Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

DEMONSTRATION OF DIVERSIFICATION AND SUSTAINABLE CROP PRODUCTION INTENSIFICATION

January 2019

SDGs:	
Countries:	Uzbekistan
Project Codes:	TCP/UZB/3601
FAO Contribution:	USD 390 000
Duration:	1 December 2016 – 30 November 2018
Contact Info:	FAO Representation in Uzbekistan FAO-UZ@fao.org

Implementing Partner

Ministry of Agriculture.

Beneficiaries

Female and male farmers, the rural population and farming communities, as well as staff from national government institutions dealing with agriculture.

Country Programming Framework

FAO's Strategic Programme 2 (SP2), "Increase and improve provision of goods and services from agriculture, forestry and fisheries in a sustainable manner".
The project fully supports FAO's Organizational Outcomes 1 and 2.

Background

Agriculture represents the largest sector of Uzbekistan's economy and has the potential to add to overall economic growth and raise rural incomes. However, the sector under irrigated farming conditions is characterized by the dominance of the cotton and wheat monocropping system, which has been the source of major phytosanitary and environmental problems, with repercussions throughout the Central Asia region.
The overall objective of this project was to assist the Government of Uzbekistan in improving farmers' competitiveness through the promotion of sustainable crop management techniques, characterized by higher productivity and cropping system diversification, while ensuring the environmental services that healthy agro-ecosystems provide. For this purpose, the project had a strong capacity-building component (demonstration and training) aimed at strengthening national capacities in both the implementation of sustainable agriculture systems (farmers, extension staff and government) and setting the basis for the formulation of related policies. Specifically, the project aimed to achieve the following:

- Address the irrigated agricultural sector, as this generates the largest proportion of GDP and directly supports the livelihoods of the largest share of the population.
- Test, validate and demonstrate sustainable strategies for crop production intensification and diversification.
- Develop policy recommendations to encourage the promotion of sustainable crop production intensification and diversification practices.

Impact

Farmers are better informed and prepared to be able to diversify their cropping systems and sustainable crop management practices. The benefits of sustainable agriculture systems, such as Conservation Agriculture (CA), have been demonstrated at field level. Policy-makers have received updated information on the deliverables of sustainable agriculture, which can enable better policies at local level.

Achievement of results

The activities carried out within the framework of the project allowed the achievement of the outputs listed below. The contribution of all stakeholders concerned was considered essential to the successful development of the project.

The activities carried out during project implementation were categorized under the following outputs:

Output 1: Counterparts, cropping systems, project site and facilities identified in a participatory manner and with the active involvement of female and male stakeholders.

Output 2: Sustainable approaches and technical options for agricultural intensification and diversification identified in a participatory manner (with the active involvement of female and male farmers, the country's research and extension systems and implementing partners) and in consideration of local (environmental, agronomic and socio-economic) conditions, tested and successful practices demonstrated for further promotion in farming systems and communities.

Output 3: Establishment of intensive orchards of dwarf and semi-dwarf varieties of fruit trees demonstrated.

Output 4: Capacities of the local extension service on promotion of sustainable crop production intensification and diversification practices strengthened.

As part of Output 1, cropping systems and project sites for demonstration of diversified cropping systems and improved soil, water and crop management techniques were identified. The Tashkent State Agrarian University (TSAU) was selected as the main project counterpart. In addition, the tools, equipment and machinery (no-till drills and boom sprayers) needed to demonstrate and train farmers, researchers, agriculture and extension specialists were identified, procured and delivered.

In Output 2, CA was identified as key to demonstrating and training farmers on improving soil, water and crop management, not least as it is applicable to both annual and perennial crops and offers demonstrable benefits to soil, water and air quality. Alternative crops such as Sudan grass, clover, pearl millet, mung bean, forage and beans were identified and grown in the project demonstration sites in Nukus, Tashkent and Termez, while the project cooperated with the Nukus Seed Producers Network (NSGN) to facilitate the development of new crop species and establish a high-quality seed delivery system to increase crop productivity in the region. A number of training courses were held around the country, improving the capacity of beneficiaries not only in production, but also in areas such as marketing seeds of alternative crops, diversification of cropping system and improved crop and water management.

Under Output 3, the project established a demonstration orchard of intensive fruit tree (apple, pear and apricot) varieties under an area of one ha in the experimental station of the TSAU in 2018. While saplings were planted at the station, training of trainers and field days were also organized for agriculture and extension specialists in Tashkent and Surkhandarya regions.

As part of Output 4, meanwhile, farmer-oriented brochures and guidelines on improved land, water and crop management, promotion of CA and diversification of cropping systems were translated and published, along with brochures, posters and infographics on crop management and seed multiplication of alternative crops.

Detailed information on the activities carried out during the project can be found in the section below entitled "Achievement of Results – Logical Framework".

Implementation of work plan

All project activities were carried out according to the detailed project work plan, which was developed during the inception phase and revisited after one year of project implementation. The Lead Technical Officer, in cooperation with international and national consultants, carried out close monitoring of the project activities, which allowed the achievement of the expected outputs on the adoption of CA and diversification of cropping systems, the economic and environmental benefits of which should be further scaled up.

Follow-up for government attention

The Government is advised to encourage CA practices in order to enhance agricultural production in salt and drought-affected regions, which are issues of great importance in Uzbekistan.

The National Strategy for Further Promotion of CA for the farmers' fields, formulated with the support of the project, is to be approved and a road map for its implementation developed.

SUSTAINABILITY

1. Capacity development

The project developed the technical capacities of both farmers and technicians. At farm level, diverse crops were demonstrated in CA, together with the equipment needed to shift from conventional tillage to no-tillage. The materials developed in the framework of the project will assist local specialists in train more technicians and farmers in CA.

2. Gender equality

The project has increased understanding of how more sustainable systems, such as CA, should be implemented to ensure that they also benefit female producers, that their needs as producers are met and that they benefit from support to achieve a positive impact on their living conditions. CA is less time-consuming and requires fewer tasks in the field than tillage agriculture, and is therefore considered optimal for integrating more women in the farming sector. The registration of women was prioritized in all of the project's actions.

3. Environmental sustainability

The preservation of natural resources and environmental performance is embedded in this project, as CA systems are recognized worldwide as a paradigm of sustainable agriculture. CA is spread across all continents and agro-ecologies, including the dryland climates of the Central Asia region. Worldwide empirical and scientific evidence shows that significant productivity, economic, social and environmental benefits exist and can be harnessed through the adoption of CA principles for sustainable production intensification.

DOCUMENTS AND OUTREACH PRODUCTS

- Selection of farmers in Nukus and Termez (selection criteria). A. Nurbekov. Tashkent. 2017.
- Inception workshop report. Tashkent. May 2017. 7 pp.
- A brief assessment on the status of Conservation Agriculture in Uzbekistan. A. Nurbekov. Tashkent. August 2017. 13 pp.
- Status of cropping system in Karakalpakstan. A. Nurbekov. Tashkent. April 2018. 21 pp.
- First National Consultation Workshop Report. Tashkent. May 2018. 14 pp.
- Training on Conservation Agriculture and second national strategy workshop report. E. Gonzalez, A. Nurbekov and K. Bapaev. Nukus. June 2018. 25 pp.
- National Strategy for the Promotion of Conservation Agriculture in Uzbekistan. E. Gonzalez, A. Nurbekov, H. Muminjanov and A. Kassam. Tashkent. July 2018. 44 pp.

- *Национальная стратегия по содействия развитию почвозащитного и ресурсосберегающего земледелия в Узбекистане. Э. Гонзалез, А. Нурбеков, Х. Муминжанов и А. Кассам. Ташкент. июль 2018. 55 стр.*
- *Тупроқни ҳимояловчи ва ресурстежовчи қишлоқ хўжалиги. (Шарқий Европа ва Марказий Осиёда қишлоқ хўжалиги мутахассислари ва фермерлар учун ўқув қўлланма)*. S. Corsi. Tashkent. August 2018. 126 pp.
- The analysis of the barriers and financial benefits of crop diversification in Uzbekistan. K. Bapaev. Tashkent. 2018. 22 pp.
- Forage, Fodder and Feed Crop Seed Study in Uzbekistan. A. Nurbekov. Tashkent. 2018. 19 pp.
- Infographic: Frequently asked questions on Conservational Agriculture. A. Nurbekov. Tashkent. 2018. 2 pp.
- Infographic: Conservational Agriculture. A. Nurbekov. Tashkent. 2018. 2 pp.
- Poster: Forage crop rotation under traditional and conservation agriculture. A. Nurbekov. Tashkent. 2018. 2 pp.
- Poster: Seed growers network established in Nukus under FAO project TCP/UZB/3601. A. Nurbekov. Tashkent. 2018. 2 pp.
- Seed growers network established in Nukus under FAO TCP/UZB/3601. A. Nurbekov. Tashkent. 2018. 1 p.
- *Озарбайжон, Қозоғистон ва Ўзбекистон қишлоқ хўжалигида тупроқни ҳимояловчи ва ресурстежовчи технологиялар амалиёти бўйича бошланғич қўлланма*. A. Nurbekov, A. Kassam, D. Sidik, Z. Ziyodullayev, I. Jumshudov, H. Muminjanov, D. Feindel and J. Turok. Tashkent. 2018. 76 pp.
- *Мевали интенсив боғ яратиш бўйича Тавсиялар*. S. Rajametov. Tashkent. 2018. 16 pp.
- *Мева, резавор ва ток кўчатзорларини ташкил этиш бўйича Ўқув-қўлланма*. S. Rajametov. Tashkent. 2018. 105 pp.
- *Замонавий интенсив нок богларини яратиш ва парваришлаш технологияси*. S. Rajametov. Tashkent. 2018. 60 pp.
- Video on Conservation Agriculture. Tashkent. November 2018. 10 minutes.

ACHIEVEMENT OF RESULTS - LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Expected Impact	Diversified cropping systems and sustainable crop management practices applied by farmers	
Outcome	Improved capacity of farmers, agriculture and extension specialists and researchers in diversifying cropping systems and promoting modern crop management techniques	
	Indicator	• Number of extension service staff aware of/trained in sustainable, efficient and adapted/resilient crop production diversification approaches. • Number of farmers aware of/trained in sustainable, efficient and adapted/resilient crop production diversification approaches. • Number of farmers adopting sustainable, efficient and adapted/resilient crop production diversification approaches.
	Baseline	• 20 • 10 • 0
	End Target	• 100 • 50 • 20
	Comments and follow-up action to be taken	Partially achieved. The field days showed farmers the benefits of adopting CA in the irrigated areas. As of 2018, there were 462 ha of irrigated areas under CA in Uzbekistan.

Output 1	Counterparts, cropping systems, project site and facilities identified in a participatory manner and with the active involvement of female and male stakeholders		
	Indicators	Target	Achieved
	Number of extension service staff aware of/trained in sustainable, efficient and adapted/resilient crop production diversification approaches	100	Yes
Baseline	20		
Comments	Extension specialists and researchers were trained on CA practices and crop diversification issues related to intensifying the crop production system in Uzbekistan		
Activity 1.1	Organize an inception workshop to discuss project objectives with a wide group of stakeholders and finalize the project work plan		
	Achieved	Yes	
	Comments	Project inception workshop held on 14 February 2018 in Tashkent	
Activity 1.2	Agree on the selection of the counterparts (including both public institutions and private stakeholders) that will support the implementation of the project		
	Achieved	Yes	
	Comments	During the inception workshop, the following counterparts were identified: • TSAU and its branches in Termez and Nukus (main counterparts). • Cotton breeding, seed production and cultivation agrotechnology research institute. • Tashkent Institute of Irrigation and Agricultural Mechanization Engineers. • Farmers (10 in Nukus, 6 in Termez and 4 in Tashkent province).	

Activity 1.3	Identify the cropping systems, project and demonstration sites for: (i) cropping systems diversification (including for cotton and wheat-based cropping systems as well as for different types of fruit tree orchards) and (ii) improved soil, water and crop management techniques, including CA	
	Achieved	Yes
	Comments	Improved cropping system will be essential to improving sustainability of farming and income generation at local, regional and national levels. Prepare a new project proposal on cropping system diversification under CA.
Activity 1.4	Identify the tools, equipment and machinery needed to demonstrate/train farmers, researchers, agriculture and extension specialists on improved soil, water and crop management techniques, and develop the technical specifications for a tender	
	Achieved	Yes
	Comments	Technical specifications for field machinery, including sprayers and no-till drill, intensive orchard and tools required for orchard developed by project staff, tender launched and equipment delivered. Farmers and extension specialists were trained during the training courses on no-till machinery use and application of CA practices in irrigated conditions. Development of local no-till machinery is essential to speed up adoption of CA in the project demonstration sites.

Output 2	Sustainable approaches and technical options for agricultural intensification and diversification identified in a participatory manner (with the active involvement of female and male farmers, the country's research and extension systems and implementing partners) and in consideration of local (environmental, agronomic and socio-economic) conditions, tested and successful practices demonstrated for further promotion in farming systems and communities		
	Indicators	Target	Achieved
	Number of farmers aware of/trained in sustainable, efficient and adapted/resilient crop production diversification approaches.	500	Partially
Baseline	10		
Comments	CA has been identified as key to the regions. It spearheads an alternative no-till agro-ecological paradigm that is making an increasing contribution to sustainable production intensification. It is applicable to both annual and perennial crops and offer demonstrated benefits to soil, water and air quality.		

Activity 2.1	Identify best agronomic practices and alternative crops suitable for the sustainable intensification and diversification of the agricultural sector	
	Achieved	Yes
	Comments	No-till technology identified as best agronomic practices using alternative crops. Alternative crops such as Sudan grass, clover, pearl millet, mung bean, forage and beans were identified and grown in the project demonstration sites in Nukus, Tashkent and Termez. There is an urgent need to increase cropping intensity in Uzbekistan, with more produced from less land. Two crops should be grown in a year, as opposed to the current practice of growing either cotton or winter wheat in a year. Many crops can be used for double cropping after wheat harvest in the irrigated conditions of Uzbekistan. In this context, maize, mung bean, pearl millet, kidney bean and sorghum are used as summer crops after the wheat harvest in the project demonstration sites to diversify cropping system. According to the new Decree 2460 (2015), cotton and wheat area will be reduced gradually and replaced by vegetables, fruit, forages and other crops. This creates new opportunities for pursuing crop diversification in Uzbekistan.
Activity 2.2	Identify sources for seeds of alternative crops, procure and deliver them to the project sites	
	Achieved	Yes
	Comments	The Nukus Seed Producers Network (NSGN) was established to facilitate development of new crop varieties and establish a high-quality seed delivery system to increase crop productivity in the region. To introduce forage crops such as rye, maize, sorghum, pearl millet and Sudan grass, a domestic seed supply chain should be developed and maintained. This would allow farmers to cultivate and conserve fodder for the winter period. Seed system analysis should be conducted before establishing local seed business, to assess whether there is a seed demand or “seed gap”. This should be coupled with a simple feasibility study to examine the profitability of local-scale seed businesses.
Activity 2.3	Develop/identify sustainable intensification practices, and alternative crops (highly productive) and adapted to specific local needs and conditions of cotton and wheat cropping systems, and test them on a pilot scale to determine: (i) the productivity performance of crops in conservation agriculture-based crop rotations and (ii) the best crop sequence for improved plant nutrition and health in each cropping system	
	Achieved	Yes
	Comments	Demonstration sites on alternative crops were established. The objective of the demonstration sites was to improve seed production of forage cereals and legumes on salt-affected lands through adoption of improved cultivars under no-till technology and improve grain and hay storage under farm conditions. After a series of tests on suitability to local conditions, most suitable forage species were selected for further distribution among farmers.

Activity 2.4	Establish trials to demonstrate seed multiplication of alternative crops	
	Achieved	Yes
	Comments	Eleven farmer households, members of the network, produced 2 580 kg of forage seeds in 2017 and 8 161 kg of winter wheat, barley and rye seeds in 2018. In order to produce a sufficient quantity of seeds, the NSGN contracted a number of farmers. The seeds purchased were subject to final cleaning and quality control for further distribution. On average, a private farmer is able to produce around 800 kg/ha of seeds. After the final cleaning, seeds are sampled for subsequent quality control tests. The tests involve determination of moisture content, germination, purity and viability rates.
Activity 2.5	Develop training modules and materials on diversification of cropping systems and application of improved soil, water and crop management techniques and, based on field level work with selected communities, revise and update them every year	
	Achieved	Yes
	Comments	A set of training materials were developed by the international and national consultants, including benefits of CA, engaging stakeholders, residue management, machinery adapted to CA, weed management, pest and disease management under CA, fertility management and crop rotation under CA. Materials will still be distributed among specialists and trainers.
Activity 2.6	Carry out a series of season-long Training of Trainers (ToT) for agriculture and extensions specialists on: (i) improved soil, water and crop management and application of CA and (ii) seed management and production of alternative crops	
	Achieved	Yes
	Comments	Four training courses on improved soils, water and crop management under CA practices and two training courses on seed management of alternative crops were conducted in the project demonstration sites. In total, 61 participants (54 men and 7 women) attended five training courses, including policy-makers, extension specialists from district agricultural departments, researchers, farmers and households. A training course was organized in Nukus from 4 to 7 June. Farmers, but also technicians and specialists, were invited to participate. The course enhanced the technical capacities of the local community.
Activity 2.7	Carry out a series of training courses and demonstrations for farmers on: (i) improved soil, water and crop management and application of CA and (ii) seed management and production of alternative crops	
	Achieved	Yes
	Comments	Five training courses addressed improved crop and water management under CA and were attended by 218 men and 118 women. Seed is an important agricultural input that can increase income, as it has a higher price than grain in markets. As a result, the project demonstrated forage and alternative crop seed production to increase agricultural production in the project demonstration sites, further increasing added value and incomes. Training conducted by the project team taught beneficiaries how to market the seeds of alternative crops in the local market.

Activity 2.8	Organize three field days per year to demonstrate sustainable soil, water and crop management and diversified cropping systems (one in each project site for a total of six field days in two years)	
	Achieved	Yes
	Comments	Capacity-building for farmers, using the field trials, was conducted in the experimental sites in Nukus, Termez and Kibray. The events demonstrated the performance of all crops on no-till and raised bed under furrow irrigation, the effect of crop rotation on yield under optimal and conventional irrigation and learned farmers' opinions on agricultural crops performance in order to intensify cropping systems in the respective project sites throughout Uzbekistan. 378 participants (333 male and 45 female) including local crop farmers, representatives of agricultural sector, attended the field days.
Activity 2.9	Organize two field days (one for each year) to demonstrate alternative crop management and seed multiplication	
	Achieved	Yes
	Comments	See Activity 2.8.
Activity 2.10	Conduct analysis and identify (i) barriers to adopting improved crop management techniques and diversified cropping systems and (ii) enabling mechanisms that determine a profitable uptake of the selected practices in the specific contexts of the country	
	Achieved	Yes
	Comments	Cotton (sown in April and harvested in September) and winter wheat (October-mid-June) are the major crops grown in Uzbekistan, together occupying 80% of the arable land areas under state quota. This is the main barrier to adopting a crop diversification system. Maize, orchards and vegetables are produced in the rest of the areas. The second common constraint, stated by farmers, to practising this latter type of intercropping is competition for soil water between trees and crops. In irrigated agriculture, winter wheat should be cultivated with legume crops in specialized cereal crop rotation. The crop rotation options developed and recommended for soil and climatic zones in the target areas are also characterized for soil fertility rehabilitation. Both types of crop diversification as single crops and double cropping systems will be essential to improving the sustainability of farming and income generation at local, regional and national levels. Prepare a project proposal on crop diversification under CA for each country in the region.
Activity 2.11	Prepare and conduct two national workshops to share study results, report and inform policy-makers to the extent needed, enabling them to adopt and promote a policy for CA and diversification of cropping systems	
	Achieved	Yes
	Comments	Two national workshops organized on 11 May 2018 in Tashkent and on 7 June 2018 in Nukus. There is also potential for diversification from cereals to higher-value commodities such as fruit and vegetables. Furthermore, the target area can be competitive in a number of agricultural crops, such as winter wheat and barley, legumes, vegetables and fruits products, and in processed agricultural products.

Activity 2.12	Assist the Government in the preparation and formulation of the National Strategy on the promotion of Conservation Agriculture and diversification of cropping systems	
	Achieved	Yes
	Comments	Draft National Strategy for the Promotion of CA in Uzbekistan developed after the evaluation of two national workshops conducted in May and June 2018. The potential contribution of CA to the commitments of Uzbekistan in international agreements, such as the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, could serve as a catalyst for implementing actions that would result in the transformation of Uzbek agriculture towards CA.

Output 3	Establish demonstration plots of intensive orchards of dwarf and semi-dwarf fruit tree varieties (on 1.0 ha)		
	Indicators	Target	Achieved
	Number of farmers adopting sustainable, efficient and adapted/resilient crop production diversification approaches.	20	No
Baseline	0		
Comments	It was difficult for farmers to adopt this time-consuming technology during the project period.		

Activity 3.1	Identify the items needed for the establishment of intensive orchards, training farmers, improving facilities for demonstration of dwarf and semi-dwarf fruit tree varieties	
	Achieved	Yes
	Comments	Tender document for establishment of the intensive orchard, including seedlings, materials and drip irrigation system developed and tender launched slightly behind schedule. However, there was enough time to establish the orchard, including plantation of trees.
Activity 3.2	Establish demonstration plots of intensive orchards of dwarf and semi-dwarf fruit tree varieties (on 1.0 ha)	
	Achieved	Yes
	Comments	A 1.0 ha intensive orchard of pear (0.5 ha) and apricot (on 0.5 ha) was established in the TSAU.
Activity 3.3	Develop training materials on promotion of intensive orchards	
	Achieved	Yes
	Comments	A booklet material on cultivation of fruit crops in intensive orchards was developed and published (100 copies). The booklet was distributed among farmers and training participants. Materials will still be distributed among specialists and trainers.
Activity 3.4	Carry out a series of season-long ToT for agriculture and extension specialists on intensive orchard management	
	Achieved	Yes
	Comments	Organized two series of season-long ToT in TSAU and in the Termez branch of TSAU.
Activity 3.5	Organize two field days (one for each year) to demonstrate intensive orchard management	
	Achieved	Partially
	Comments	Two field days organized (practical seminars) for farmers and extension specialists on intensive orchard management in the Tashkent and Surkhandarya regions of Uzbekistan.

Output 4	Capacities of the local extension service on promotion of sustainable crop production intensification and diversification practices strengthened		
	Indicators	Target	Achieved
	• Number of staff of service providers trained. • Number of farmers aware of/trained in sustainable, efficient and adapted/resilient crop production diversification approaches.	• 100 • 500	Partially
Baseline	• 20 • 10		
Comments			
Activity 4.1	Prepare and publish farmer-oriented brochures and guidelines on improved land, water and crop management, promotion of conservation agriculture, and diversification of cropping systems		
	Achieved	Partially	
	Comments	Many farmers in Uzbekistan know no languages other than their native Uzbek, and had difficulties in understanding CA technology from the existing manuals in Russian and English. The decision was taken to translate two manuals on CA from English and Russian into Uzbek for further demonstration and adoption of this technology in Uzbekistan. More farmer-oriented publications in local languages are required to ensure easier adoption of this technology.	
Activity 4.2	Prepare and publish farmer-oriented brochures and guidelines on intensive orchard management		
	Achieved	Yes	
	Comments	The following documents were published: • "Manual on management of nursery of fruit and berry crops". • "Manual on cultivation of pear in intensive orchard". • Booklet on "Cultivation of fruit crops in intensive orchard". Materials will still be distributed among farmers.	
Activity 4.3	Prepare and publish farmer-oriented brochures and manuals on crop management and seed multiplication of alternative crops		
	Achieved	Yes	
	Comments	Three brochures, two posters and two infographics on crop management and seed multiplication of alternative crops were published. A video film on CA was also prepared.	
Activity 4.4	Support awareness-raising campaigns to increase confidence of farmers, agriculture and extension specialists and other stakeholders in conservation agriculture and diversification of cropping systems		
	Achieved	Yes	
	Comments	A number of training courses and field days were organized in order to support awareness-raising campaigns in CA. The main objectives of the courses were to train scientists and farmers on the required skills and tools to be used in better targeting of CA and diversification of cropping systems in order to increase adoption of CA technologies in the country. A video film on CA was prepared and will be broadcast through YouTube for awareness-raising campaigns to a wider audience.	
Activity 4.5	Conduct field exchange visits within the project sites (at least one visit/year)		
	Achieved	No	
	Comments	Due to budget limitations, this activity could not be conducted.	

Activity 4.6	Organize a study tour for three specialists in demonstration sites to familiarize them with conservation agriculture and cropping systems diversification	
	Achieved	No
	Comments	The study tour was not organized during the implementation of the project. However, this can be covered by the international conference on CA, which was held from 5-7 September 2018 in Tashkent, where the most recent achievements from more than 15 countries were displayed, as well as the demonstration of CA in the field.
Activity 4.7	Conduct the final workshop and define future strategies	
	Achieved	Yes
	Comments	The project's final workshop was held on 14 November 2018 in Tashkent.

Outreach, Marketing and Reporting Unit (PSRR)
Business Development and Resource Mobilization Division (PSR)

For more information please contact: Reporting@fao.org

CA8987EN/1/05.20