

The IsDB is matching the Kyrgyz Republic's challenge with Indonesia's experience so that the two countries will cooperate to overcome problems in enhancing livestock production in the Kyrgyz Republic.



It is at the center of the IsDB's mandate to promote cooperation among its member countries.

In 1981, the Makkah Declaration of the Third Islamic Conference Summit called the OIC member countries to strengthen collaboration, to utilize and foster their talents, skills and technological capacities. The Bank responded and launched its Technical Cooperation Program in 1983. This has then been scaled up via what we call Reverse Linkage.

The structured skills swap under Reverse Linkage helps the recipient country diagnose and analyze a problem while the provider country shares its proven knowledge and expertise to find a solution.

The idea that all partners have something to gain from cooperation lies at the heart of Reverse Linkage.

The learning process is reciprocal, knowledge transfer is in both directions, and benefits are mutual.

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**REVERSE LINKAGE**  
DEVELOPMENT THROUGH SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION

# ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION OF LIVESTOCK

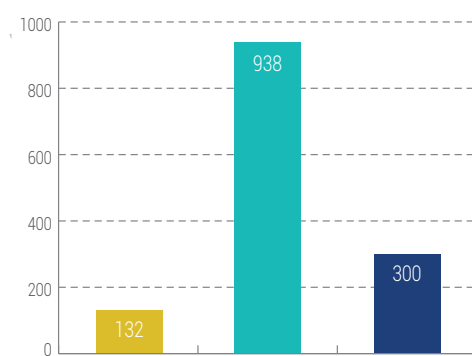


**KYRGYZ REPUBLIC (RECIPIENT)**  
**INDONESIA (PROVIDER)**

HELPING THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC TO BOOST LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION AND PRODUCTIVITY

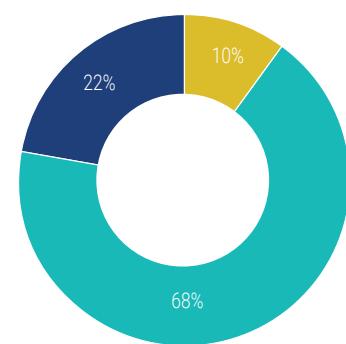
**KYRGYZ REPUBLIC (RECIPIENT)**  
**INDONESIA (PROVIDER)**

CONTRIBUTION (US\$ THOUSANDS)



■ GOVERNMENT OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC  
■ GOVERNMENT OF INDONESIA ■ THE ISDB

PERCENTAGE (%)



THE PROJECT COMMENCED IN  
**2015**  
AND RUNS UNTIL  
**2018**

## THE CHALLENGE

Agriculture is vital for the economy and people of the Kyrgyz Republic, employing 40% of the workforce. However, it contributes only 20% of GDP, with livestock responsible for more than half that total. Cattle are the main element of the livestock sector in the country, and given that prominence, improved productivity could have a major effect on the country's overall prosperity. The livestock sector's poor productivity has several root causes, including obsolete equipment, outdated technology, and inadequate financial support. Another significant cause is the lack of staff skilled and trained in artificial insemination techniques.

Currently, the Kyrgyz Scientific Research Institute of Livestock and Pastures (KSRIIP) is the only operational institution performing artificial insemination in the country. However, the institute uses outdated processes, only producing about 10% of the country's requirements of frozen semen doses.

Therefore, the challenge is to strengthen the capacity of the Institute to support the overall development of the livestock sector in the Kyrgyz Republic.

## THE SUPPLY

The Singosari National Artificial Insemination Centre (SNAIC) is the leading center in Indonesia for livestock breeding, helping to improve the productivity and genetic quality of livestock in the country. The SNAIC produces and distributes high-quality frozen semen, helping farmers increase the number of cattle and their productivity with a resultant increase in their income.

The SNAIC can produce more than 3.5 million doses of frozen semen a year, in accordance with international standards, using high quality extender and calibrated equipment under ISO 9001 certified management. Supported by more than 100 dedicated and qualified staff, the Center has also developed and improved artificial insemination (AI) technology.

Thus, the SNAIC has 30 years' experience in providing capacity development services to both domestic and international partners, including conducting training in AI and related fields in more than 20 countries in Africa and Asia.

## THE MATCHMAKING

Through its ongoing work in the Kyrgyz Republic, the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB) has become aware of the need to increase livestock productivity and the role that the Kyrgyz Scientific Research Institute of Livestock and Pastures should play in this regard.

Meanwhile, a Memorandum of Understanding between the IsDB and the Government of Indonesia committed Indonesia to sharing its expertise and support the development of other member countries. As Indonesia had a comparative advantage in livestock technologies, the Singosari National Artificial Insemination Centre was identified as a suitable source of expertise. As a result, the IsDB was able to match the needs of the Kyrgyz Republic with Indonesia's expertise.

To close the loop, the IsDB coordinated and funded a peer-to-peer consultation process to design solutions to the problem. To ensure joint ownership, the Governments of both the Kyrgyz Republic and Indonesia contributed to the project's financing, together with the IsDB.

## THE PROJECT

### GOAL

The project aims to improve the capacity of the Kyrgyz Republic to enhance livestock production and productivity.

### MAIN ACTIVITIES

- Organizing a series of training sessions in the planning, design, and management of AI programs and in various aspects of animal reproduction for experts and technicians.
- Formulating and implementing standard operating procedures for AI, and setting up a suitable methodology based on local environment and breeds for progeny testing and evaluation systems for livestock.
- Establishing a recording system to create a database of local breeds as part of the overall livestock management program in the country.
- Procuring frozen semen from Indonesia and equipment to facilitate the collection, evaluation, processing, and storage of semen.

## THE WINS FOR ALL

At the end of the project, KSRIIP will be able to develop the national artificial insemination program. The Institute will have strengthened its capacity and established a strong distribution network of frozen semen products to farmers, thereby improving the genetic make-up of local breeds.

Taking part in the project enables the Indonesian Government to fulfill its pledge to share knowledge and expertise with other IsDB countries. In addition, SNAIC has been able to implement its technologies in a new environment, improving their portability. Furthermore, showcasing Indonesian knowledge and expertise in another country will generate good visibility, improving the country's reputation and bringing new business opportunities.

From the IsDB's perspective, the project is an efficient and effective way of improving South-South Cooperation among its member countries, helping the Bank to realize its vision and 10-year Strategic Framework.

- Adopting the use of new technology for frozen semen production using 'straws.'
- Developing an effective frozen semen distribution system and network to ensure the provision of quality frozen semen products to farmers throughout the country.

### DURATION

Three years, from 2015 to 2018.

### MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The project is supervised by experts from SNAIC and the Indonesian Ministry of Agriculture. A joint coordination committee, composed of representatives of SNAIC, KSRIIP, and the IsDB, meets periodically to review progress.

