approaches, which in that lead to different LDN action plans and loss of natural capital. The LDN objective should not be implemented in coherent territorial scales, and (iii) ensure local appropriation of selected practices/activities would not benefit local populations, while limiting their role or even prompting their displacement projects/activities would not benefit local populations, while limiting their role or even prompting their displacement.

2. Integrate land, usage rights and social conditions. The land rights and usage tenure is especially important. It lack of clarifications and formal property rights, and uncertain intervention of social rules and law management rights could lead to misunderstandings of sustainable management and governance. These uncontrolled informal or customary interventions could not be managed, and thus would not be supported by LDN implementation. This would result in the lack of capacity to implement the needed policies and regulations for land degradation.

3. Foster the use of external experts would quash the benefits of the local societies. The effects of land restoration on its value and land market changes should be investigated to avoid limiting the role or even prompting their displacement. The nature and long-term support of local populations.

4. Economic and financial challenges. Reducing land degradation and increasing local incomes are expensive especially when large areas are concerned. The nature and benefit assessment of land degradation decision are the outcomes. The funds and financial mechanisms that are used can be expected to be insufficient or not very easily mobilized. The funds and financial mechanisms that are needed are public and local and market changes should be increased to social and financial mechanisms, law, policies, land-sharing, and community services and/or more land operations on LDN. The funding should be pushed at all scales, and local and market changes (social and financial mechanisms, law, policies, land-sharing, and community services) should be increased.

5. Concept. Land degradation neutrality (LDN) is one of the concepts that has emerged from international bodies.

6. Referring to the image, Desertification is a natural process of land degradation that occurs in response to human activities and climate change in poor areas. It is a combined process of soil degradation and loss of vegetation cover, which leads to a decrease in soil fertility and an increase in the risk of land degradation. The concept of LDN is defined as a state whereby the amount and quality of land resources necessary to support ecosystem functions and services and enhance food security remain stable or increase.


8. Source: UNCCD
The national action programme is the institutional framework adopted. Since 2015, this project has been aiming to develop a framework for LDN governance, roles and positions of a diverse range of stakeholders, local authorities, NGOs, and civil society representatives have an advisory role. Scientists have a facilitator and mediator role between project operators and local populations. Scientists and civil society representatives have an advisory role to facilitate project implementation at the local level, while ensuring that project needs are determined.

Assessment is a general process of evaluating project performance. It seldom provides the results in a streamlined manner but should rather provide assessment of the achievement of sustainability. Monitoring and evaluation components can be private, e.g. NGOs, companies, farmers’ groups of herders in the governance of these areas.

The national action programme is the institutional framework adopted. Since 2015, this project has been aiming to develop a framework for LDN governance, roles and positions of a diverse range of stakeholders, local authorities, NGOs, and civil society representatives have an advisory role. Scientists have a facilitator and mediator role between project operators and local populations. Scientists and civil society representatives have an advisory role to facilitate project implementation at the local level, while ensuring that project needs are determined.

Assessment is a general process of evaluating project performance. It seldom provides the results in a streamlined manner but should rather provide assessment of the achievement of sustainability. Monitoring and evaluation components can be private, e.g. NGOs, companies, farmers’ groups of herders in the governance of these areas.

The national action programme is the institutional framework adopted. Since 2015, this project has been aiming to develop a framework for LDN governance, roles and positions of a diverse range of stakeholders, local authorities, NGOs, and civil society representatives have an advisory role. Scientists have a facilitator and mediator role between project operators and local populations. Scientists and civil society representatives have an advisory role to facilitate project implementation at the local level, while ensuring that project needs are determined.

Assessment is a general process of evaluating project performance. It seldom provides the results in a streamlined manner but should rather provide assessment of the achievement of sustainability. Monitoring and evaluation components can be private, e.g. NGOs, companies, farmers’ groups of herders in the governance of these areas.

The national action programme is the institutional framework adopted. Since 2015, this project has been aiming to develop a framework for LDN governance, roles and positions of a diverse range of stakeholders, local authorities, NGOs, and civil society representatives have an advisory role. Scientists have a facilitator and mediator role between project operators and local populations. Scientists and civil society representatives have an advisory role to facilitate project implementation at the local level, while ensuring that project needs are determined.

Assessment is a general process of evaluating project performance. It seldom provides the results in a streamlined manner but should rather provide assessment of the achievement of sustainability. Monitoring and evaluation components can be private, e.g. NGOs, companies, farmers’ groups of herders in the governance of these areas.

The national action programme is the institutional framework adopted. Since 2015, this project has been aiming to develop a framework for LDN governance, roles and positions of a diverse range of stakeholders, local authorities, NGOs, and civil society representatives have an advisory role. Scientists have a facilitator and mediator role between project operators and local populations. Scientists and civil society representatives have an advisory role to facilitate project implementation at the local level, while ensuring that project needs are determined.

Assessment is a general process of evaluating project performance. It seldom provides the results in a streamlined manner but should rather provide assessment of the achievement of sustainability. Monitoring and evaluation components can be private, e.g. NGOs, companies, farmers’ groups of herders in the governance of these areas.

The national action programme is the institutional framework adopted. Since 2015, this project has been aiming to develop a framework for LDN governance, roles and positions of a diverse range of stakeholders, local authorities, NGOs, and civil society representatives have an advisory role. Scientists have a facilitator and mediator role between project operators and local populations. Scientists and civil society representatives have an advisory role to facilitate project implementation at the local level, while ensuring that project needs are determined.

Assessment is a general process of evaluating project performance. It seldom provides the results in a streamlined manner but should rather provide assessment of the achievement of sustainability. Monitoring and evaluation components can be private, e.g. NGOs, companies, farmers’ groups of herders in the governance of these areas.
The national action programme is the institutional framework adopted. Since 2015, this project has been aiming to develop a framework for LDN interdisciplinary advisory group (country, private stakeholders, international achieve a land degradation

2. The project level, requiring resources that are adequate, and assessing and implementing the impacts of its implementation will

Regardless of the LDN arrangements, its social acceptability and impacts of its implementation will

The project level, requiring resources that are adequate, and assessing and implementing the impacts of its implementation will

In simple terms, it’s a matter of recovering ecosystem components, i.e., native vegetation and fauna, and reversing the kind of degradation and towards repair. What needs repair will differ in each case, but operational potential. Some authors have discussed the need for a holistic and participatory that mimics ecosystems and services, and should also be able to respond to changes in environmental conditions, and becoming more widely used to achieve sustainable results.

Assessing the effectiveness of restoration is difficult. This is often based on the use of coarse spatial units and measures, and comparison to degraded or undegraded reference situations. Many methods have been developed that measure biodiversity, compositional, or structural aspects of ecosystems, such as vegetation cover, species richness, or floristic composition. However, it is often difficult to compare these methods across different studies, and it is often challenging to interpret the results.

Costs differ markedly depending on the objectives. Restoration costs can vary widely depending on the site-specific context and the desired outcomes. For instance, the costs of restoring degraded land can range from a few Thousand to millions of US dollars per hectare. Some factors that affect restoration costs include the extent and severity of degradation, the availability of local labor and materials, and the level of government support.

In sites of low to intermediate degradation, a combination of rehabilitation and conversion of some areas to other uses might be feasible. The rehabilitation process can involve the removal of invasive species, the reestablishment of native vegetation, or the enhancement of existing vegetation. The conversion process might involve the establishment of new land uses, such as agriculture, grazing, or conservation areas.

In very degraded sites, the focus might be on the conversion of the entire area to a new use, such as agriculture or conservation. The conversion process might involve the removal of invasive species, the reestablishment of native vegetation, or the enhancement of existing vegetation. The conversion process might involve the establishment of new land uses, such as agriculture, grazing, or conservation areas.

The use of native species and traditional knowledge can be particularly effective in the rehabilitation and conversion of degraded land. Native species are more likely to be adapted to the local climate and soil conditions, and traditional knowledge can provide valuable insights into the management of the landscape.

In conclusion, the rehabilitation and conversion of degraded land can be a complex and challenging process. However, by understanding the causes of degradation, the local context, and the possible solutions, it is possible to develop effective rehabilitation and conversion strategies.
Since 2015, this project has been aiming to develop a framework for LDN.

The stakeholders are national—implementation team—and international—type of intervention is based on the land degradation maps and classification and mapping of land degradation at the national level. The choice of pilot sites and interdisciplinary advisory group (country, private stakeholders, international via selected intervention sites).

Synergy/complementarity will be sought with other conventions.

Regardless of the LDN arrangements, its social governance, roles and positions of a diverse range of committees enable sustainable involvement of committees, local authorities and community organizations, are associated with the national steering committee. Indeed, the choice of objectives, approaches, stakeholders and funding arrangements are crucial for their success.

Large-scale ecological restoration is financed in the framework of economic innovative financing. This response to degradation costs from US$22 to 287/ha/year, which is the difference between the value of an intact, undegraded ecosystem and a functional ecosystem, i.e., a system that is able to perform its ecological functions and ecosystem services. Costs differ markedly depending on the objectives: restoration costs may be very high, because they involve the establishment of a new system, whereas maintenance costs are likely to be lower. A central tenet is that the likelihood of restoration leads to a substantial gain for society as a whole, but funding is needed to achieve successful results. In legislative terms, the compensation is programmed in environmental impact assessments (EIAs) or environmental impact reports, which are required under international law. Compensation tools are needed to achieve successful results.

The spatial impact of LDN raises questions: Who can benefit from avoided costs and resulting gains? Are these resources typical of imbalanced environments? What are the environmental and economic impacts? How do we account and explain the extent to which the compensation is programmed in environmental impact assessments (EIAs) or environmental impact reports, which are required under international law. Compensation tools are needed to achieve successful results.

In legislative terms, the compensation is programmed in environmental impact assessments (EIAs) or environmental impact reports, which are required under international law. Compensation tools are needed to achieve successful results.
Political and governance approaches. Technical solutions or sustainable land management (SLM) practices alone are not enough. LDN implementation should be supported by legal policies, land planning and management. There is a risk of planting solutions that are biologically appropriate, but which are not implemented or supported by an appropriate institutional framework. Financial and economic approaches. LDN implementation should be accompanied by economic assessments and the correct appreciation of the economic value of ecosystems. The LDN objectives should be monitored to ensure that they are implemented at a scale appropriate to the degree of land degradation. Financial and economic approaches. LDN implementation should be accompanied by economic assessments and the correct appreciation of the economic value of ecosystems. The LDN objectives should be monitored to ensure that they are implemented at a scale appropriate to the degree of land degradation.

Land degradation neutrality (LDN) is the goal of the international community to avoid or reduce overall land degradation and displace degradation to other parts of the planet. It is achieved by achieving a net balance between degradation caused by human activities and restoration or rehabilitation. The concept of LDN has been developed under the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)

In 2013, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) defined LDN as "areas affected by desertification—or a state where the renewal and quality of land is restored to a stable condition—through the implementation of restoration and rehabilitation measures, as well as sustainable land management, including actions that prevent the land degradation process."

To achieve LDN, a combination of biophysical, social, economic and political measures is needed to address the underlying causes of land degradation. These measures include:

- Sustainable land management practices (SLM), such as agroforestry, soil and water conservation, and improved grazing management.
- Restoration and rehabilitation of degraded lands, including reforestation, re-wetting of arid lands, and the restoration of degraded soils.
- Development of sustainable agricultural practices that reduce the risk of land degradation, such as integrated crop management and improved livestock husbandry.
- Development of laws and policies that protect land rights and promote equitable land tenure systems.
- Improved governance and institutional arrangements to ensure effective implementation of LDN actions.

The concept of LDN is considered as a key component of the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which aims to achieve "zero net land degradation by 2030." This goal is to be achieved through a combination of strategies, including:

- Strengthening institutional frameworks and policies to support sustainable land management.
- Increasing investments in research, education, and capacity building.
- Strengthening international cooperation and partnerships to share knowledge and best practices.
- Promoting good governance and transparency in land management.

The achievement of LDN requires a multi-stakeholder approach involving governments, civil society, the private sector, and local communities. It also requires the involvement of decision-makers at all levels, from national to local, and the active participation of affected populations. The success of LDN initiatives depends on the alignment of local needs and priorities with global goals, as well as the effective implementation of national and local policies and actions.

The implementation of LDN actions should be guided by the principles of inclusiveness, sustainability, and accountability. It should be based on a comprehensive understanding of the underlying causes of land degradation, as well as the strengths and limitations of different strategies. It should also be supported by adequate financial and technical resources, as well as the participation of affected populations.

The implementation of LDN actions requires a combination of strategies, including:

- Sustainable land management practices to prevent further degradation and enhance ecosystem services.
- Restoration and rehabilitation of degraded lands to restore ecosystem functions and services.
- Improved governance and institutional arrangements to ensure effective implementation of LDN actions.
- Development of laws and policies that protect land rights and promote equitable land tenure systems.
- Increased investments in research, education, and capacity building.

The achievement of LDN requires a multi-stakeholder approach involving governments, civil society, the private sector, and local communities. It also requires the involvement of decision-makers at all levels, from national to local, and the active participation of affected populations. The success of LDN initiatives depends on the alignment of local needs and priorities with global goals, as well as the effective implementation of national and local policies and actions.

The implementation of LDN actions should be guided by the principles of inclusiveness, sustainability, and accountability. It should be based on a comprehensive understanding of the underlying causes of land degradation, as well as the strengths and limitations of different strategies. It should also be supported by adequate financial and technical resources, as well as the participation of affected populations.

The implementation of LDN actions will be monitored and evaluated through a series of indicators and monitoring tools. These indicators will be used to track progress and identify gaps in implementation. The results of monitoring will be used to inform policy decisions and improve implementation strategies.

In conclusion, LDN is a key goal of the international community to achieve sustainable land management and to reduce the risk of further land degradation. It requires a multi-stakeholder approach and the involvement of all relevant actors to ensure its success. The implementation of LDN actions will be monitored and evaluated through a series of indicators and monitoring tools. These indicators will be used to track progress and identify gaps in implementation. The results of monitoring will be used to inform policy decisions and improve implementation strategies.
Land degradation neutrality is an obstacle to sustainable development due to its impact on the environment, food security, agroecosystems and people’s livelihoods. It is a combined, regional and global problem that, in addition to drylands, affects forests, peatlands and other ecosystems. The land degradation neutrality concept has emerged to mobilize the international community to cope with the issue.

**CONCEPT**

**Land degradation neutrality** (LDN) is a concept that has emerged from international bodies.

- The land degradation neutrality concept has emerged to mobilize the international community to cope with the issue.

**EVILOPMENT OF THE CONCEPT**

- **2012**
  - Chemical land degradation and soil fertility declined the most in the 2000s
  - The land degradation neutrality (LDN) concept emerged

**WHAT STRATEGIES ARE NEEDED TO REALLY ACHIEVE LDN?**

- **Accreditation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), including SDG 15**
  - Reduced land degradation and restoration actions
  - The land degradation neutral world

- **2014**
  - The UNCCD presented the concept of land degradation neutrality and its importance for achieving the target of combating land degradation
  - Land degradation neutrality (LDN) is a way to ensure that land degradation is not increased and that global trends are reversed

**REFERENCES**

- Chasek P., Safriel U., Shikongo S., Fuhrman V.F., 2015. Operationalizing Zero Net Land Degradation: The next stage in international efforts to combat desertification
- UNCCD, 2012. The zero net land degradation concept developed for dryland regions (UNCCD)