

Integrative and Climate-sensitive Land Use in Central Asia

Challenges

Central Asia is characterized by a diversity of ecosystems across arid regions and high mountains. Natural resources such as pastures, forests and wildlife are being overused. Climate change is further reducing all ecosystem services, increasing degradation of natural resources and damaging productive infrastructures. The Regional Programme on Integrative and Climate-sensitive Land Use in Central Asia (ILUCA) operates in five countries on behalf of the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ).

The project duration: 03.2021 - 12.2025. Total budget: up to €11 million.

Services and Modes of Delivery

Improving policies, strategies, and laws on integrative land use approaches

The programme team and experts provide expertise and moderation services on specific relevant topics. Respective working groups in the countries improved their knowledge and capacities.

Improving access to climate finance in Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan

National Designated Authorities (NDA) in Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan improve their capacities, business processes, enhance cross-sectoral coordination and develop strategies to identify, prioritise and implement high-quality climate projects for inclusive and sustainable development.

Piloting and subsequently scaling-up innovative approaches in communities

Facilitating exchanges of information about experiences and best practices in the region

Key actors from governments, civil society, academia and the private sector use existing regional networks to exchange and learn about integrative land use approaches. For example, the Interstate Commission on Sustainable Development (ICSD) works on integrating eco-friendly land use issues into dialogues with national partner organizations through the Regional Environmental Programme for Sustainable Development in Central Asia (REP4SD).

Partner organisations improve their capacities on monitoring and reporting on international development initiatives (e.g. Bonn Challenge, Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) Initiative of the UNCCD and the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) under UNFCCC).

In Uzbekistan, improving staff capacity in protected areas (PAs), including national parks, has accelerated the creation of trans-border protected areas.

Objective

Integrated land use approaches are better mainstreamed in Central Asian countries.

Selected Results and Impacts



1

Management
Effectiveness
Tracking Tool

in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan



27

staff members
of Turkmen
organizations

improved their knowledge on LDN monitoring and reporting



4

forest land
restoration models

in Uzbekistan



1

monitoring and
evaluation system

of REP4SD



1

Spatial Monitoring
and Reporting Tool

for wildlife conservation on PAs of Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan



1

Agroforestry and
functional zoning
guidelines

on the territory of the State Forest Fund of Kyrgyzstan



42

expert organisations

and 189 individual experts are members of the Green CA network



1

Pistachio guideline

on the territory of the State Forest Enterprise of Tajikistan



25

experts from
Central Asia

enhanced their knowledge on topics related to the economics of land degradation



28

civil servants and local
experts

enhanced their knowledge and skills in developing strategies on transboundary conservation