

a) Achievements in using WOCAT tools and methods:

QT&QA

- Kyrgyzstan – 15
- Kazakhstan-18
- Tajikistan – 124
- Turkmenistan -3
- Uzbekistan - 15

Entry point(s) for integration SLM into national policies and programs in Uzbekistan

Recently adopted Government Decrees and Resolutions, national programs towards mainstreaming of SLM

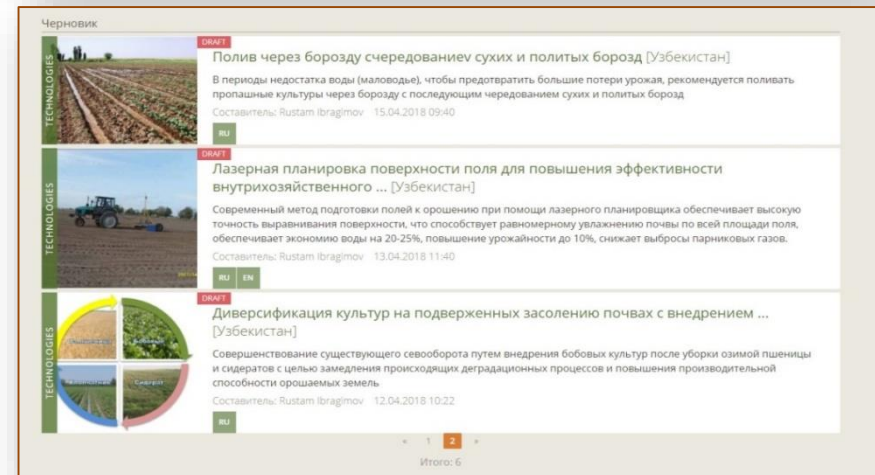
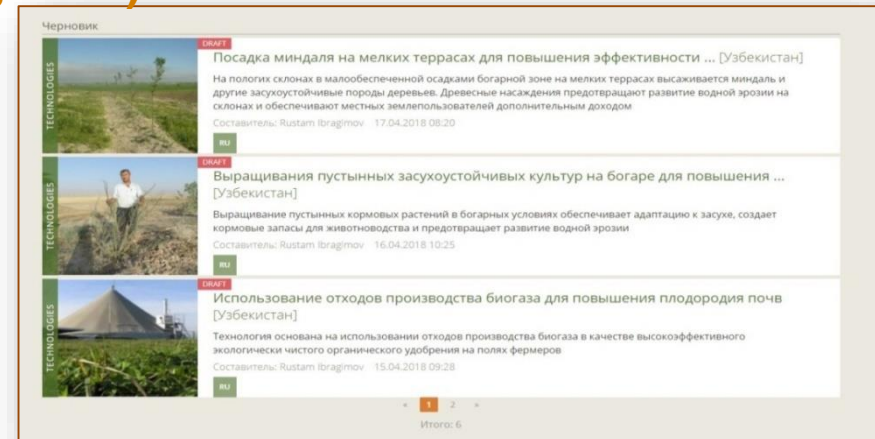
- Strategy of Actions in five priority directions of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021, including investment program, roadmaps on agriculture and water saving in water sectors, etc;
- Uzbekistan Vision-2030: Transfer to the resource-effective model;
- Supporting Uzbekistan in Transition to a Low-Emission Development Path;
- State Program on improvement of ameliorative conditions of irrigated lands (2007-2017)
- The Concept of the Agriculture Development 2030;
- National Action Plan for environmental protection for 2013-2017, etc.

In 2018, the Government of Uzbekistan adopted the “Comprehensive Program for Mitigating the Consequences of the Aral Disaster, Restoration and Socio-Economic Development of the Aral Sea Coastal Plain for 2015-2018.

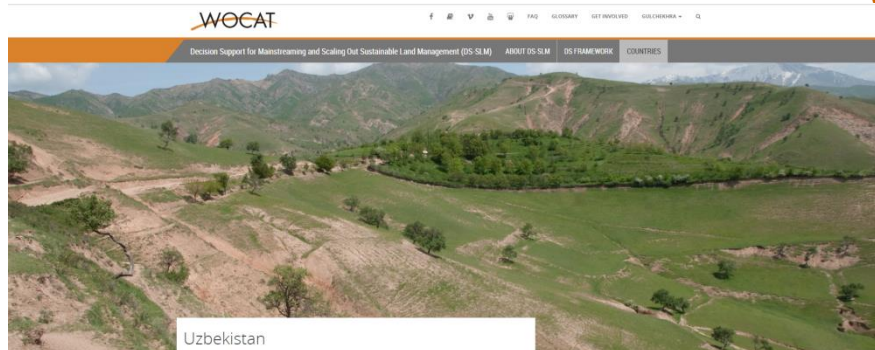
Knowledge Management Platform for Informed Decision Making : Uzbekistan

11 SLM technologies and approaches integrated into WOCAT Database (Uzbekistan, 2018)

N	Index WOCAT	Title
1	3632	Crops diversification with introduction of legumes and green manures on salt affected soils
2	3634	Laser land leveling to rise on-farm water use efficiency
3	3645	Use of biogas production wastes to improve soils fertility
4	3646	Watering every second furrow with alternating dry and watered furrows
5	3650	Cultivation of desert drought-resistant crops on rainfed lands to increase fodder production and prevent erosion
6	3654	Planting of almonds on small terraces to increase efficiency of eroded soils in rainfed landscapes
7	4010	Waterproofing of channel with polyethylene film
8	4035	Cultivation of Indigofera tinctoria to restore marginal lands and diversity incomes of local communities
9	4037	Shelterbelts to protect pastures in the Central Kyzylkum Desert
10	4040	Creating autumn-winter pastures in the foothill zone of Uzbekistan
11	4042	Counter furrow irrigation



Knowledge Management Platform



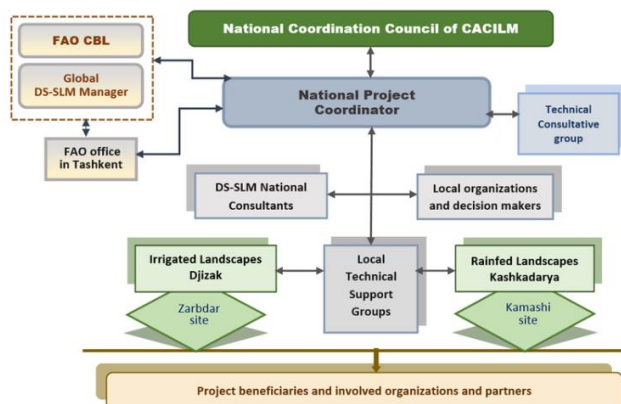
Uzbekistan

Home > Projects & Countries > Decision Support for Mainstreaming and Scaling Out Sustainable Land Management (DS-SLM) > Countries > Uzbekistan

About DS-SLM in Uzbekistan

DS-SLM - Uzbekistan is executed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources Republic of Uzbekistan (now Ministry of Agriculture). The Internal Executing Agency is the Design and Research UZGIP Institute, Ministry of Water Resources Ruz with international, national and local partner organizations and institutes. The national component of the project has been jointly implemented with Uzhydromet (Center of hydrometeorological service) of the Ministry of Emergency Situation since 2016, under the coordination of National Coordination Council CACILM and the National Focal Point for UNCCD in Uzbekistan.

Structure of DS-SLM Uzbekistan



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WOCAT country page

Results according to DS framework

Module 1 Operational Strategy and Action Plan	The Mainstreaming Strategy, aiming to integrate SLM into key decision-making processes and facilitate the implementation and scaling out of SLM, was developed in parallel to the conduct of the DLDD/SLM assessments, following recommendations and steps proposed of the Sustainable Land Management Mainstreaming Tool of FAO. The steps are the following: <i>(i) assessment of the main barriers hindering the implementation of SLM; (ii) enable environmental policy briefs (strategies, planning, financing etc.) on key decision.</i>
Module 2 National/ Subnational Level Assessment	

Results according to DS framework

Module 1 Operational Strategy and Action Plan	The greatest part of the land resources in Uzbekistan are subjected to the following degradation issues: i) secondary salinization and/or water logging of irrigated lands; ii) loss of organic matter of soils; iii) water erosion of arable soils and wind erosion of desert lands; iv) aerosol transport of salt and dust from the dry bed of Aral Sea to irrigated areas.
Module 2 National/ Subnational Level Assessment	In this context, local experts undertook assessments of soil salinity, land degradation and soil organic carbon at national level. Soil Salinity Map of Uzbekistan

Results according to DS framework

Module 1 Operational Strategy and Action Plan	The selected project areas cover the two highest priority agricultural landscapes: rainfed drought-prone croplands in Kamashi and irrigated salt-affected soils in Zarbdar. These landscapes were selected on the basis of national priorities and needs on increasing the productivity of agricultural land and improving the livelihood of population.
Module 2 National/ Subnational Level Assessment	The Overall Location of the DS-SLM Project Area
Module 3 Selection of Priority Landscapes	
Module 4 Landscape Level Assessment	
Module 5 SLM Territorial Planning	
Module 6 SLM Implementation and Scaling out	
Module 7 Knowledge Management Platform	The selected landscapes are the most densely populated and valuable categories of land use – rainfed and irrigated croplands, as they produce large quantities of agricultural products and play a dominant role in ensuring food security.



b) Future needs with regards to tools, methods and capacity building

- Support in capacity building at local and landscape levels;
- Strengthening institutional capability to promote planning and implementation of INRM/SLM at all levels

c) Future collaboration with WOCAT

- Follow up of monitoring and assessment of SLM T& A in selected landscapes to enhance integration into national priorities and programs and investment plans;
- Building collaboration and partnership in support of LDN targets, etc.