

LAND DEGRADATION NEUTRALITY (LDN): A FRAMEWORK FOR MAINTAINING ECOSYSTEMS AND HUMAN WELL-BEING UNDER A CHANGING CLIMATE

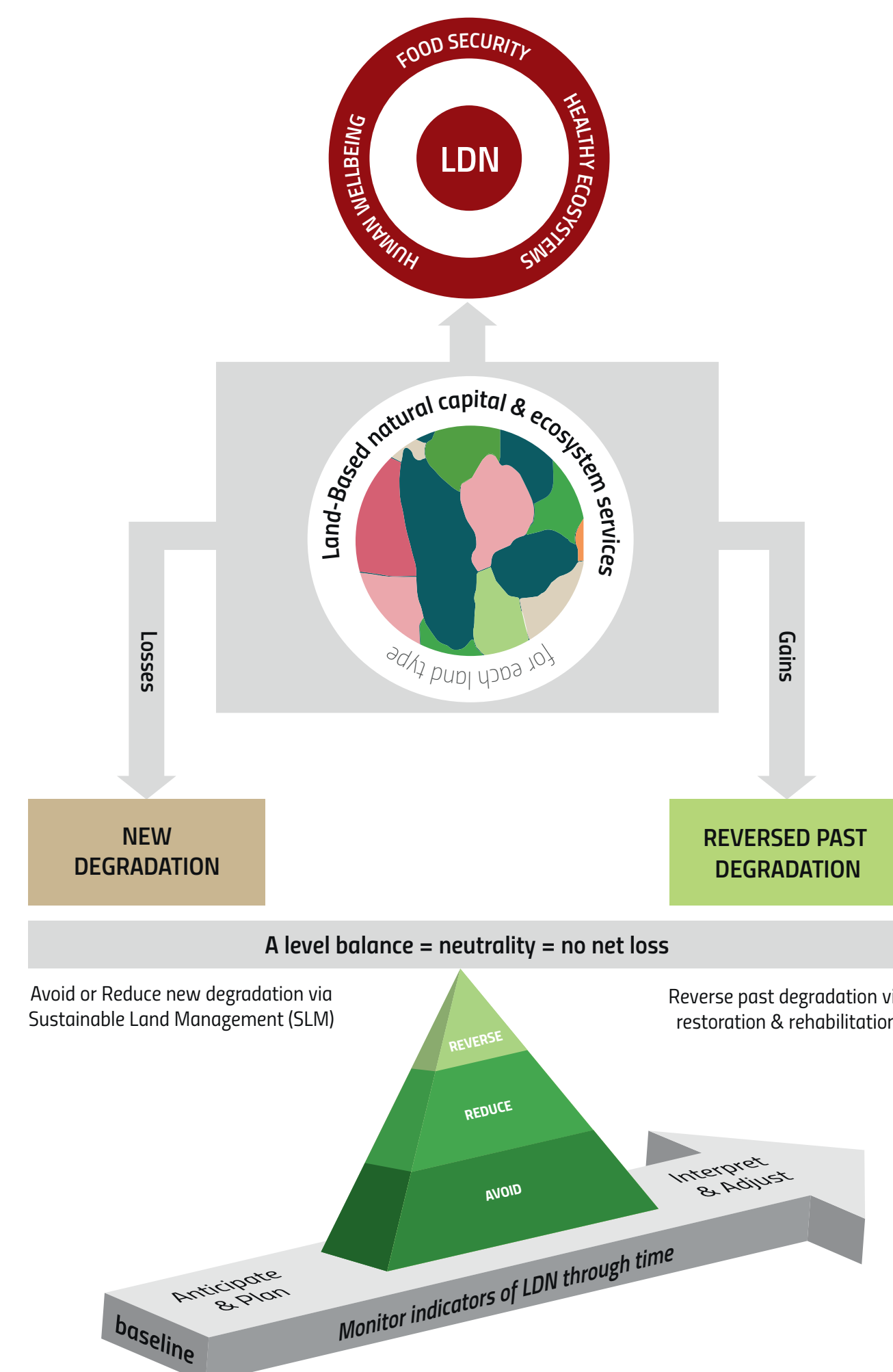


United Nations
Convention to Combat
Desertification

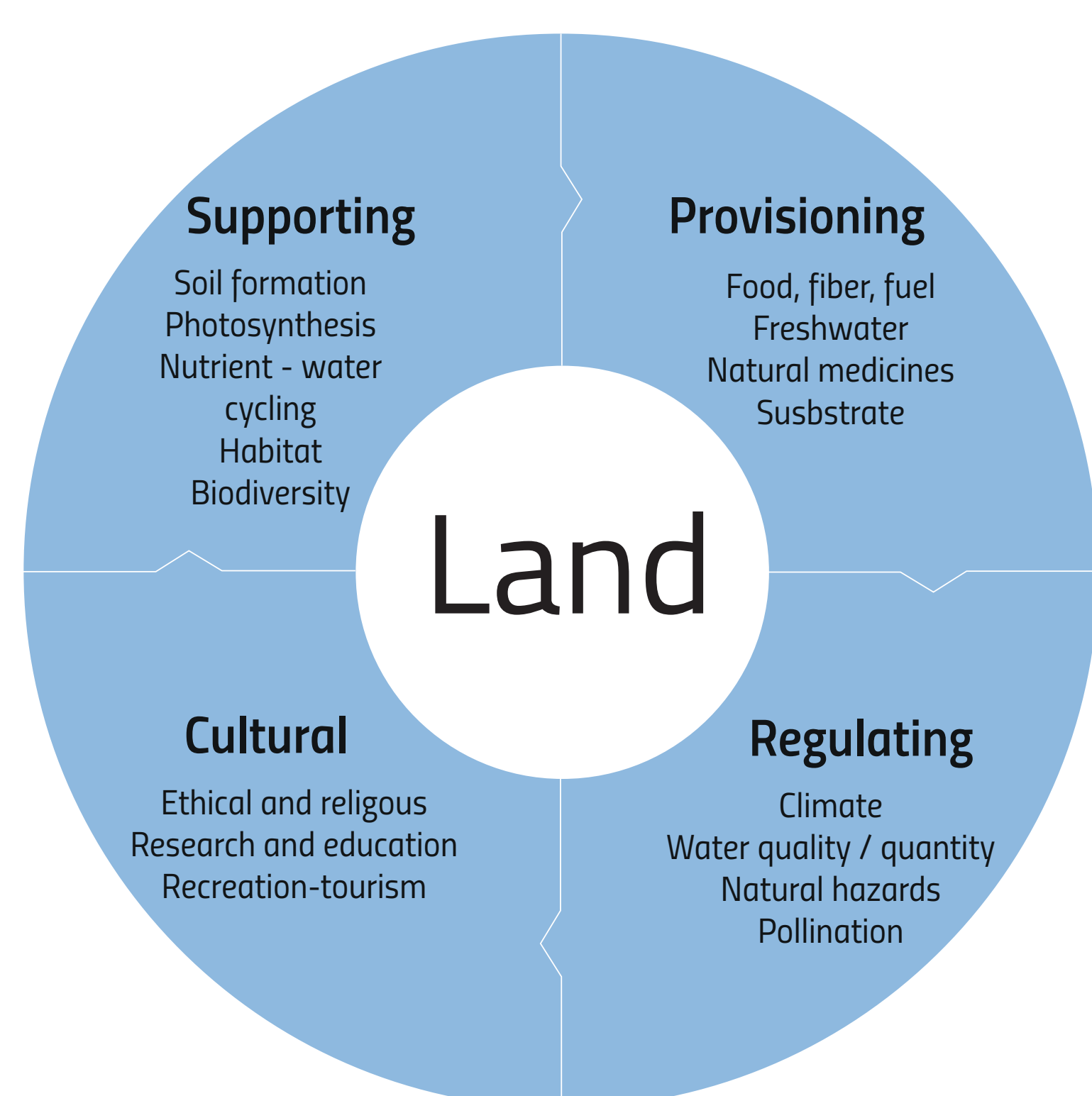
Land Degradation Neutrality

"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 within specified temporal and spatial scales and ecosystems"

– UNCCD COP12



The LDN Conceptual Framework focuses on the goal of LDN and its supporting processes through the optimization of land interventions during land use planning

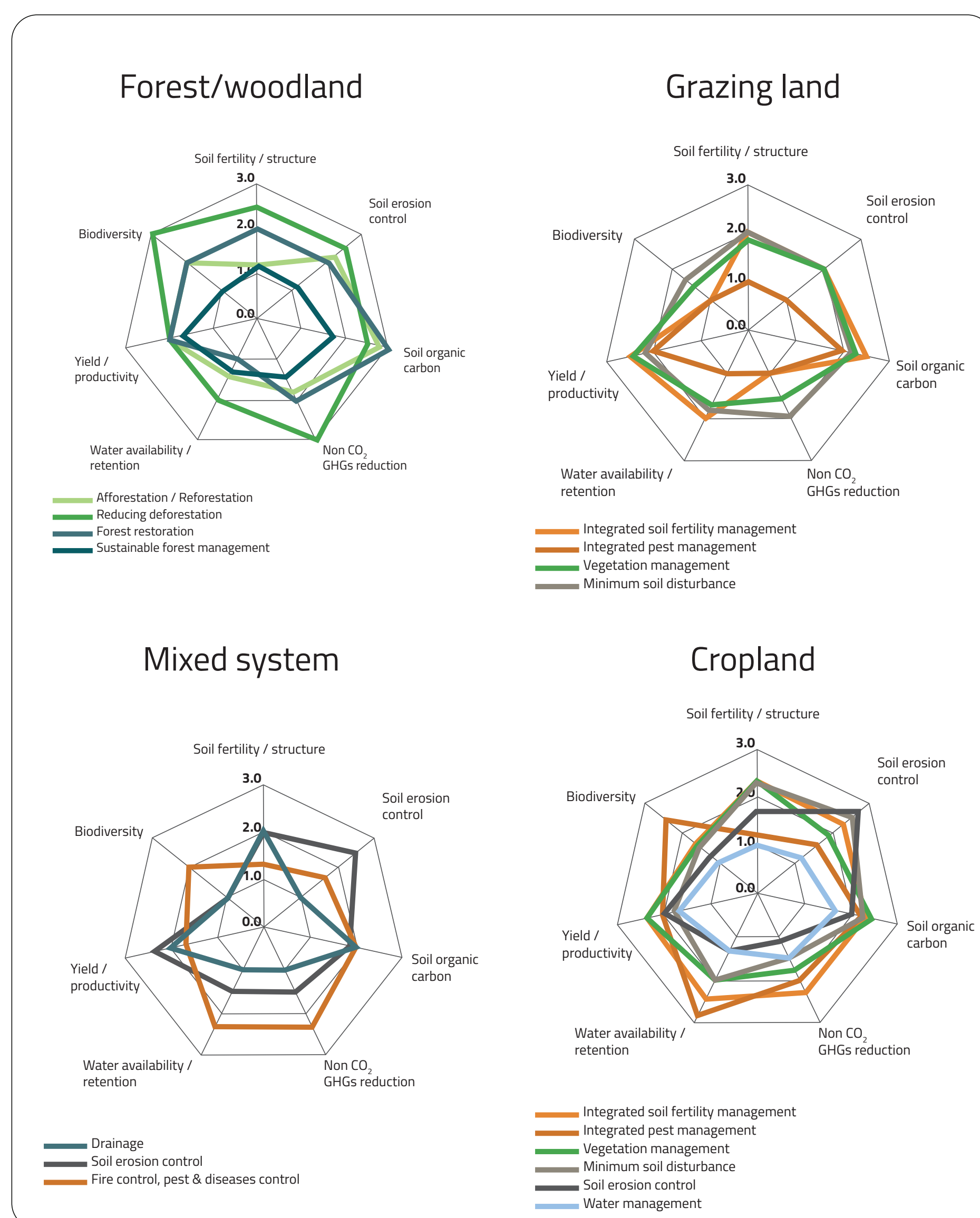
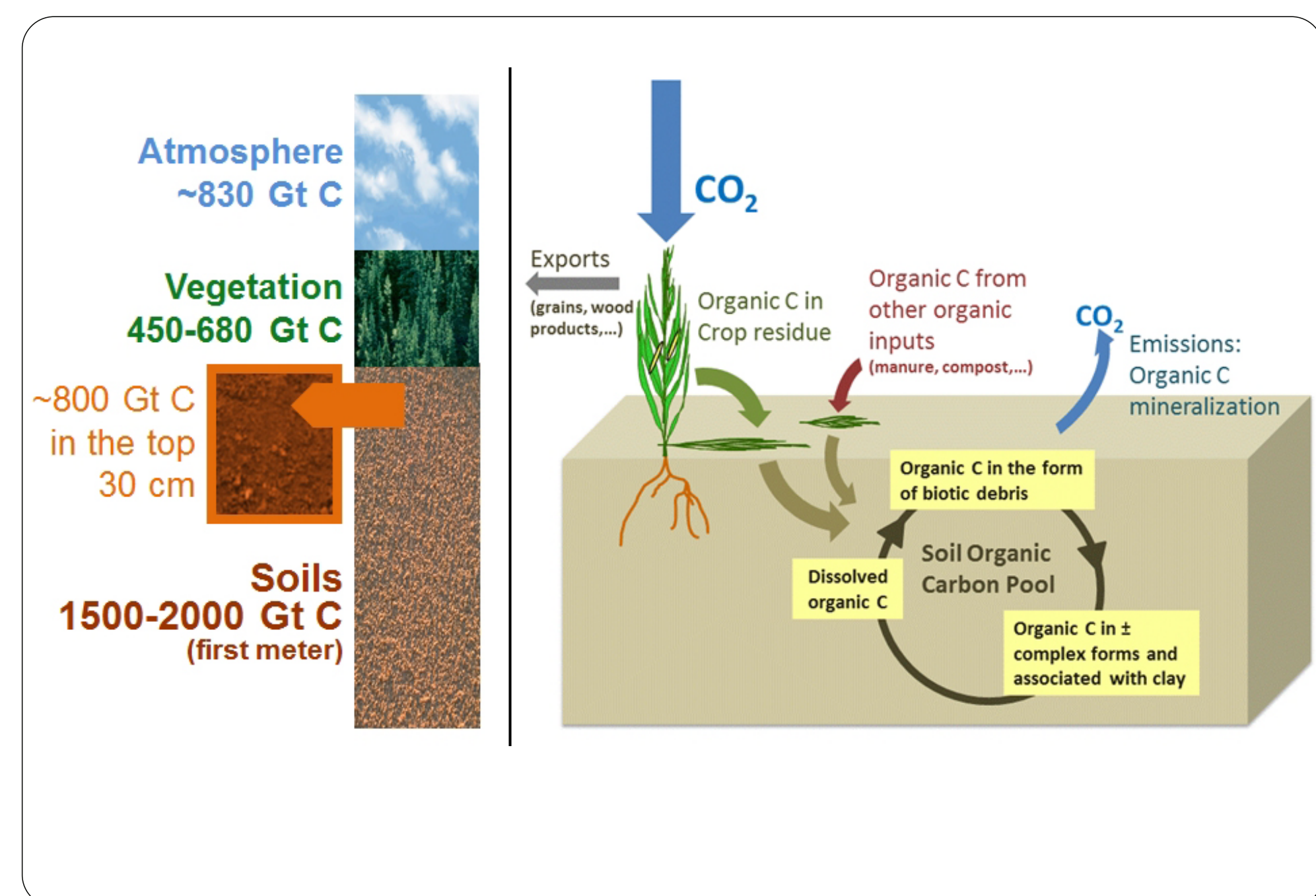


LDN is designed to maintain (or improve) land-based natural capital and the ecosystem services that flow from it

Land-based interventions can have positive environmental, economic and soil impacts

LDN is designed to achieve multiple benefits

Soils of the world's agroecosystems have lost 25 to 75% of their original soil organic carbon pool, amounting to 42 to 78 Gt of carbon, of which 18 to 28 billion tonnes were lost through desertification



15 LIFE ON LAND
Sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation, halt biodiversity loss
Target 15.3: combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, droughts and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world

Sustainable Development Goals

1 NO POVERTY

2 ZERO HUNGER

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

13 CLIMATE ACTION

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

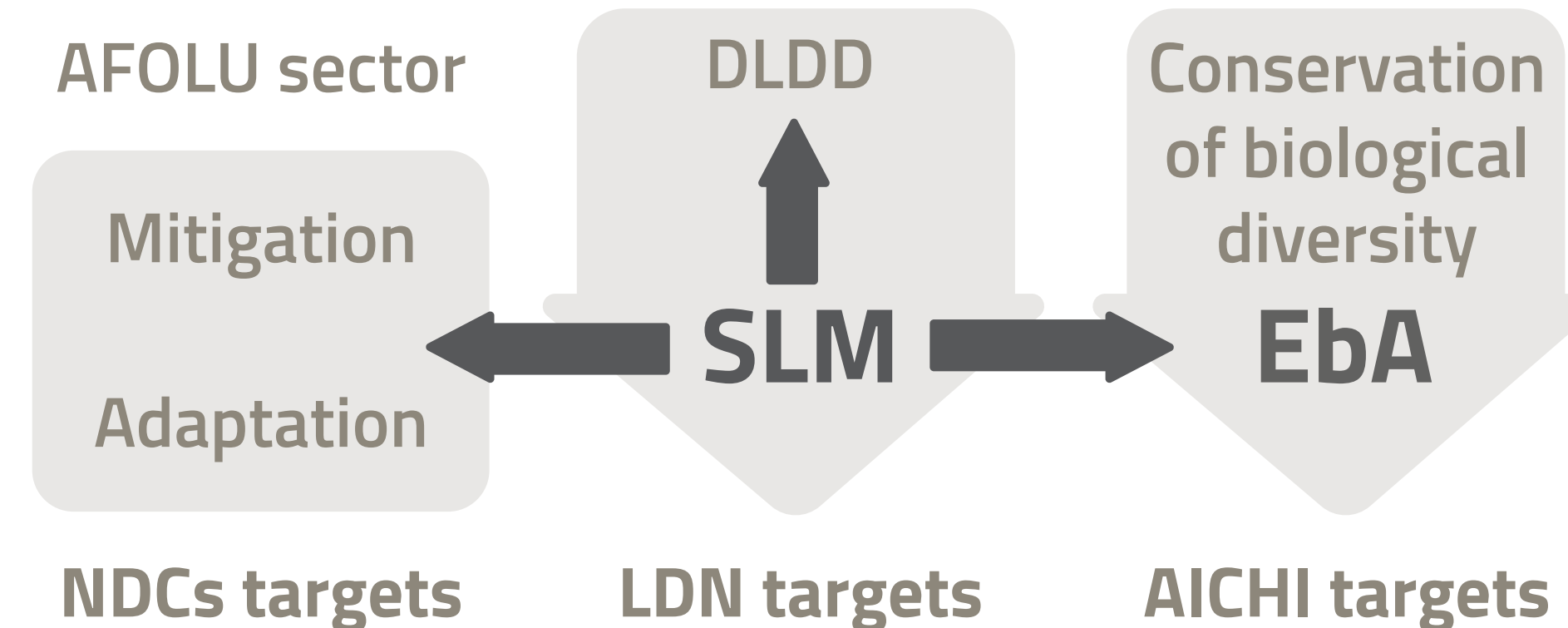
United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification

Convention on Biological Diversity

Stabilize GHGs in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system (Art.2)

Combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought in countries experiencing serious drought and/or desertification (Art. 2)

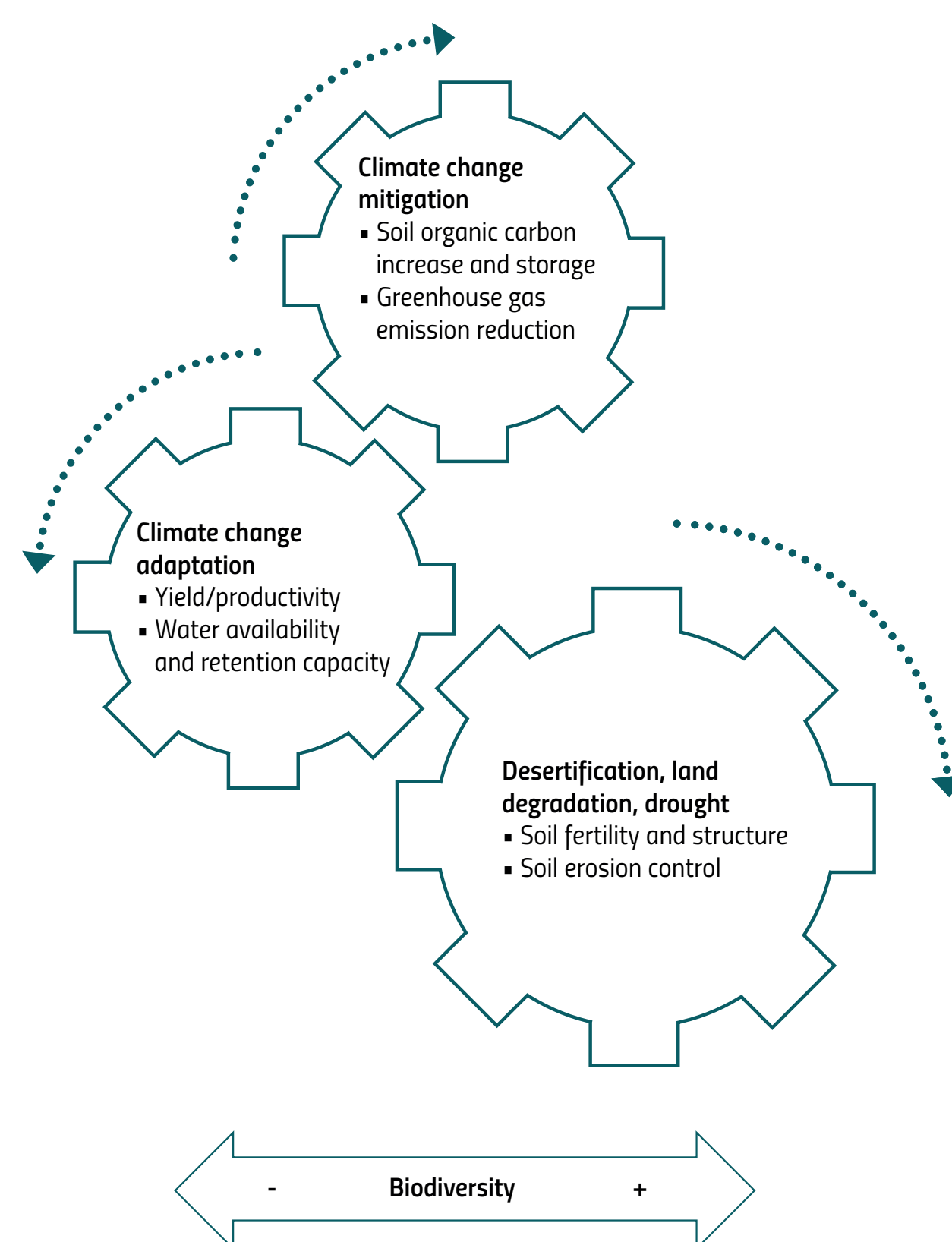
Conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources (Art. 1)



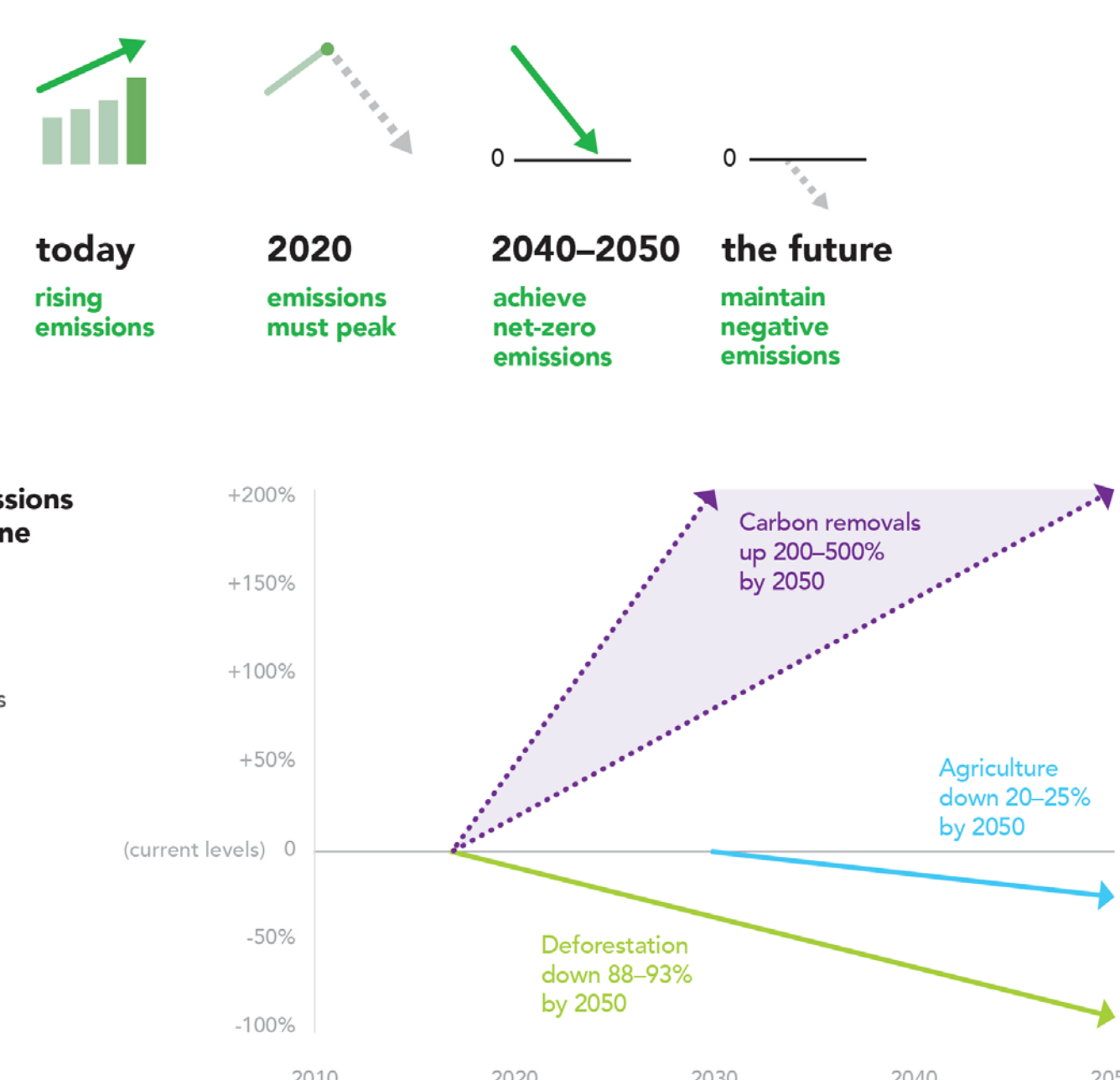
Land land-based ecosystems play a vital role in regulating climate

Land-based adaptation measures can build resilience and reduce vulnerability

- Building soil carbon: agricultural soils could sequester 0.6 to 1.2 Gt C/yr
- Ecosystem resilience: water availability and retention capacity
- Human well-being: yield productivity through SLM, reaching 95% of potential, could add 2.3 billion tonnes of crop production valued at USD 1.4 million



Road map of land sector



GH gas emissions from agriculture, forestry, other land uses
24%

GH gas emissions from other sectors
76%