

CLASSIFICATION	DESCRIPTION	MAIN TOPICS
<b>Objectives</b>	Main policy objectives pursued. Some objectives have direct linkages with land degradation issues (such as environmental policies aiming at preserving natural resources in arid areas). Other objectives address desertification or drought within a broader sustainable development spectrum, and therefore have indirect linkages. For instance, relevant policy objectives are those that promote sustainable livelihoods in vulnerable areas through the development of efficient markets, the realisation of human rights, good governance, or the removal of gender discrimination.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Economy</li> <li>• Environment</li> <li>• Governance</li> <li>• Society</li> <li>• Trade</li> </ul>
<b>Sectors</b>	Sectors of destination of a given programme or activity. This does not necessarily correspond to the direct area of intervention. For example, a project aiming at promoting pastoral development through animal disease controls will be classified under "Agriculture and Livestock" and not under "Health" sector. Similarly, the construction of structures for watershed protection, flood prevention, water supply, or erosion and sediment control, will be classified under "Environment Protection", and not under "Construction". This sectoral classification is equivalent to the purpose code nomenclature adopted by the OECD's Development Assistance Committee (DAC5/CRS).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Commodity Aid and Other Assistance</li> <li>• Economic Infrastructures and Services</li> <li>• Production Sectors</li> <li>• Social Infrastructures and Services</li> <li>• Other</li> </ul>
<b>Activities</b>	Activities of specific relevance to UNCCD objectives. Relevant activities include control measures or remedies against land degradation, programme or project components which tackle desertification and poverty, information campaigns and capacity building, UNCCD-related activities, etc. Items can be related to more than one activity, depending on the number of relevant components. For example, a food security project could have a monitoring component (such as weather forecasting), a resource conservation component (such as preservation of agricultural biodiversity), and a policy component (such as land tenure reform).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Emergency Response</li> <li>• Monitoring &amp; Research</li> <li>• Planning &amp; Mitigation</li> <li>• Risk Management</li> </ul>
<b>Geography</b>	Target zone of intervention or geographical coverage. All the countries of the world are listed under this classification, as well as all the regions referred to in the Annexes to the UNCCD, and the sub-regions and other country groupings using standard naming conventions (such as those used by the United Nations Statistics Division).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Global</li> <li>• Regions</li> <li>• Countries</li> </ul>
<b>Organizations</b>	Name of institutions and organizations. This list, which is continuously updated, contains all the organizations engaged in a relevant programme or activity either as initiator, funder, co-financier, recipient, implementing or executing partner, as well as those organizations that have (or might have) a relevant role to play in the process of UNCCD implementation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Governmental organizations</li> <li>• Inter-governmental organizations</li> <li>• Non-governmental organizations</li> <li>• Foundations</li> <li>• Private Sector</li> <li>• Research &amp; Academic Institutions</li> <li>• United Nations System</li> </ul>