



MICRO-CREDENTIAL

LAND MANAGEMENT IN CENTRAL ASIA

1.- Introduction to Land Resources and Land Management

Land Resources and Sustainable Development

LM-W01-V05

How the lecture is organized

Learning outcomes

- Explain land as natural capital
- Link land management with key SDGs
- Recognize degradation and climate pressures
- Evaluate rights, monitoring, and policy tools

Teaching logic

Land asset -> governance choices -> development outcomes

LAND
ASSET

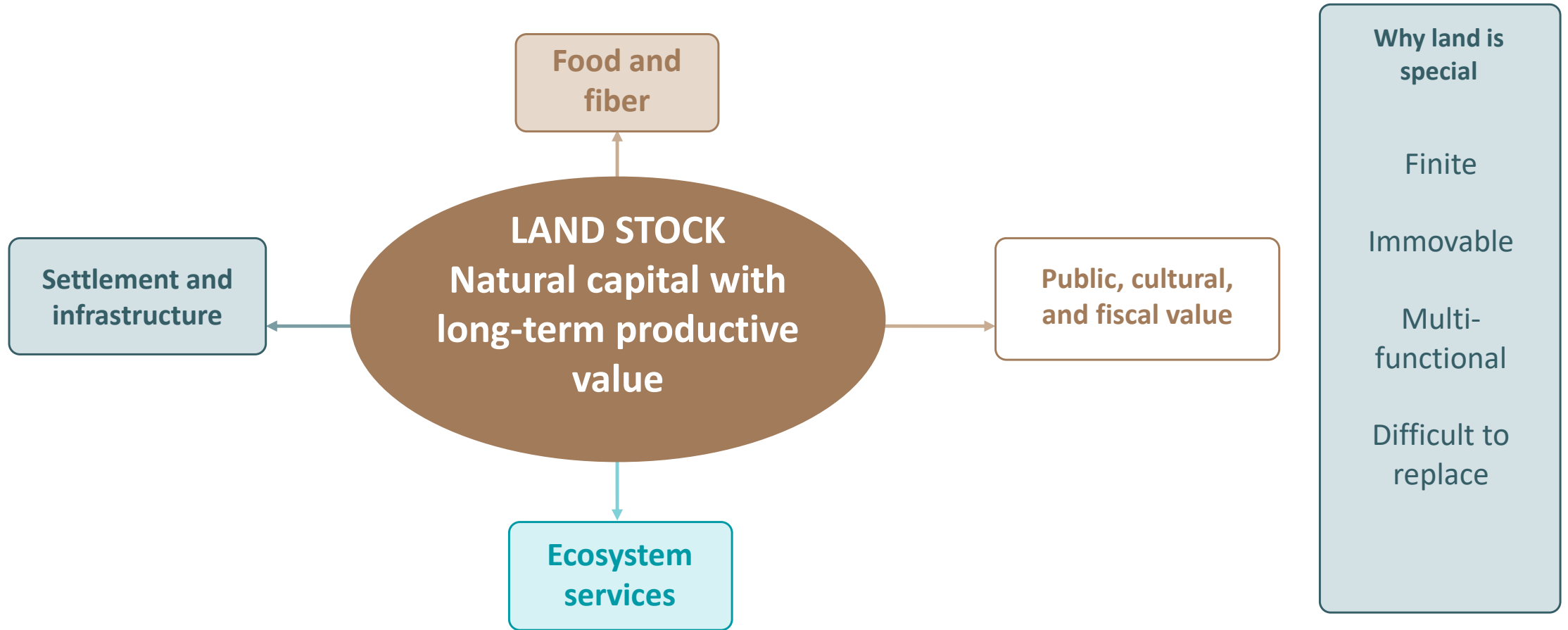
GOVERNANCE
CHOICES

DEVELOPMENT
OUTCOMES

Main themes

- land as capital
- SDG links
- degradation risk
- climate resilience
- rights and governance
- monitoring and instruments

Land as natural capital



Land and the SDGs

SDG 2 | Food systems

SDG 15 | Land, soil, and ecosystems

SDG 13 | Climate

LAND
AS THE SDG
LINK

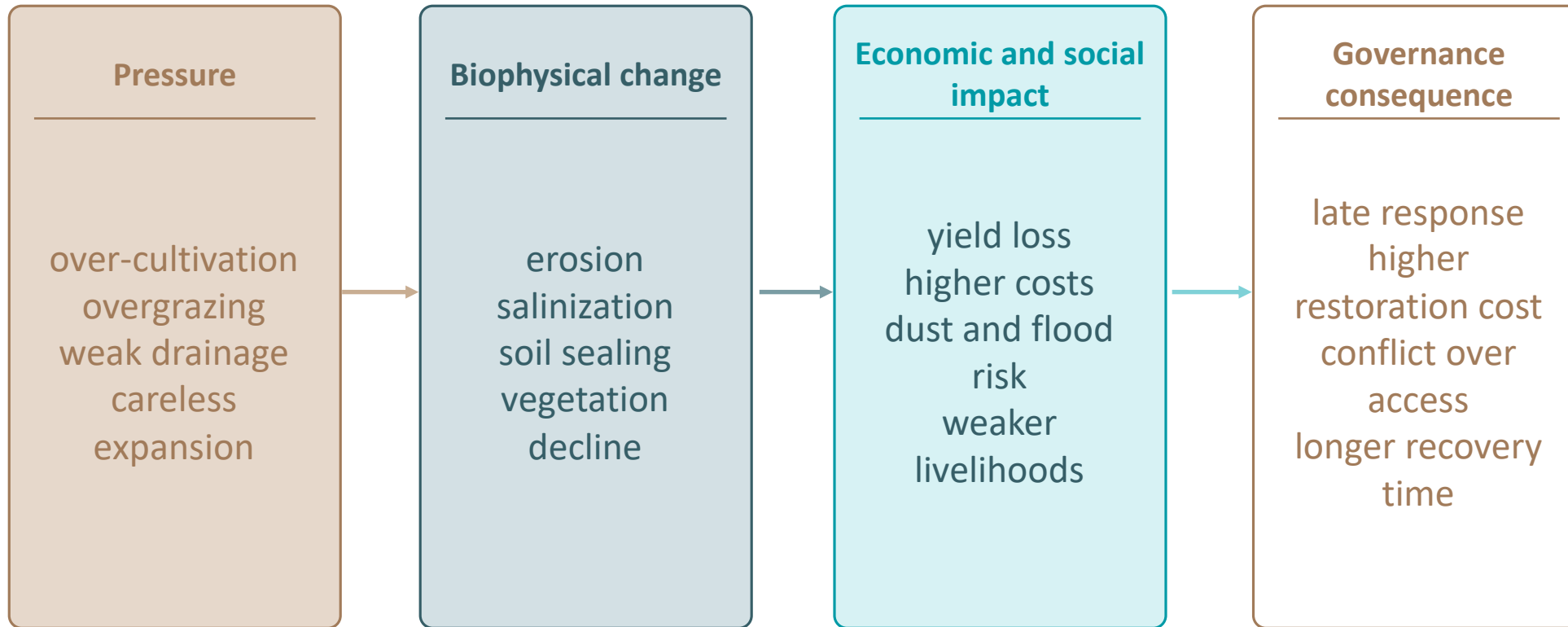
SDG 6 | Water

SDG 16 | Rights and institutions

SDG 11 | Cities

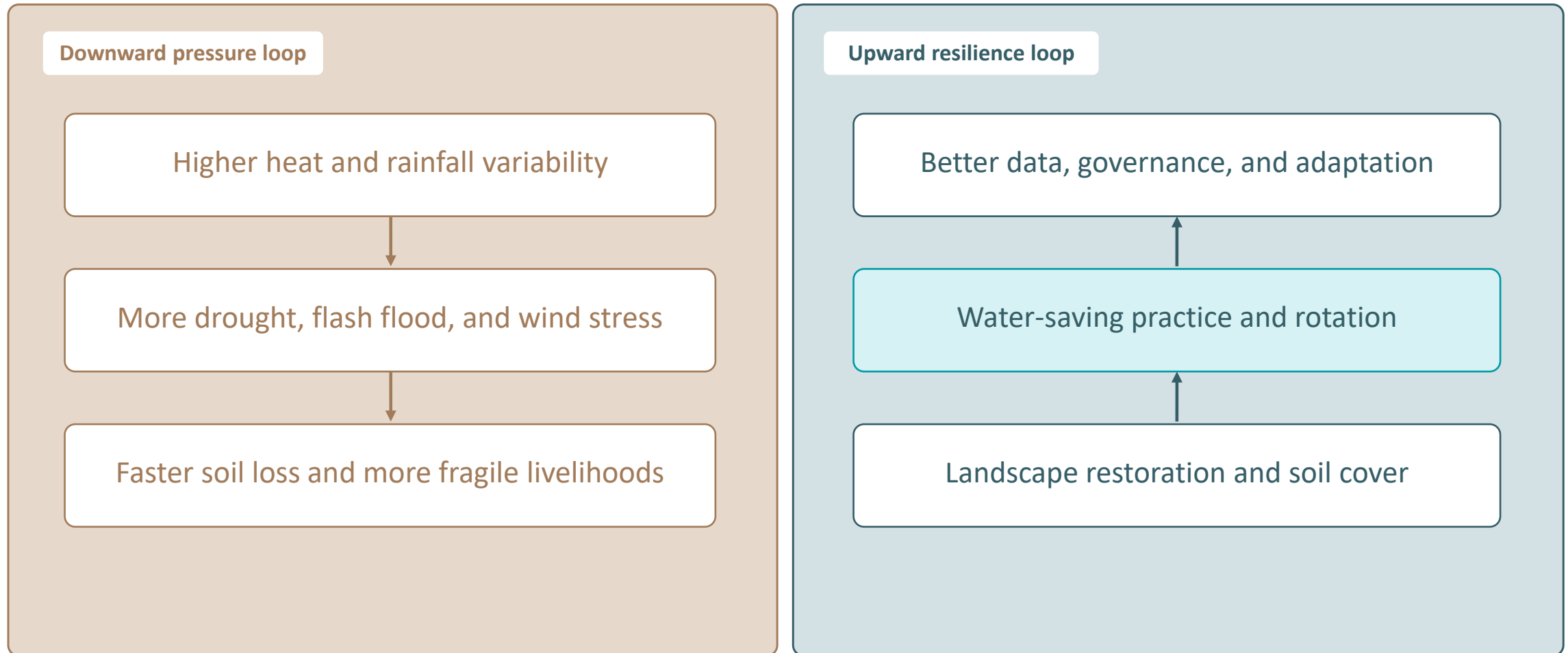
One land decision can affect several development goals at once.

From pressure to degradation

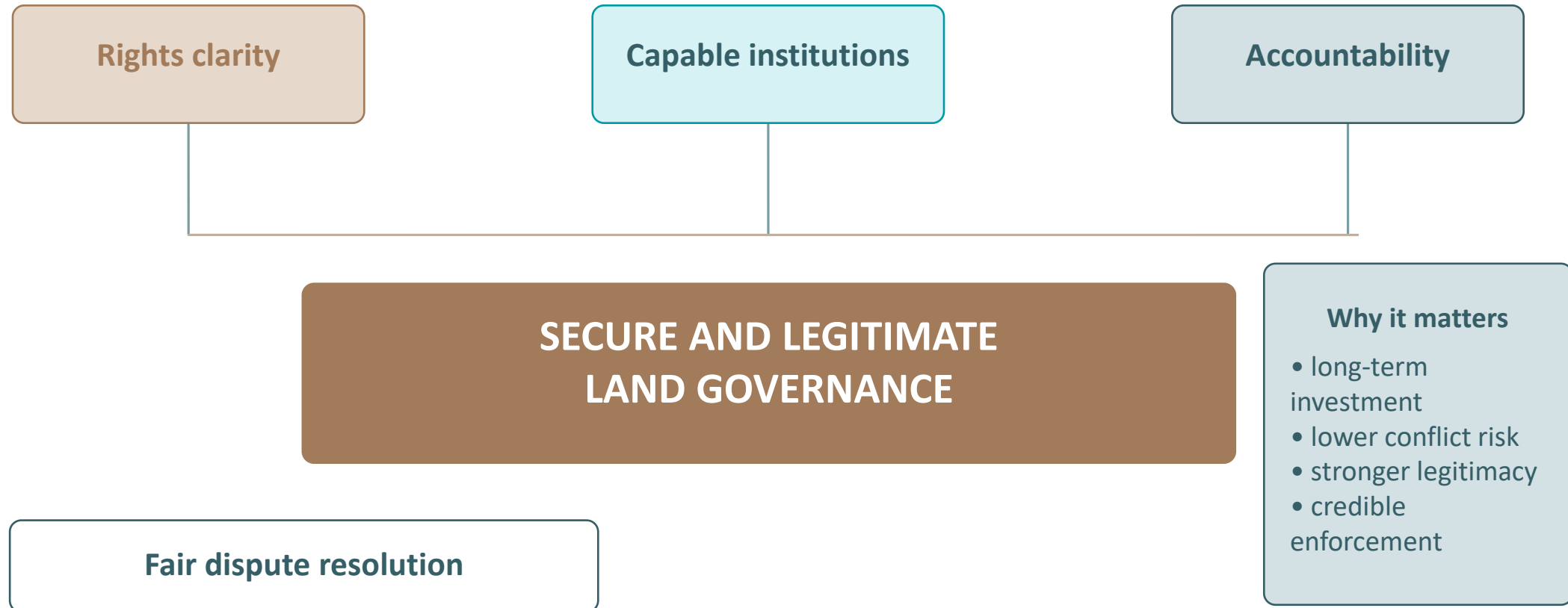


Prevention is usually cheaper than late-stage rehabilitation.

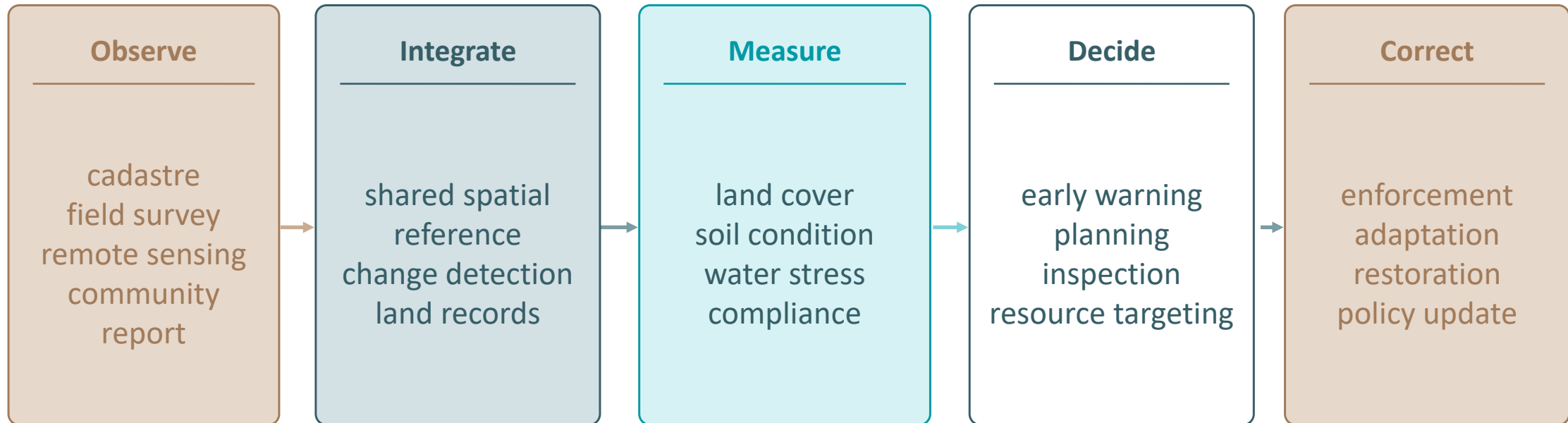
Climate pressure and resilience



Rights, tenure, and governance

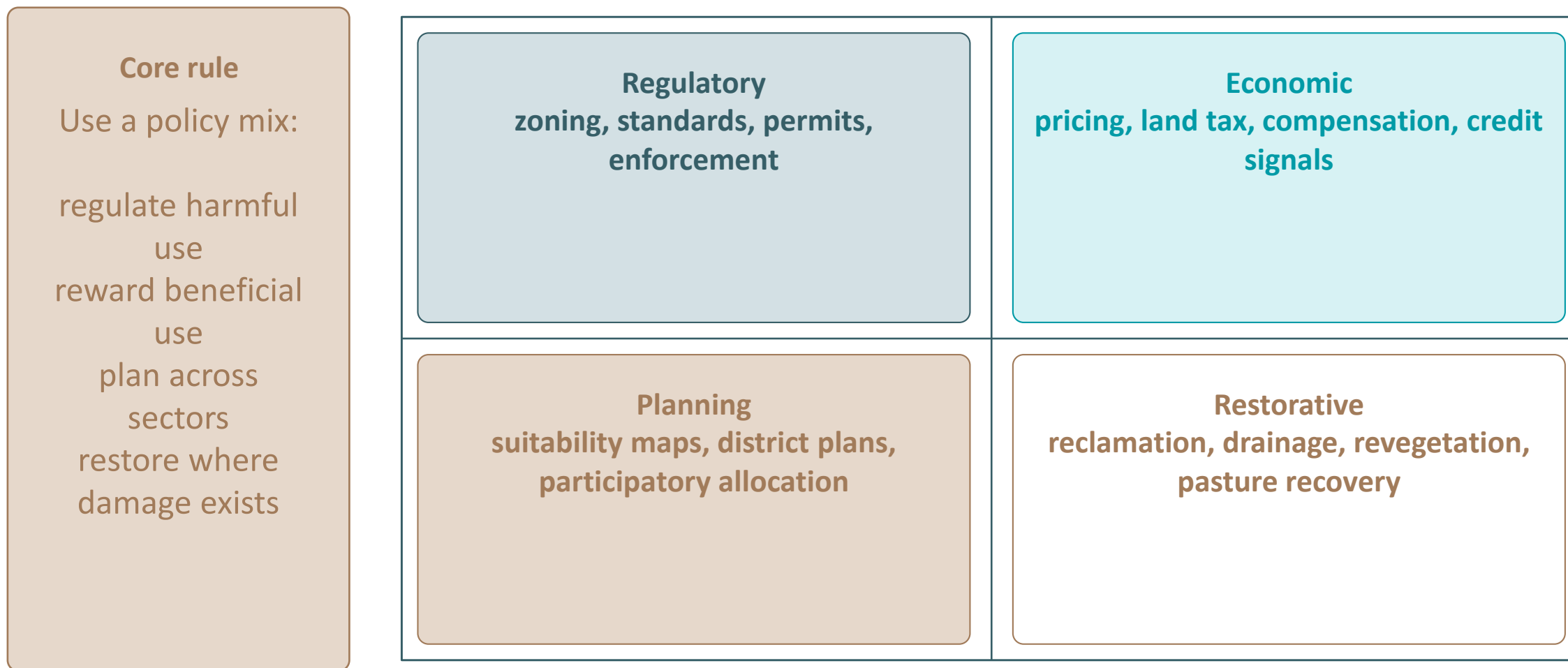


Monitoring: from observation to action



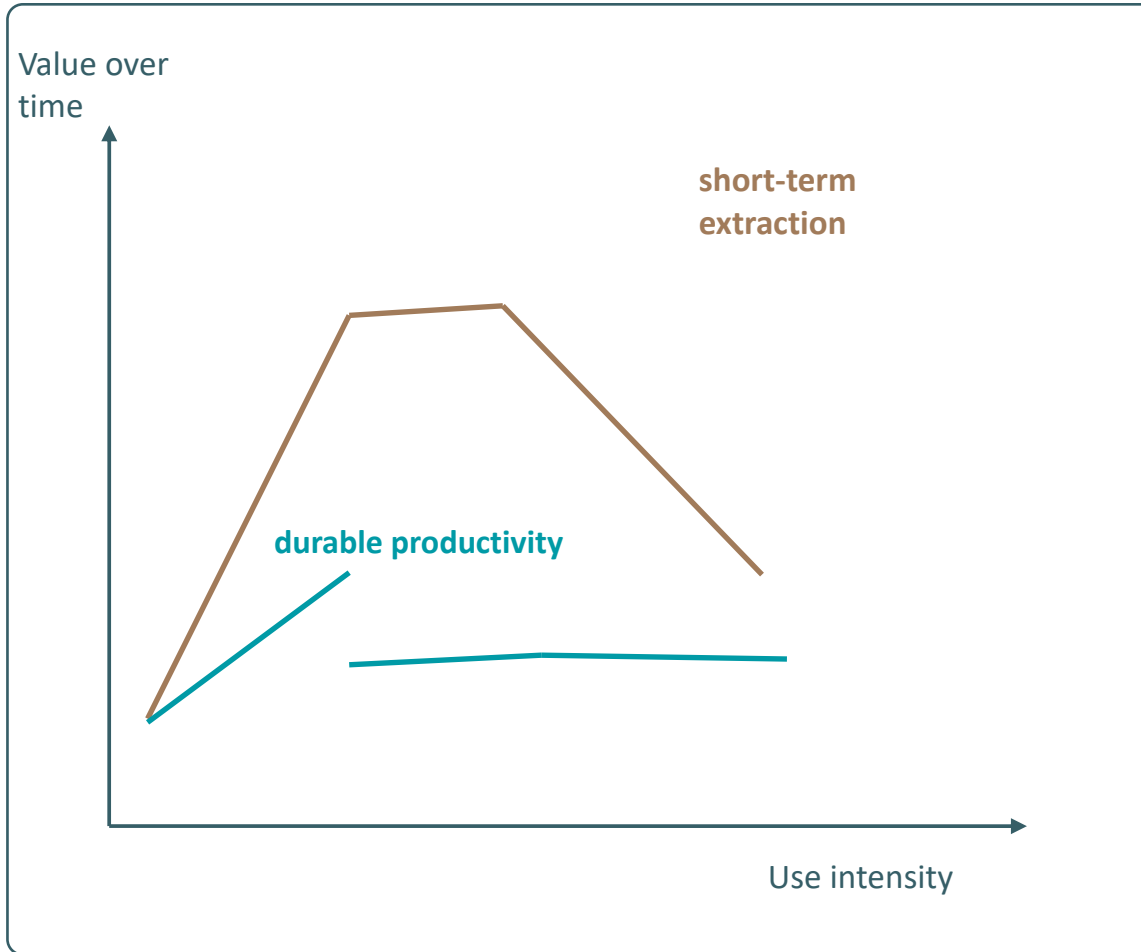
Integrated monitoring turns land data into timely management decisions.

Policy instruments for sustainable land use



Best performance comes from combining instruments, not substituting one for another.

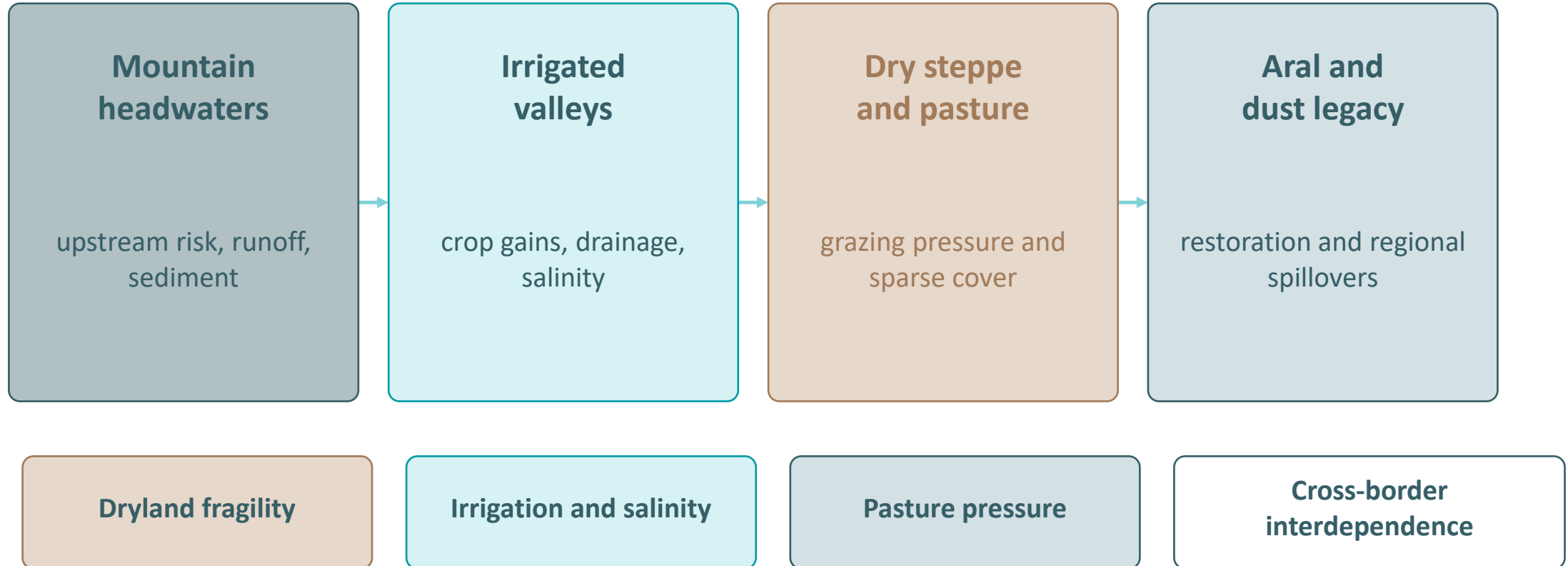
Managing trade-offs over time



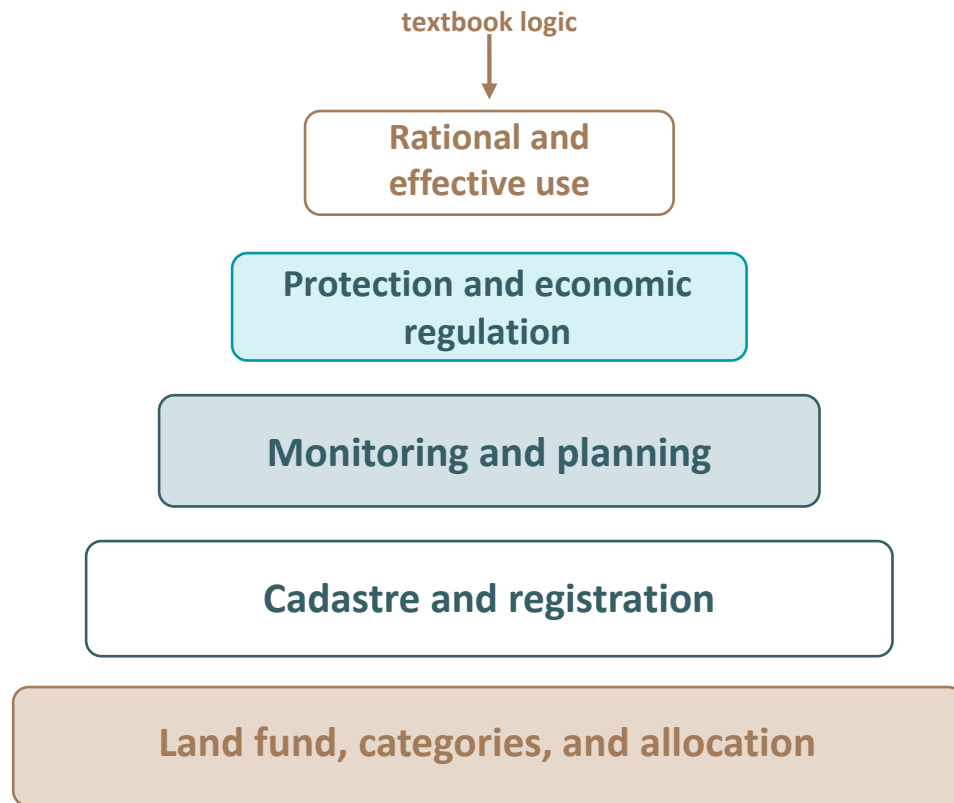
Interpretation

- maximum extraction is not maximum welfare
- ecological decline reduces future production
- durable value requires a safe operating zone
- policy aims at balance, not zero use

Why Central Asia matters



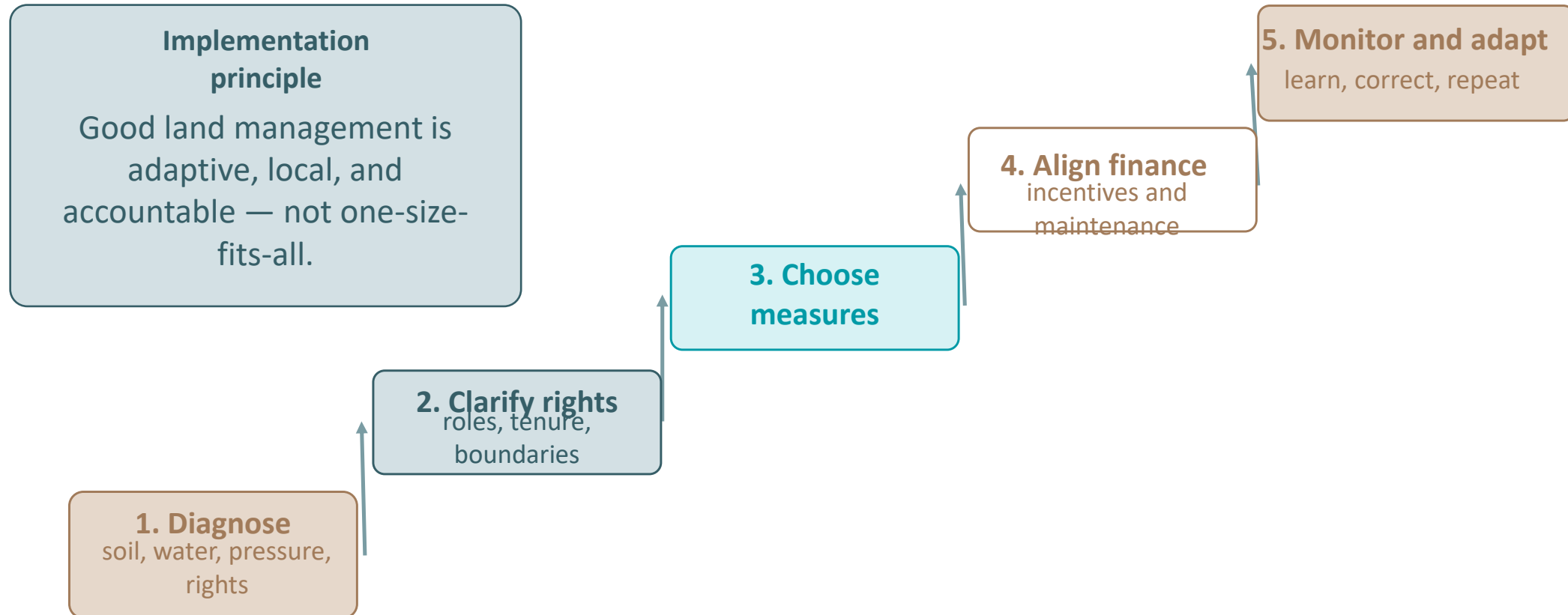
Management architecture from the course text



What the structure tells us

- information is foundational
- land suitability should guide allocation
- protection and use cannot be separated
- enforcement depends on legal authority
- feedback should update planning continuously

From diagnosis to adaptive land management



Key takeaways

01 Land is natural capital.

02 SDGs are tightly connected through land.

03 Degradation is cumulative and costly.

04 Rights, monitoring, and instruments matter.

05 Central Asia raises the strategic urgency.

One sentence to remember

**Sustainable
development on land
begins with better
governance of land.**

Closing line: land policy works best when it protects future value while serving present needs.

References

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2. United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs. Goal 15: Life on Land. <https://sdgs.un.org/goals/goal15>
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