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Projects implemented by FAO Uzbekistan in the livestock sector

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FAO'S LIVESTOCK POLICY

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) considers animal husbandry an integral part of sustainable food systems.

The main goal of FAO is to ensure the sustainability of the livestock sector, achieving a combination of economic efficiency, environmental sustainability, and social justice. The organization implements livestock policy based on the principles of "One Health" and "Sustainable Livestock for All." This approach recognizes the interdependence of human, animal, and environmental health.





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Main directions:

Development of animal husbandry adapted to climate change

Strengthening animal health and biosafety

Reduce risk of antimicrobial resistance (AMR)

Ensuring food security and increasing the income of the rural population

Conservation of genetic resources and development of local breeds





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Understanding the epidemiological situation of PPR in Uzbekistan





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Peste des petits ruminants (PPR) is an infectious viral disease that occurs among small ruminants (sheep and goats).

The disease mainly affects the respiratory tract, gastrointestinal tract, and immune system.

The virus has a high mortality rate (70-90%).

The disease poses a serious threat to economic, social, and food security.





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ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL IMPACT OF PPR

Significant economic losses for livestock breeders: decreased productivity, mortality, and trade restrictions.

Decrease in the income of the rural population - especially in women and small farms.

Barriers arise in domestic and international trade.

It negatively affects food security.

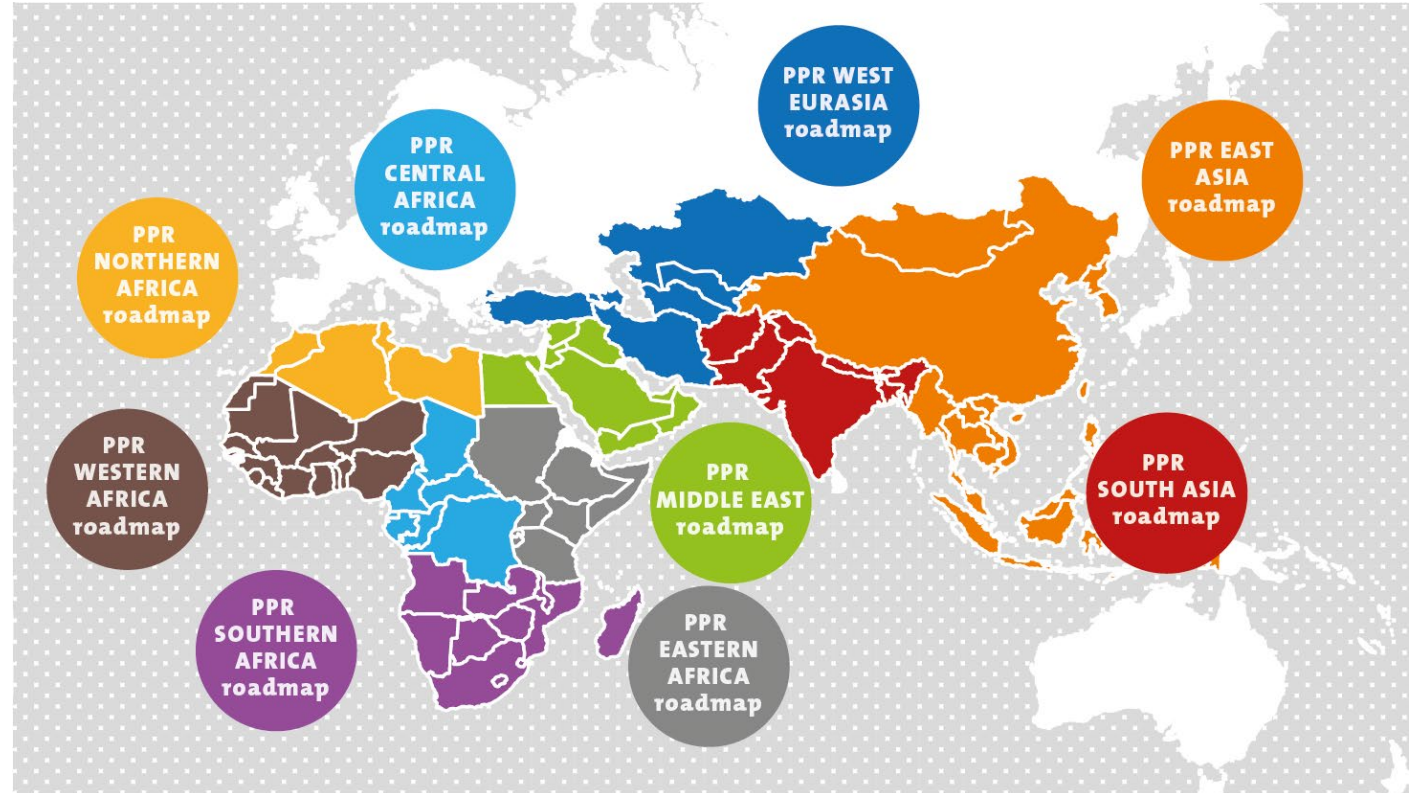




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GLOBAL INITIATIVE AGAINST PPR

FAO and WOAHA launched a global PPR eradication program in 2015. The goal of this program is to eliminate PPR from the whole world by 2030. PPR is currently one of the strategic disorders recognized by WOAHA.





THE IMPORTANCE OF THE STATUS OF "TRICT FREE FROM PRP" FOR UZBEKISTAN

- **Improving animal health - PPR control strengthens the veterinary system.**
- **International trade opportunities will expand - the status of "PPP-free zone" will facilitate the export of mutton, wool, and dairy products.**
- **Economic stability - Disease eradication increases farmers' incomes.**
- **Contribution to the Global Eradication Goal - Uzbekistan is recognized as an advanced experience in regional cooperation.**
- **Systematic monitoring and rapid response mechanisms - Early warning and epidemiological surveillance systems will be improved.**



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Understanding the epidemiological situation of PPR.

In recent years, Uzbekistan has been actively involved in the fight against PPR and its elimination. The country has participated in regional and international initiatives to control and eradicate the disease, including the Global PPR Eradication Program, launched in 2015 by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH). Historically, PPR has never been recorded in Uzbekistan, and no activity has been carried out in this direction, in particular, vaccination, but it has been recognized as a dangerous disease.

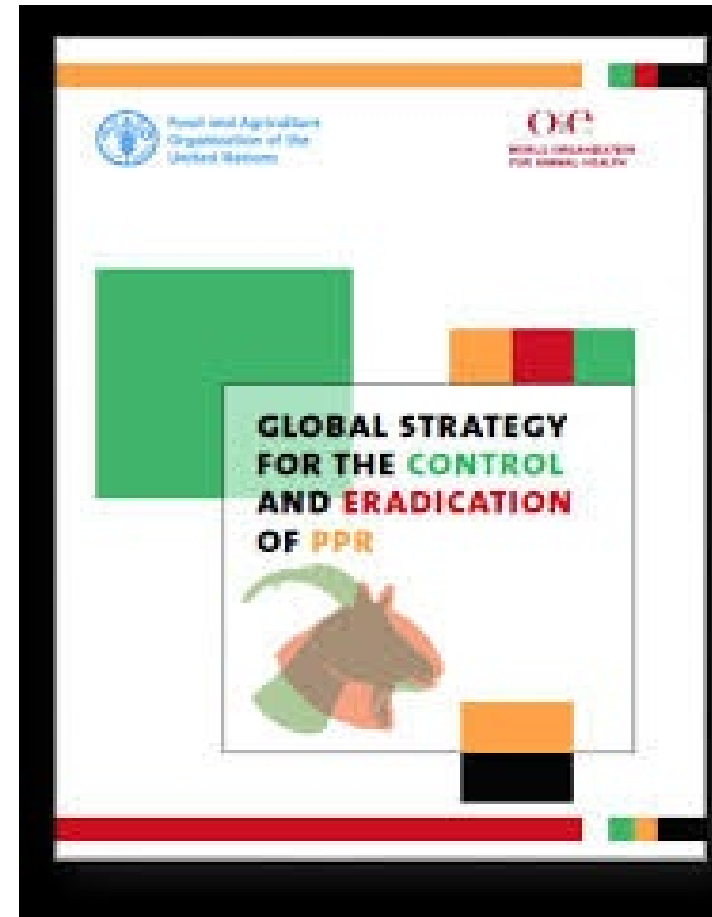




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Understanding the epidemiological situation of PPR.

FAO support can help protect populations of small ruminants and the lives of people dependent on them by strengthening measures to monitor and control PPR in Uzbekistan. This contributes to the overall goal of the Global Program to Eliminate PPR by 2030. The ultimate goal of this project is to help Uzbekistan build capacity by conducting an epidemiological assessment to compile PPR risk maps with identification of outbreak points and transmission routes through adequate serocontrol.





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Within the framework of this project, trainings were organized in 13 regions of the republic, in which more than 330 veterinary specialists took part. The purpose of these training sessions is to raise awareness about PPR and to enhance veterinarians' knowledge of early disease detection and control measures. The training was instrumental in ensuring high-quality laboratory diagnostics and strengthening the national PPR surveillance network. Each seminar included both theoretical and practical parts depending on the specific needs of veterinarians in different regions.





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Active seromonitoring was conducted in Uzbekistan to determine the epidemiological situation related to PPR. During this seromonitoring, a total of 6,450 blood samples were taken from sheep and goats. To ensure the integrity of the samples, samples were taken from clinically healthy animals aged 6 to 12 months using special vacuum tubes.





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To carry out this large-scale operation, FAO purchased consumables and diagnostic test kits worth over \$20,000 from Uzbekistan and transferred them to the State Committee for Veterinary Medicine and Livestock Development. In addition, FAO experts developed a special field work plan and technical instructions for blood sampling, which were presented to national and regional veterinary personnel.





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Each sample was immediately marked with its unique identification number and within one working day was delivered to the relevant regional diagnostic laboratories, and the cold chain was maintained during the process. Serum was isolated from blood samples in regional laboratories and sent to the Republican Center for Animal Disease Diagnostics and Food Safety for further analysis.

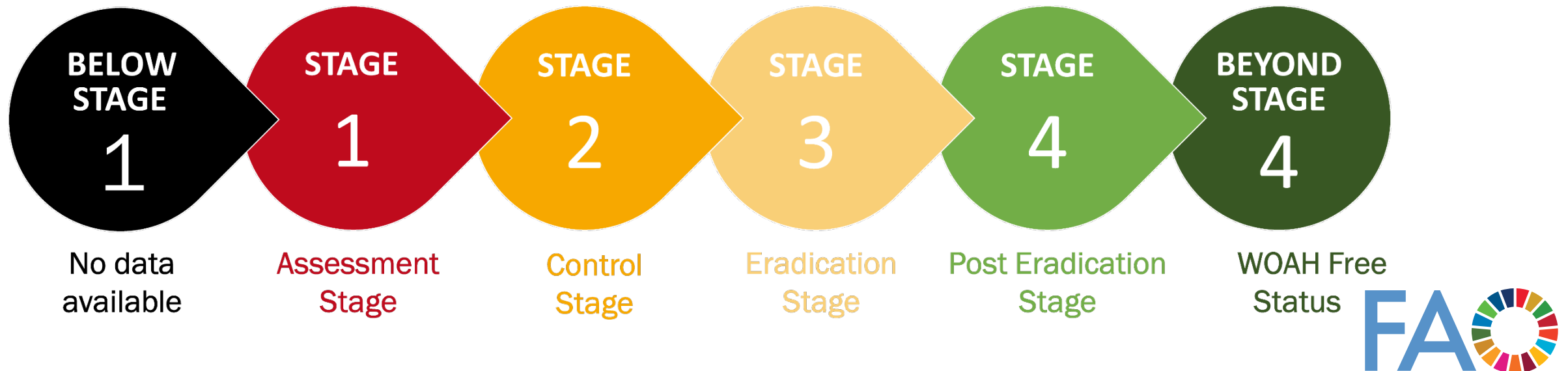
The event was attended by 3 FAO specialists from Uzbekistan and more than 500 veterinary workers of the State Committee for Veterinary Medicine and Livestock Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan.





CONCLUSION

The PPR disease could pose a serious threat to Uzbekistan's livestock sector. However, due to effective seromonitoring and international cooperation, the disease was not detected in the country. Currently, issues of preparation for the implementation of the second phase of the project are being considered. Uzbekistan will be recognized as a leading epidemiologically stable country in the region by obtaining a "PPP-free zone."





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Increase the efficiency of livestock farming to reduce the intensity of greenhouse gas emissions.





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PROJECT GENERAL INFORMATION

Name: Increasing the efficiency of livestock breeding to reduce the intensity of greenhouse gas emissions

Partners:

FAO (UN Food and Agriculture Organization)

Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Uzbekistan

State Committee for Veterinary Medicine and Livestock Development

Project implementation period: 2021-2024

Territory: Republicwide





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PROBLEM AND FOUNDATION

Problem: In Central Asia, along with population growth and increased demand for meat products, there are the following problems in the production of small ruminants:

Limited natural resources and low productivity.

Disruptions in old production systems and knowledge exchange.

Underdevelopment of poultry farming and feed production technologies.

Lack of climate-resilient practices.

Project Objective: Strengthening national and regional capacity to increase production efficiency and reduce CO2 emissions.





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PROJECT COMPONENTS

- ✓ **Development of local and regional production and sales chains**
- ✓ **Building national capacity for sustainable management of natural resources, climate change and biodiversity**





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This project is a regional project, in which Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, and Turkey participated. On March 31 and May 25, 2021, a practical seminar was organized with the participation of industry officials on the work done within the framework of this project, existing problems and their solutions. Also, on June 7, 2021, an introductory seminar (Inception Workshop) was organized in connection with the official launch of this project..





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MAIN COMPLETED WORKS

On June 21-23, 2022, a regional meeting on multilateral cooperation for Eastern Europe and Central Asia was held in Tashkent and Samarkand. More than 140 foreign experts and specialists, including 25 from 9 countries, took part in the event. Foreign participants of the event also familiarized themselves with the activities of karakul breeding farms in the Samarkand region.





MAIN COMPLETED WORKS

- *On November 22-23, 2022, a seminar on the exchange of experience in the field of animal husbandry for small landowners was organized in Budapest, Hungary. Two people from Uzbekistan participated in this event.*
- *On June 1-2, 2023, a technical seminar on the genetic resources of animals was organized in Ankara, Turkey. The event was attended by the National Coordinator for Animal Genetic Resources from Uzbekistan.*
- *On April 24-26, 2024, a seminar on the genetic resources of animals was held in the city of Nicosia, Republic of Cyprus. The event was attended by the National Coordinator for Animal Genetic Resources from Uzbekistan.*



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MAIN COMPLETED WORKS

A technical seminar on "Biodiversity and the Livestock Industry - Guidelines for Quantitative Assessment" was organized for Uzbek specialists online on July 24, 25, 26, and August 18, 2023, and offline on August 7, 2023.





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MAIN COMPLETED WORKS

In order to analyze the issue of feeding small ruminants and prepare appropriate recommendations in this regard, an international expert Dorothy Nampanzira visited Uzbekistan on October 23-25, 2023. During the visit, meetings were organized with representatives of the Committee for Veterinary Medicine and Livestock Development, the Pasture Management Association, higher educational and research institutions, as well as farms and collective farms.





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MAIN COMPLETED WORKS

A contract was signed with the Research Institute of Karakul Breeding and Desert Ecology for the creation of an exhibition field for sustainable pasture management and the propagation of forage plants, and an exhibition field was organized at the institute's experimental site, located in the territory of the Sakhoba ota rural community of the Nurabad district of the Samarkand region.





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On July 22-25, 2024, a training seminar was organized for 15 trainers represented by the Uzbek side on the basis of the created exhibition field. During the 5-day seminar, international experts Elshad Rizaev and Yuriy Nesterov provided the necessary knowledge and skills on the rational use of pastures and feeding of small ruminants.





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- ✓ **Climate-appropriate, effective methods have been introduced in livestock farming**
- ✓ **Local specialists and farmers' qualifications have been improved**
- ✓ **International experience exchange has intensified**
- ✓ **Women's and youth participation has expanded**
- ✓ **Practical bases have been created for developing sustainable livestock farming**

Thank you for your attention!



*Protection of people, animals and the environment in
everyday life*