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Akhtar-Schuster, M, Stringer, LC orcid.org/0000-0003-0017-1654, Erlewein, A et al. (4 more authors) (2017) Unpacking the concept of land degradation neutrality and addressing its operation through the Rio Conventions. Journal of Environmental Management, 195 (1). pp. 4-15. ISSN 0301-4797

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2016.09.044

Table 2: Illustrative rehabilitation measures to reverse degraded or degrading land

Land use type	Rehabilitation strategy	Action measures	Ecosystem	Geographic location & scale	Land tenure type	Author/ year
Rangelands: livestock grazing	Rehabilitation measures as a function of land degradation mechanism and local context. Severity and type of land degradation mechanism and drivers are considered.	Reduction in grazing intensity; targeted human intervention in the form of selective planting of grasses and artificial seeding, in conjunction with ecological and biological control of rodent population, to rehabilitate 'irreversibly' degraded rangelands.	Rangeland comprises mostly alpine meadow and alpine steppe; temperate and alpine deserts to a lesser extent	Qinghai-Tibet Plateau (Western China), approximately 2.5 million sq km		Li et al. (2013)
Agriculture	Soil rehabilitation through agroecology based aggradation-conservation agriculture (ABACO).	Agro-ecological principles and soil rehabilitation measures to restore biomass productivity; farmers engage in co-innovation to design and implement locally suited conservation agriculture (CA) practices; the latter include local knowledge and practices.	Cultivated semiarid ecosystem	Sub-Saharan Africa	Small-holder farmers (mixed)	Tittonell et al. (2012)
Grazing lands and pastoral livelihood	Range rehabilitation with inputs from local community; land is subsequently used for income generating activities (IGAs) by the community (e.g. beekeeping, harvesting grass seed for sale, and fattening of stock for sale).	Participatory approaches involving broadcasting grass seed mixes, and then ripping to break the hard crust ('rip-after-broadcast') for rehabilitating degraded grazing lands. Reseeded areas are protected from grazing by the communities coming up with grazing by-laws which they agree to adhere to.	Semi-arid rangelands	Likipia (Kenya); over 500 ha	Communal lands	Mureithi (2014)
Mining: coal, Acid Mine Drainage	Interdisciplinary (engineers, scientists, artists), community-input, locally managed.	AMD&ART: rehabilitation of a polluted landscape into an artful public park that functions as a passive water treatment system.	Appalachian Mountains, wetlands	Vintondale, (USA), 35 acres, watershed scale	Public	Curl (2014)
Mining: lignite strip mining	Interdisciplinary: social, economic and ecological matters must be balanced; input from engineers, landscape architects, communities.	Rehabilitation of mined landscapes; transformation into waterscapes, energy landscapes; reforestation, sells land to be used for fields of solar panels and wind turbines, and encourages agriculture and tourism.	Pine forests, heath-lands and meadows	Lower Lusatia (Germany). Interventions at small and medium scale	State-owned	Mellgard (2014); Schulz & Wiegelb, (2000)