

Supplementary Materials

Table S1. Reclassification of the FAO/IIASA's severity scale for soil constraints

<i>Soil quality</i>	<i>GAEZ's constraint class</i>	<i>Reclassified class (used in this study)</i>
Severity class applied for combined soil constraints (GAEZ 2002 data) (Fischer <i>et al.</i> , 2002)	No constraints	No or slight constraints
	Very few constraints	
	Few constraints	
	Partly with constraints	Moderate constraints
	Frequent severe constraints	
	Very frequent severe constraints	Severe/very severe constraints
Unsuitable for agriculture		

Table S2. Combination of soil constraint and terrain constraint classes

Terrain constraint	Soil constraint	Terrain/soil constraint
No/slight	No/slight	No/slight
No/slight	Moderate	Moderate
No/slight	Severe/very severe	Severe/very severe
Moderate	No/slight	Moderate
Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Moderate	Severe/very severe	Severe/very severe
Severe/very severe	No/slight constraint	Severe/very severe
Severe/very severe	Moderate	Severe/very severe
Severe/very severe	Severe/very severe	Severe/very severe

Table S3. Main land cover types aggregated from the original classes of the SERVIR Land Cover map of LMB countries in 2015.

Land cover type from SERVIR Land cover map 2015 in degraded area		Broad land cover types used in this study	
<i>Code</i>	<i>Land cover type</i>	<i>Code</i>	<i>New land cover type</i>
0	Other	6	Other
1	Surface Water	6	Other
3	Mangrove	1	Mangrove
4	Flooded forest	1	Mangrove
5	Deciduous forest	2	Deciduous forest
8	Evergreen broadleaf	3	Evergreen forest
9	Evergreen needleleaf	3	Evergreen forest
11	Mixed evergreen and deciduous	4	Mixed evergreen and deciduous
12	Urban and Built up	6	Other
13	Cropland	5	Cropland
14	Rice paddy	5	Cropland
17	Barren	6	Other

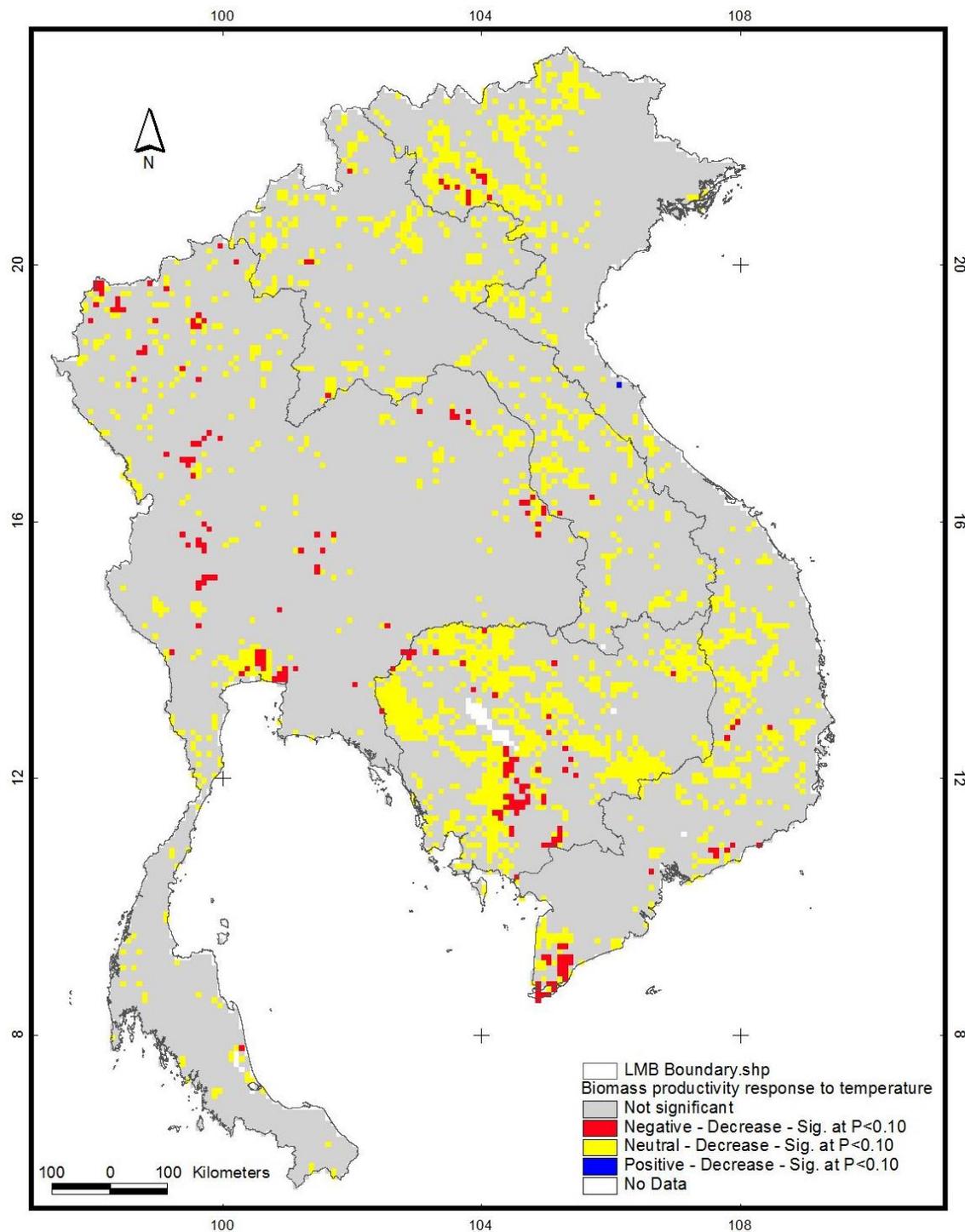


Figure S1. Inter-annual NDVI-temperature correlation in the area of NDVI decline. About 90% of degraded area across the LMB countries has not been associated significantly with temperature reduction.

References

Fischer, G., van Velthuisen, H.T., Shah, M., Nachtergaele, F.O., 2002. Global Agro-ecological Assessment for Agriculture in the 21st Century - Methodology and Results. International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA) and Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Laxenburg.