying activities that are typically put in place to combat DLDD. RACs are grouped under the following five clusters: Monitoring and research, Resource Management, Capacity Development and Planning, Risk management, and Emergency response. Source: Global Mechanism, Relevant Activity Codes, 2009. http://www.global-mechanism.org/news--events/news/updated-relevant-activity-codes-racs-for-unccd-reporting-released/
Relevant international forums	Venues where topics specifically addressing DLDD or issues related to DLDD are treated or should be treated. They include venues at regional and subregional level that have a role in the international context as well as scientific and academic forums internationally or regionally recognized.

<i>English</i>	
<i>Term/concept</i>	<i>Definition</i>
Remote sensing	Practice of acquiring and using data from satellites and aerial photography to infer or measure land cover/use. May be used in combination with ground surveys to check the accuracy of interpretation. Source: The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Good Practice Guidance (GPG) for Land use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF). [URL]: http://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/gpplulucf/gpplulucf_files/Glossary_Acronyms_BasicInfo/Glossary.pdf
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.
Research mandated by the COP	For the purpose of measuring indicator Cons-O-12, research mandated by the COP is defined as research undertaken by science and technology networks, institutions or scientists contracted by the secretariat to undertake scientific research on issues raised by the COP.
Resource mobilization	Resource mobilization refers to the mobilization of a mix of resources which include financial, human, technical and knowledge resources
Results	Results are the output, outcome, or impact (intended or unintended, positive and negative) of a development intervention (source: Managing for Development Results Sourcebook, 3rd edition).
Results-based management	Results-based management is an approach aimed at achieving important changes in the way that organizations operate, with improving performance in terms of results as the central orientation. It provides the management frameworks and tools for strategic planning, risk management, performance monitoring, and evaluation. Its main purposes are to improve organizational learning and to fulfill accountability obligations through performance reporting (source: Managing for Development Results Sourcebook, 3rd edition).

<i>English</i>	
<i>Term/concept</i>	<i>Definition</i>
Results chain	A results chain shows the causal sequence for a development intervention to achieve desired objectives, beginning with inputs, moving through activities and outputs, and culminating in outcomes, impacts, and feedback (source: Managing for Development Results Sourcebook, 3rd edition).
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” (the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), and the UNCCD) to identify aid activities targeting the objectives of the three Conventions.</p> <p>Source: OECD Development Assistance Committee, Reporting Directives for the Creditor Reporting System, Addendum, 2002. DCD/DAC(2002)21/ADD http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/44/46/35646074.pdf and http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/16/53/1948102.pdf</p>
Role of the organization	The description of the role of the organization(s)/agency(ies) in the project/programme.
Scientists	Individuals dealing with science and technology from either an academic or a policy perspective, thus including government and non-government employees.
Science and technology network (STNs)	Networks dealing with science and technology in which institutions may be included as nodes, thus also overlapping with institutions
Science and technology institutions (STIs)	Bodies dealing with science and technology, from either the private or the public sector, thus also including governmental institutions.
Source of funding	Organization(s) supporting financially a given project, programme or initiative.

<i>English</i>	
<i>Term/concept</i>	<i>Definition</i>
Spatial resolution	Spatial resolution usually refers to spatial data stored in raster form, including remotely sensed imagery and resulting maps. The spatial resolution of an image 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.
Standard Financial Annex (SFA)	Financial reporting format of the UNCCD for listing all financial commitments made by reporting entities during the reporting period for initiatives they have financially supported at national and/or international level towards the implementation of the Convention. Source: Global Mechanism, GM, Financial annex and programme and project sheet, 2009. ICCD/CRIC(8)/5/Add.4 http://unccd.int/php/document2.php?ref=ICCD/CRIC(8)/5/Add.4
Start date	The date on which a project, programme or initiative has started or is due to start. In the case of a financial commitment, the start date refers to the date on which funding has been or is expected to be made available to the recipient organization.
Status	In the context of the PPS, it refers to the status of a project, programme or initiative at the time of reporting. Valid entries for this field include pipeline (i.e. project/programme proposals that have been submitted for funding in the reporting period), ongoing (i.e. projects/programmes under implementation and in an active phase), completed (i.e. projects/programmes completed or terminated in the reporting period), or inactive (i.e. projects/programmes the implementation of which has been suspended).

<i>English</i>	
<i>Term/concept</i>	<i>Definition</i>
Strategic objectives	<p>Higher level objectives defined in the context of The Strategy to guide the actions of all UNCCD stakeholders and partners in the 2008–2018 decade. More specifically, The Strategy defines the following strategic objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic objective 1: To improve the living conditions of affected populations • Strategic objective 2: To improve the condition of affected ecosystems • Strategic objective 3: To generate global benefits through effective implementation of the UNCCD • Strategic objective 4: To mobilize resources to support implementation of the Convention through building effective partnerships between national and international actors <p>Source: ICCD/COP(8)/16/Add.1 http://www.unccd.int/cop/officialdocs/cop8/pdf/16add1eng.pdf</p>
Subregional organization	<p>Subregional organizations are in a sense international organizations, as they incorporate international membership and encompass geopolitical entities that operationally transcend a single nation state. However, their membership is characterized by boundaries and demarcations characteristic to a defined and unique geography, such as continents, or geopolitics, such as economic blocks. They have been established to foster cooperation and political and economic integration or dialogue amongst states or entities within a restrictive geographical or geopolitical boundary. Subregional organizations, institutions and authorities unite governmental organizations of one subregion, such as CILSS, OSS.</p>
Successfully submitted proposals	<p>In the context of CONS-O-17, those project proposals that have been approved by the international funding entity and are ongoing.</p>
Sum NDVI	<p>The sum of fortnightly NDVI values for the year most nearly aggregates annual biomass productivity. Source: Berry et al (2009). UNCCD Recommended Minimum set of Impact Indicators [URL]: http://www.unccd.int/regional/rcm/docs/UNCCD%20Min%20Set%20of%20Impact%20Indicators%20Final%20Report%20June%2004.pdf</p>

<i>English</i>	
<i>Term/concept</i>	<i>Definition</i>
Sustainability	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 (source: adapted from the OECD/DAC Glossary of Key Terms in Evaluation and Results-Based Management, 2002, and from the IFAD Evaluation Manual: Methodology and Processes, 2009).
Sustainable land management (SLM)	SLM is defined as the use of land resources, including soils, water, animals and plants, for the production of goods to meet changing human needs, while simultaneously ensuring the long-term productive potential of these resources and the maintenance of their environmental functions. http://www.wocat.net/en/vision-mission/sustainable-land-management.html
Sustainable land management (SLM) technology	An intervention at the field level (on cropland, grazing land, forest land, or other land) which maintains or enhances the productive capacity of the land in areas affected by or prone to degradation (including prevention or reduction of soil erosion, compaction and salinity; conservation or drainage of soil water; maintenance or improvement of soil fertility, etc.). A technology consists of one or more measures belonging to the following categories: agronomic measures (e.g. intercropping, contour cultivation, mulching), vegetative measures (e.g. tree planting, hedge barriers, grass strips), structural measures (e.g. graded banks or bunds, level bench terrace), management measures (e.g. land use change, area closure, rotational grazing).
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.

<i>English</i>	
<i>Term/concept</i>	<i>Definition</i>
Target groups	<p>The specific individuals or organizations for whose benefit the development intervention is undertaken.</p> <p>Source: OECD Development Assistance Committee, Glossary of Key Terms in Evaluation and Results Based Management, 2002.</p> <p>http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/29/21/2754804.pdf</p>
Technical resources	<p>Technical resources refers to instrumental resources or tools such as technologies, machineries, laboratories, hardware equipment, etc.</p>
Technical support	<p>Physical aid (material aid - machines, hardware or software) and knowledge aid (technical assistance or know-how).</p>
Tenure	<p>Property rights. The right to specific uses of ecosystems and their services.</p> <p>Source: Adapted from Millennium Ecosystem Assessment – Current State & Trends Assessment Report - [URL]: http://www.millenniumassessment.org/documents/document.767.aspx.pdf</p>
Time scale	<p>The number of months extending through the end of the current month. Some processes are rapidly affected by atmospheric behaviour, such as dryland agriculture, and the rate at which grasses and brush dry out, and the relevant time scale is a month or two. Other processes have longer time scales, typically several months, such as the rate at which shallow wells, small ponds, and smaller rivers become drier or wetter. Some processes have much longer time scales, such as the rate at which major reservoirs, or aquifers, or large natural bodies of water rise and fall, and the time scale of these variations is on the order of several years. Source: Western Regional Centre: http://www.wrcc.dri.edu/spi/explanation.html</p>
Title	<p>Name of a programme or project either in the pipeline (i.e. proposal submitted for financing), under implementation or completed within the reporting period.</p>
Type of funding	<p>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.</p>

<i>English</i>	
<i>Term/concept</i>	<i>Definition</i>
Validity	The extent to which the data collection strategies and instruments measure what they purport to measure (source: Glossary of key terms in evaluation and results-based management, OECD/DAC).
Variability of Surface Climate Observations (VASClimO)	<p>VASClimO was a joint climate research project of the Global Precipitation Climatology Centre (GPCC) at the German Met Service (DWD) and the Institute for Atmosphere and Environment – Working Group for Climatology at the Johann Wolfgang Goethe University Frankfurt.</p> <p>The project was funded by the Bundesministerium für Bildung, Wissenschaft, Forschung und Technologie BMBF within the German Climate Research Program DEKLIM (DEKLIM Project-No.: 33 11 0307 - "Development of an observational data basis (Europe and global) for DEKLIM and related statistical analysis with regard to climate variability on a decadal to centennial time scale"). The objective of the project was the creation of worldwide gridded datasets of 4 meteorological variables (precipitation, near surface temperature, snow cover and air pressure) in 2 temporal resolutions (monthly and daily). The datasets should have been built on long, quality controlled (homogeneity, outliers, station location) records of observation</p> <p>[...] The final dataset consists of gridded monthly precipitation data for the global land areas (excluding Greenland and Antarctica) from 1951 to 2000. It is gridded at three different resolutions (0.5° lat/lon, 1.0° lat/lon, 2.5° lat/lon) on the basis of long and nearly gap-free quality controlled station records. The dataset is now available for use in scientific research and can be downloaded as version 1.1 dated August 2005. Source: Beck, C., J. Grieser and B. Rudolf (2005): A New Monthly Precipitation Climatology for the Global Land Areas for the Period 1951 to 2000. Published in Climate Status Report 2004, pp. 181 - 190, German Weather Service, Offenbach, Germany. [URL]: http://www.juergen-grieser.de/downloads/VASClimO/vasclimo.htm</p>

<i>English</i>		
<i>Term/concept</i>	<i>Definition</i>	
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: Millennium Ecosystem Assessment – Current State & Trends Assessment Report - [URL]: http://www.millenniumassessment.org/documents/document.767.aspx.pdf</p>	
Venture philanthropy	<p>This style of philanthropy applies concepts and techniques from venture capital finance to achieve philanthropic goals and create social return (source: Impact investments – An emerging asset class; J.P. Morgan Global Research, Nov 2010).</p>	