

Appendix C: results of the country working groups of session 2, day one.

| Country | Successful versus less successful SLM | Priorities for SLM KM | Gaps in SLM KM |
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| Kazakhstan | <p>Irrigated Systems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bio-drainage (Phytoremediation) • Drainage systems • Salt cleansing (purification) • Reclamation with chemical • Salt tolerant crops • Irrigated systems (drip irrigation) <p>Rainfall Systems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crop rotation (legumes) • Conservation agriculture <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Minimum tillage – Zero tillage • Early sowing • Drought tolerant crops • Chemical fertilizer <p>Rangelands (Pasture lands)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rotational grazing (winter and summer pastures) • Restore water points • Non-tillage seeding • Reseeding (re-vegetation using indigenous and/or well adapted plant materials) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drainage systems • Crop rotation • Conservation agriculture • Rotational grazing • Drought and salt tolerant crops • Agronomic practices | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Downscaling of climate change impacts • Training on modeling, GIS, RS, etc • Management of fallow lands |
| Kyrgyzstan | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pasture management. Specific expertise of Krgyz practices – Pasture committees & monitoring. • Land management in forest land. Rehabilitation of land with stony soils. Income opportunity for villages to grow fruit, trees for firewood. • Land management in forest land. Rehabilitation of land with stony soils. Income opportunity for villages to grow fruit. | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wind erosion. Revive past practice tree planning for wind erosion screens. • Organic farming. Practical advice for implementing organic farming component of new law on soil protection. • Protecting mountain springs. Water allocation & management for different needs – household, farming. • SLM. More awareness on sustainable land management and use and the consequences of land degradation. |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soil and water conservation on rainfed land e.g. Rainwater harvesting. • Promoting energy efficiency for the home. Related to wood burning and other related fuels. Examples exist...need to be summarized and tested. • Reversing land degradation. Planting the saksaul bush that requires little water, strengths the soil and is fodder for animals. | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land in mining areas. Rehabilitation of land where mines are now closed and land is now unusable. Policy issue. • Some SLM are successful but need to be out-scaled for the rest of farmers in the country |
| Tajikistan | <p>Successful SLM</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legumes to improve soil fertility • Mulching • Agroforestry and gardening • Traditional land use <p>Less successful SLM</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mineral fertilizers • Pasture land management • Forest management | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of knowledge for farmers • Improvement of legislation in the agrarian sector • Improve water resources management • Improve networking between farmers • Water users associations • Standard about water distribution and use | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small farms using technologies and machinery. • Poor legislations (policy) • Lack of information about land management • Infrastructure • Lack of information for farmers • Pasture land management • Lack of database • Mechanisms to strengthen linkages between scientists and farmers |
| Uzbekistan | <p>Successful SLM</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soil fertility improvement • Agroforestry melioration methodic in Khorezm and KK • Laser land leveling • Sand dune fixation • Establishment of pasture user association • Raised Bed planting • Drip irrigation <p>Less successful SLM</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No-till • Crop rotation • Rehabilitation of degraded lands • Soil salinity mapping | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soil fertility improvement • Agroforestry melioration methodic in Khorezm and Bukhara • Laser land levelling • Establishment of pasture user association • Drip irrigation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Salinity resistant varieties • Drought resistant crops to cope with climate change • Soil contamination • Negative impact of human activities in Agriculture • All farmers are not specialists in Agriculture • Lack of extension services (double cropping) • There are no regular training courses for the farmers in new technologies • Mass media should more used with farmers in order to adopt newly developed technologies (booklet, leaflets and etc) • There is a need to improve interest of farmers |