

Conservation agriculture practices in Uzbekistan

Managing agriculture for greater productivity, higher profits and more food security while protecting the environment

There have always been droughts in Uzbekistan, but as the climate changes, farmers need to adapt just as quickly. Conservation agriculture helps save money, produce more crops, and conserve water – helping farmers and the planet.

What does conservation agriculture look like?



No till or low till farming



Crop diversification



Crop residue



The project covered **40,000 hectares** of dryland areas where annual precipitation is less than 250 ml, providing seeds and training to local farmers.



Transitioning to the new till technology meant changing typical practices and learning new techniques.

Benefits of the project

Environmental benefits

Water efficiency: reduces water use by up to 70%

Soil health: reduces erosion and improves fertility

Carbon sequestration: reduces harmful greenhouse gas emissions that contribute to climate change

Climate resilience: helps soil retain moisture and nutrients

Socio-economic benefits

Reduces costs on fuel, water and labor

Increased yields with 50-70% higher productivity in drought-prone areas

Sustainable livelihoods with lower risks and higher income stability

Long-term gains through reduced dependency on chemicals after 4-5 years

This project will be followed by large-scale investments that will expand the project's implementation into different areas. After 10 years, there will be considerable impacts.

Expected long-term impacts



Reduction from 60 to 42 liters/hectare of fuel consumed per season

reduced CO₂ emissions of **2.5M tons**



15% reduction in herbicides needed



1.5 million tons of wheat, barley, and legumes



\$285 million saved per year on inputs and water

3.75 billion m³ of water saved annually

Improved livelihoods for **1 million** rural households



Reduced rural-urban migration through sustainable agriculture