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Table 3: Portfolio of options to achieving LDN through blending relevant priority action proposals of the three Rio Conventions

SLM, rehabilitation, restoration measures aligned with the aims of the UNCCD, UNFCCC & CBD	Contribution to LDN context
<p>Rehabilitation and SLM in small- & medium-sized farming lands through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of sustainable site-specific farming practices, & integrated crop-livestock management, which also support the maintenance of the genetic diversity of cultivated plants & domesticated animals • Rehabilitation of grazing lands by using indigenous plant species, & site-specific soil & water management • Post-harvest handling & storage & development of supplementary feeding 	<p>SLM supports national food security strategies through maintaining land productivity, increasing resilience of small- & medium-sized farms in areas prone to land degradation, climate change & biodiversity loss. Land use diversification supports initiatives to control loss of genetic diversity of cultivated plants & domesticated animals.</p>
<p>Rehabilitation of land that is not under agricultural use</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation of peat fields, mangroves & disturbed bogs • Reduction of industrial pollution of lands (including settlements) • Lowering soil disturbance through the extraction of minerals (mining) & construction 	<p>UNCCD parties especially in eastern Europe consider mining & industrial pollution as land degradation, supporting arguments that degradation affects developed & developing countries.</p>
<p>Rehabilitation & sustainable use of forests through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutional support for reforestation & managing forests • Development of community-based forest management • Creation of shelter belts around cultivated lands & settlements • Forest incentive certificates & payment for ecosystem services • Promotion of ecologically viable wood substitute products 	<p>Forests provide multiple benefits, e.g. income diversifying activities, fuel, materials, medicines food & feed. Forest rehabilitation & sustainable management provide carbon sinks, & maintain biodiversity & ecosystem services.</p>
<p>Risk management in a greening economy through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting sustainable production & consumption patterns under national green growth strategies • Diversifying income generating options through localizing production steps at the produce site • Developing community-based risk sharing across production chains • Providing product certifications & other market-based incentives linked to green-growth development strategies • Providing land-based financial services and insurances & access to credit & microfinance schemes 	<p>Land degradation & climate change require enhanced flexibility & diversification of land use activities which are embedded in SLM measures to increase the resilience of households. Reducing the vulnerability especially of rural smallholders necessitates their ability to access financial & insurance services.</p>
<p>National policies & regulations to enhance land-based adaptation through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National priority setting in thematic areas & actions targeting LDN • Improving coordination amongst national focal points of the UNCCD, CBD & UNFCCC • Mainstreaming best practices for SLM, rehabilitation & restoration into national strategies, planning processes & accounting • Strengthening national policy, legal & institutional frameworks for decision-making on LDN • Phasing out or reforming subsidies, which are harmful to biodiversity & ecosystems, & which do not strengthen local & national agriculture • Developing environmental standards to monitor biodiversity, land productivity & carbon accounting • Improving land tenure security so that land users are incentivized to invest in SLM • Training on SLM & area-specific rehabilitation & restoration 	<p>Mainstreaming actions targeting LDN can be achieved through the delineation of benefits emerging from these measures for all government sectors. This will support the availability of the required resources, & also support the implementation of monitoring techniques to continuously measure the status of & trends in land productivity as well as associated review of the effectiveness of SLM, rehabilitation & restoration measures</p>

Research & technology development in the fields of e.g.:

- Value-addition & post-harvest technologies
- Area-specific crop & livestock breeding
- Renewable energy production techniques & their use in rural & urban communities, including energy-saving measures
- Participatory-based monitoring & evaluation techniques

Restoring land through:

- Mapping the potential for successful restoration, which also considers the impacts of climate change
- Awareness raising campaigns to enhance knowledge of & opportunities emerging from restored lands
- Restoration with indigenous species & improved management of protected sites

Land-based adaptation to climate change, & the need to safeguard biodiversity can only succeed if research and technological efforts continuously enhance the efficacy of measures to attain LDN

Rehabilitation can initiate restoration. To maintain or conserve restored land, some land uses may have to be excluded permanently or for a long period of time. Restored land can generate income, which can depend on the interest & actions of certain groups (e.g. ecotourism)

Sources: CBD, 2010; UNFCCC, 2010; UNFCCC, 2011; UNFCCC, 2013; UNCCD LDN Project Country Reports, 2015h.