



Our Approach

The project supports in facilitating the information and knowledge exchange on climate-smart land use within and between different stakeholder groups, such as ASEAN working groups, the ASEAN Climate Resilience Network, decision-makers in member states, development partners, scientific institutions, civil society organisations and private companies.

It promotes developing ASEAN guidelines and recommendations related to land use and climate change through ASEAN bodies and networks, and their implementation in the member states. On the national and regional level the project builds capacities on specific climate-smart practices in agriculture and forestry, as well as related to climate policy processes through workshops, trainings and communication and networking activities. In this context, it facilitates matchmaking between support needs and the support on offer for implementing climate-friendly and climate-resilient approaches for land use. Also, it facilitates developing joint ASEAN positions on climate change and land use and their introduction into international fora such as the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.



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Background

As major producers of agricultural products and homes to large forest landscapes, countries in Southeast Asia are highly vulnerable to climate change. At the same time, they are important actors in reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, and from certain agricultural practices. A large share of the people living in the region rely on agriculture, fishery and forestry for their livelihoods.

The members of Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) have committed to address the interrelated challenges of food security and climate change in the agriculture and forestry sectors. ASEAN has demonstrated that it can perform a major role as a mediator between international and national climate-policy processes. However, the ASEAN member states and ASEAN working groups still face challenges in implementing climate-related targets and action plans agreed at regional and at the national level. Additionally, the international engagement of ASEAN needs to be strengthened further in order to promote putting forward joint political positions and demonstrating ASEAN action for climate change mitigation and adaptation in agriculture and forestry.



The Project

The Climate-Smart Land Use in ASEAN (CSLU) project builds on the successes of the preceding project on Forest and Climate Change under the former ASEAN-German Programme on Response to Climate Change. The CSLU project is supported by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and implemented by the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH in close cooperation with the ASEAN Secretariat.

The CSLU project continues to strengthen the ASEAN bodies in their coordinating role for driving forward international and national climate-policy processes for climate-smart land use. In doing so, it contributes to increasing resilience against and adaptation capacity for climate change, reducing or removing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and increasing productivity and incomes in the agriculture and forestry sectors.

