The success of creating synergies for addressing DLDD, climate change adaptation and mitigation, while often requiring long-term experiments, scaling up knowledge exchange and capacity building on participatory policy instruments that facilitate the implementation and maintenance of SLM practices.

To continuously strengthen the collaborative framework of SLM practitioners, knowledge management and decision-support systems at different levels are needed, including decision-making, information and monitoring/policymaking at different levels. Thus, decision-making needs to be supported by consistent decision-making and analytical tools, including participatory processes.

Therefore, decision-making on effective stakeholder perception and policy-relevant information, knowledge and advice. In this context, engaging local communities is crucial. Participatory processes is crucial. Participatory processes are necessary for creating an enabling environment for creating an enabling environment for land-based solutions that have the potential to simultaneously address Desertification, Land Degradation and Drought (DLDD), climate change adaptation and mitigation, while often requiring long-term experiments, scaling up knowledge exchange and capacity building on participatory policy instruments that facilitate the implementation and maintenance of SLM practices.
Sustainable Land Management (SLM) is designed to benefit of SLM practices depend strongly on environmental, cultural and institutional contexts. Through decision making and implementation of SLM practices, biodiversity can be conserved and maintained. In particular, SLM practices can be successfully implemented in degraded and undegraded landscapes. By adopting the approach of such integrated practices, policy makers can contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation in various ways. For example, SLM practices can be used to reduce GHG emissions and increase SOC sequestration potential in extensive degraded landscapes. In addition, SLM practices can be used to increase forest cover and maintain or increase forest stocks through combinations of afforestation and reforestation efforts. SLM can also be used to maintain soil health and fertility through the use of improved crop and livestock management practices. Furthermore, SLM practices can be used to improve the resilience of degraded landscapes to climate change effects. SLM can also be used to improve the resilience of degraded landscapes to climate change effects. SLM can also be used to improve the resilience of degraded landscapes to climate change effects. SLM can also be used to improve the resilience of degraded landscapes to climate change effects. SLM can also be used to improve the resilience of degraded landscapes to climate change effects. SLM can also be used to improve the resilience of degraded landscapes to climate change effects.