a) Achievements in using WOCAT tools and methods:

- 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;

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)

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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 International Executing Agency is the Design and Research UZGP Institute, Ministry of Water Resources RUS with international, national and local partner organizations and institutes. The national component of the project has been jointly implemented with Hydromet (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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View profile

The selected project areas cover the two highest priority agricultural landscapes: rainfed drought prone croplands in Kamasd and irrigated salt affected soils in Zaralik. These landscapes were selected on the basis of national priorities and needs in increasing the productivity of agricultural land and improving the livelihood of population.

The Overall Location of the DS-SLM Project Area

The selected landscapes are the most densely populated and valuable categories of landscape - 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.