



Ministry of Agriculture of the Kyrgyz Republic

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# National Action Plan for the Development of Family Farming in the Kyrgyz Republic for 2023-2028

Организация  
Объединенных Наций  
**ДЕСЯТИЛЕТИЕ  
СЕМЕЙНЫХ  
ФЕРМЕРСКИХ  
ХОЗЯЙСТВ**  
2019-2028



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## Table of contents

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Introduction.....	3
1. Assessment of the current situation.....	5
2. Achievements and challenges.....	6
3. Target.....	8
4. Priorities.....	8
5. Objectives and activities by priorities .....	9
6. Expected results and their contribution to SDGs.....	21
7. Encouraging conditions and risks.....	26
8. Monitoring and evaluation.....	28
9. Action plan .....	29
10. Conclusion .....	56
Annex 1. Topics of proposed research on FF (Action 1.1.3).....	57
Appendix 2. Training Topics for FF Organizations (Action 4.2.2).....	57
Annex 3. Scope of work in the development of ICT in FF (Action 4.4.3).....	58
Appendix 4. Topics for climate resilience trainings for FF (Action 6.2.2) .....	58

## Introduction

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Today, the agriculture of Kyrgyzstan, together with all the people of our country, is in a difficult situation. It is facing increasing pressure to provide sufficient, affordable, quality food to its growing population while coping with the challenging international situation, the COVID-19 pandemic, the impacts of climate change and the degradation of natural resources, including water scarcity, soil depletion and loss of biodiversity.

To ensure food security and make it sustainable, urgent action is needed to support the main producers of national food systems. To be effective, transformative actions must address not only agriculture but a complex set of interrelated goals covering the economic, social and environmental dimensions of rural development. Therefore, today it is necessary to see in our farmers and their families who work on the land, not production units, but the driving force of the country's sustainable development.

By linking the concepts of family and farming and talking about family farming, which includes field farmers, pastoralists, fish farmers, gardeners, foresters, ordinary private households and other groups of food producers, we are moving away from a narrow sectoral approach to a nationwide vision of the potential for sustainable development. Today, family farms provide 98% of food production in Kyrgyzstan, being the main investors in agriculture and the economic backbone of rural development.

With these considerations in mind, the United Nations launched the United Nations Decade of Family Farming (2019-2028) in December 2017, providing countries around the world with a unique opportunity to address the challenges of family farming with a holistic approach to strengthen food system development so that they contributed to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

By placing family farming at the centre of the international agenda for a decade, the UN Decade of Family Farming 2019-2028 (UNDFFF) provides us with an unprecedented opportunity for positive change in the national agri-food system. Our family farmers have proven their ability to strategize and provide innovative responses to emerging social, environmental and economic challenges. They do not just produce food. They simultaneously perform ecological, social and cultural functions and are the custodians of biodiversity, preserving the natural landscape of their native land and supporting the public and cultural heritage of Kyrgyzstan.

In fact, nothing fits the paradigm of sustainable food production quite like family farming. Family farmers, with the support of effective government policies and programs, have a unique ability to solve not only food security problems, but also contribute to improving living standards, employment in rural areas to overcome social inequality, increase rural incomes, reduce migration and create a favourable social climate in the country.

National Action Plan for the Development of Family Farming in the Kyrgyz Republic (NAPDFFF) developed as part of the UNDFFF implementation in the Kyrgyz Republic represents a significant outcome of a broad and inclusive national consultation process involving all stakeholders at the national, regional and local levels. The purpose of the Plan is to mobilize concrete, coordinated actions to overcome the problems faced by family farms, strengthening their production and investment potential.

An important feature of this document is that it was developed by the farmers themselves as a result of a broad process of national consultations, led by the Inter-Agency Working Group (IAWG) under the Ministry of Agriculture also engaging Ministry of Labor, Social Support and Migration and Ministry of Culture, Information and Youth Policy, with the involvement of national and international expertise of Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

By developing the NAPDFFF, Kyrgyzstan not only contributes to the implementation of the UN Decade of Family Farming, but also confirms its determination and commitment to support coordinated

actions to achieve the goals of the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and to step up measures to ensure healthy, resilient and sustainable food systems. Only by putting family farming at the centre of the development process, so that they lead the process of transformative changes in rural areas and increased food security, Kyrgyzstan will ensure the sustainability of its future development.

# 1. Assessment of the current situation

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As of January 1, 2021, more than 462,000 entities operating in the field of agriculture, forestry and fishery were registered on the territory of the republic. Among them, 349.2 thousand, or 75.5 percent of the total number of such entities accounted for peasant farms (PF), and 112.4 thousand entities, or 24.3 percent – for individual entrepreneurs engaged in agricultural production. A significant number of such entities accounted for Osh region – 128.0 thousand, or 27.7 percent of the total number, Jalal-Abad region – 105.9 thousand, or 22.9 percent and Chui region – 68.8 thousand, or 14.9 percent.<sup>1</sup>

Unfortunately, there are no data on the number of personal subsidiary farms (PSF) engaged into the agricultural production in the publications of the National Statistics Committee. Different researchers give different expert opinions, varying over time and ranging from 727<sup>2</sup> or 750<sup>3</sup> thousand up to 840<sup>4</sup> thousand personal subsidiary farms.

Research conducted by the National Civil Society Committee on Family Farming in Kyrgyzstan and national consultations with all stakeholders showed that the category of “family farming” in Kyrgyzstan, according to the FAO definition, includes the peasant farms and the personal subsidiary farms.<sup>5</sup> At the same time, it should be noted that family farms are also members of collective farms (agricultural cooperatives, joint-stock companies, partnerships of all kinds, associations, unions and collective-peasant farms, agricultural firms and subsidiary farms of enterprises and organizations). We also emphasize that many individual entrepreneurs – natural persons engaged in individual entrepreneurial activities in agriculture sector, as revealed during the consultations, also associate themselves to family farms.

Thus, speaking of family farms, we have about 1.2 million families of farmers engaged in agricultural production, providing rural employment, reducing poverty and making up the majority of the country's population.

It is important to note that in the course of consultations with national and international development partners, it was noted that the introduction of a new special category of "family farms" in the national statistics' register of agricultural producers in Kyrgyzstan is not necessary.

According to the Ministry of Agriculture, the physical volume of agriculture, hunting and forestry products of the Kyrgyz Republic during 2015-2020 grew by 112.5%, by sub-sectors: in animal husbandry – by 113.3%, in crop production – by 112.7%. With a total volume of gross agricultural output in 2020 of 247,298.2 million soms, the share of livestock production was 47.2%, crop production - 50.2%. Fishing is a rapidly growing production sector, but so far its share is only 0.3%.<sup>6</sup>

The NSC data for the results of 2020 show that 36.4% of the above gross agricultural output was produced by personal subsidiary farms and 62.1% – by peasant farms, i.e. 98.5% of all agricultural products were produced by family farms. At the same time, peasant farms dominated in the production of all main types of products (grain, cotton, tobacco, sugar beet, potatoes, vegetables, meat, milk, eggs,

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<sup>1</sup>NSC (National Statistics Committee). 2021. Agriculture of the Kyrgyz Republic. 2016-2020. Bishkek.

<sup>2</sup>Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). 2020. Smallholders and family farms in Kyrgyzstan. Country study report 2019. Budapest.

<sup>3</sup>Kalmanbetova G.T. 2006. Formation and development of diversity in the agricultural sector of the economy (on the materials of the Kyrgyz Republic). Bishkek.

<sup>4</sup>NSC. 2019. Socio-economic development of regions in the context of agricultural statistics and SDGs. Presentation at Meeting of experts of the statistical services of the CIS countries on the improvement of agricultural statistics. [http://www.cis-stat.com/gsagr/CIS\\_Agristat\\_meeting\\_85\\_Bishkek\\_2019\\_03-04\\_09\\_KAZ.pdf](http://www.cis-stat.com/gsagr/CIS_Agristat_meeting_85_Bishkek_2019_03-04_09_KAZ.pdf)

<sup>5</sup> According to NSC categorization.

<sup>6</sup>Ministry of Agriculture. 2021. The concept of agricultural development of the Kyrgyz Republic until 2025. Bishkek.

wool), and personal subsidiary farms worked almost on an equal footing with them in meat, milk and wool.<sup>7</sup>

Such indicators clearly show the strategic importance of the development of peasant farms, personal subsidiary farms, i.e. family farming in general to ensure food security in Kyrgyzstan and improve the well-being of rural communities.

## **2. Achievements and challenges**

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To date, the main regulatory framework governing agricultural development, management and use of agricultural land which is basis of the FF establishment and evolution has been created and is constantly being improved. The principles, mechanisms and limits of the realization of the right of ownership to agricultural land have been determined, and the body for state registration of rights to real estate has been formed. Thus, along with the organization of reliable protection of the rights of owners and users of land, including family farmers, the prerequisites for the development of civilized land-market relations have been created in Kyrgyzstan.

Available analytics of the situation of farming, including mapping of legislative and other regulatory instruments prove that the main challenge to the sustainable development of family farms in Kyrgyzstan is the lack of comprehensive inter-sectoral strategies and policies and the difficulties of inter-sectoral coordination due to the current national development framework and imperfect institutional organization of sectoral management systems.

The complex nature of family farming, combining economic, social, environmental and cultural functions, requires integrated solutions and effective coordination of support programs for their development.

The National Development Strategy of Kyrgyzstan for 2018-2040, the Decree of the President "On measures to develop the agro-industrial complex of the Kyrgyz Republic", the National Development Program of the Kyrgyz Republic until 2026 and the Action Plan for the implementation of the National Development Program of the Kyrgyz Republic until 2026 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic lay a reliable framework to support the development of family farming in the country.

The variety of functions united by the concept of "family farming" determines the diversity of institutions designed to create conditions and promote the development of family farms in Kyrgyzstan. The Ministry of Agriculture, which is an authorized state executive body that implements state policy in the field of agro-industrial complex, including animal husbandry, veterinary, fish farming, crop production, land resources, water resources for irrigation and production, food and processing industry, legal relations related to land, forest governance, as well as state supervision and control in the field of veterinary, phytosanitary safety, and of compliance with land and water legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic, is the main responsible body for the implementation of the NAPDFF.

The issues of sustainable management of the country's natural resources are handled by the Ministry of Natural Resources, Ecology and Technical Regulation. And for interdepartmental coordination on the use and protection of natural resources, the National Council for Water and Land Resources under the President of the Kyrgyz Republic was created.

Policies for social support for the development of local communities are provided by the Ministry of Labour, Social Security and Migration of the Kyrgyz Republic, which is a state executive body that implements state policy in the field of labour, including issues of promoting employment of the population and occupational safety, social protection of the population, including support for socially unprotected

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<sup>7</sup>NSC. Kyrgyzstan in numbers. 2020. -B., 2021

categories of citizens, children in difficult life situations, safeguarding and protection from family violence, and in the field of gender development. This ministry is also responsible for the implementation of the gender policy of Kyrgyzstan. To coordinate gender policy in Kyrgyzstan, the National Council for Gender Development under the Cabinet of Ministers has been established.

Youth policy in Kyrgyzstan is handled by the Ministry of Culture, Information, Sports and Youth Policy. The purpose of the Ministry is the formulation and implementation of the state policy in the fields of culture, information, youth, sports, tourism and strengthening interethnic harmony. Among the tasks of the ministry, it is clearly indicated ensuring the direct participation of young people in the formation and implementation of state youth policy, supporting its socially significant and innovative initiatives. To coordinate youth policy in Kyrgyzstan, the Youth Council under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic was established.

All of these bodies will be involved in the implementation of the NAPDFF as part of their functional responsibilities.

During the process of national consultations with all stakeholders, the following problems were identified that hinder the progressive development of the capacity of family farming:

1. Difficulties in accessing and sustainably managing natural resources.
2. Inadequate policies and legislation for the development of family farming.
3. Insufficient access of family farmers to agricultural services and training in modern technologies.
4. Difficult access to product markets.
5. Insufficient awareness of government agencies and society in general about the importance of family farms for the country's food security.
6. Lack of quality agricultural inputs, machinery and assets.
7. Insufficient social support and underdeveloped public infrastructure in the village.
8. Lack of accounting data and publications of studies on family farmers.
9. Difficulties in accessing preferential (concessional) financial resources.
10. Weak institutional development of farmer organizations.

At the same time, all of the abovementioned problems at the last stage were analysed and grouped in the following areas in accordance with the format of the UNDFG Global Action Plan:

1. Flawed policies and legislation for the development of family farming.
2. Insufficient attention to rural youth, which affects the continuity of family farms.
3. Problems with gender equality in family farming and in local communities.
4. Weak capacity of family farmers' organizations to represent their interests, knowledge accumulation and sharing, as well as providing needed services to farmers.
5. Unfavourable socio-economic conditions of the village and insufficient well-being of family farms, rural communities and households.
6. Adverse climate impacts on agriculture that threaten food system stability.
7. Outdated and adapted production technologies of family farms, lack of innovations that contribute to the sustainability of the development of territories, food systems, ecology and culture.

To solve these problems, proposals from farmers from all regions of Kyrgyzstan were collected, discussed and processed, which made it possible to determine the necessary measures, tasks, priority areas and the goal of this document.

### 3. Goal

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As a result of stakeholder consultations and collaborative work of the IAWG and the FAO expert group, as well as taking into account national development priorities and taking into account the provisions of the Global Plan of Action of the UNDF, the following long-term goal of the NAP was formulated:

*Creation of favourable conditions for the sustainable development of family farms and rural communities, ensuring the growth of the welfare of citizens, improved food security of the country and the achievement of the goals of the UN 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda in the Kyrgyz Republic.*

This goal is expected to be achieved through the implementation of measures in the main priority areas in accordance with the UNDF Global Action Plan, also discussed during the broad consultation process.

### 4. Priorities

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The goal of the NAPDF will be achieved through a number of measures in the following priority areas:

**Priority 1: Creating an enabling policy environment for the development of family farming.**

As part of this priority, it is planned to improve the quality of data related to the activities of family farmers to support decision-making in policy development, monitoring and evaluation processes at all levels. In addition, the legal and policy frameworks to support the diverse contribution of family farming to sustainable development will be strengthened and the effectiveness of integrated family farming policy development, implementation and monitoring will be improved.

**Priority 2: Supporting youth and ensuring intergenerational sustainability of family farming.**

Reducing the migration of rural youth has long been on the agenda as the most acute problem of rural development. Therefore increased and active engagement of youth in family farming, the rural economy and decision-making processes, as well as improved access of the next generations of family farmers to natural resources, productive assets, education, information, infrastructure, financial services and markets will contribute to a consistent generational change in agriculture, fisheries and forestry. In addition, under this priority area, measures will also be taken to increase the capacity of young family farmers to apply innovative practices that link traditional knowledge with new solutions.

**Priority 3: Promote gender equality in family farming and rural women's leadership.**

The increased and active participation of rural women in family farming and the rural economy is fully in line with Kyrgyzstan's national gender policy. To do this, it is planned to improve the access of women of family farms to natural resources, productive assets, information, infrastructure, financial services and markets. Reducing all types of violence against women in rural areas and expanding the platform for presenting successful experiences of women in achieving social, economic and cultural change towards ensuring gender equality, as well as in strengthening the capacity of women's organizations to represent their interests, knowledge and services and participation and policy development processes will also be addressed by actions under this priority.

**Priority 4: Strengthen the capacity of family farmers' organizations to represent their interests, accumulate and share knowledge and provide services to farmers.**

Strengthening the managerial and organizational capacity of family farmers' organizations engaged in crop farming, pasture, forestry and fisheries and other rural production to better serve communities will

be the main task in this area. To do this, it is planned to carry out activities for enhancing the technical expertise and capacity of family farmers and their organizations to access and manage natural resources, as well as to provide services to their members for sustainable livelihoods. Consolidation of the efforts of various farmers' organizations and holding joint activities will also be in the focus of the this priority, as well as improvement of communication services, deployment of ICT, creation of databases and their exchange.

**Priority 5: Improve socio-economic conditions and well-being of family farmers, rural communities and households**

Improving the quality of life and reducing the vulnerability of households through the social protection system, access to services and public benefits of family farmers and communities is constantly in the focus of the country's leadership. Therefore, increasing the access of family farmers and landless populations to natural resources, productive assets and control over them, as well as increasing the economic sustainability and resilience of family farmers through implementation of sustainable and modern production methods and access to diverse and nutritious diets, will be among the key actions under this priority. In addition, improving access of family farmers to markets, guaranteeing increased market participation, adequate remuneration and income-generating opportunities will be targeted.

**Priority 6: Strengthening the climate resilience of family farming for sustainable food systems in a changing climate**

Improved sustainable and responsible management and use of natural resources by family farms, with improved access to productive assets and services, will be achieved through actions aimed at increasing their adaptive capacity for the transition to climate-resilient, green farming approaches. Creating an inclusive market environment and food supply chains for family farmers for ensure national food security and more climate resilient food systems, as well as building inclusive and equitable value chains for family farmers while encouraging diversification of food production will also be addressed under this priority.

**Priority 7: Supporting family farming for innovation that contributes to the sustainability of the development of territories and food systems, the conservation of biodiversity, the environment and culture.**

Improved interaction between production systems (fisheries, aquaculture, forestry, crop production, livestock production) and better management of biodiversity and ecosystem services by family farmers, and strengthening the diverse functions of family farming to promote social innovation, diversify employment opportunities, improve rural and urban interconnections and creating benefits for the whole society will be targeted by actions under this priority direction.

In addition, actions will be implemented to build innovative economic opportunities and market solutions that promote the services and products of multifunctional family farming, are built and based on local resources.

Work on these priorities will ensure the comprehensive nature of the planned measures in the relevant areas and the achievement of the set goal.

## **5. Objectives and activities by priorities**

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To move towards the above defined goal, under **Priority 1: Creating an enabling policy environment for the development of family farming**, the following objectives will be achieved by carrying out appropriate actions:

*Objective 1.1. Reliable, up-to-date, locally reflective data on family farming (FF) activities are available for use in policy development, monitoring and evaluation processes at all levels.*

To achieve it, the following activities will be implemented:

1.1.1. Systematization of already existing information, collection and documentation of field-level data reflecting the activities of FF (size, labour force, natural resource, yield, number of livestock, services, biodiversity conservation, etc.).

1.1.2. Review and improvement of the methods used in the agricultural census to reflect the diverse contribution of FF.

1.1.3. Support for carrying out research at the local level. (See the research topics in Annex 1 below.)

1.1.4. Creation of accessible storage systems for FF related data

1.1.5. Improve availability of disaggregated statistical data by gender (women and men) and age (youth) using the Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index.

1.1.6. Bring land use classification in line with international standards.

*Objective 1.2. Strengthen the legal and policy framework to support the diverse contribution of family farming to sustainable development.*

To achieve it, the following activities will be implemented:

1.2.1. Analysis of the current legal and policy framework for the development of FF and recommendations for improvements.

1.2.2. Revision of the "Law on Cooperation" and the Tax Code and other legal acts for the development of cooperation, and the creation of multi-level and multi-profile cooperatives.

1.2.3. Development and adoption of the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Forest Use".

1.2.4. Development, adoption and implementation of strategic documents for promoting rural and agricultural development, taking into account the interests of FF.

1.2.5. Introduce amendments to the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic on "Water Users' Associations" and some normative legal acts (NLA) on financing Water Users Associations (WUAs) from the state and local budgets.

1.2.6. Introduce changes to the relevant NLA on the splitting of payment for forest lease between the republican and local budgets.

1.2.7. Make changes to the relevant NLA to ensure necessary procedures for transparent and fair tenders for lands of the State Fund of Agricultural Lands (SFAL)

1.2.8. Develop a State program for the conservation of forest lands on all categories of land.

1.2.9. Propose to the Parliament to resolve the issue of ownership of pasture lands and amend the Law on Pastures.

1.2.10. Develop and implement the Law and the national program for organic agricultural production.

1.2.11. Make changes to the relevant NLA to strengthen the economic sustainability of farmer and community organizations on the ground: 1) ownership of equipment by WUAs and Pasture Committees of rural communities; 2) preferential electricity tariffs for pumping stations (irrigation and drinking water); 3) reduction in the rate of return of credit funds to 10%.

1.2.12. Develop and adopt amendments to the Law on Peasant Farms, indicating in it the social status of family farming.

*Objective 1.3. Improving the efficiency of governance for the development, implementation and monitoring of a comprehensive policy for the development of family farming.*

To achieve it, the following activities will be implemented:

1.3.1. Development, updating of educational standards, programs and innovative materials, including the contribution of family farming to the social, environmental and economic development of the country.

1.3.2. Improving the system of vocational training for agricultural specialists.

1.3.3. Improving the training quality of graduates in specialized universities.

1.3.4. Creation of a system of professional development for agricultural specialists.

1.3.5. Creation of an extension rural advisory service system for family farmers.

1.3.6. Development of information campaigns, tools and materials targeted at specific population groups on the contribution of family farming to social, environmental and economic development.

1.3.7. Raising public awareness in both rural and urban areas of the contribution of family farmers to public health, promoting healthy and nutritious diets for family farmers.

1.3.8. Disseminate and inform about existing government policies to support family farming.

1.3.9. Establish and legalize professional holidays: Farmer's Day, Herder's Day, Machine Operator's Day, Organic Agriculture Day, etc.

1.3.10. Organize at the national, regional and district levels festivals of farmers and competitions for the title of "Best Farmer", "Best Young Farmer", and "Best Woman Farmer".

1.3.11. Establish a national platform and support a continuous multi-stakeholder dialogue to develop family farming and promote equal participation of women and youth in family farming governance mechanisms.

1.3.12. Creation of regional and district platforms for dialogue between farmers and authorities for the integration of family farms in accordance with the national agricultural policy, promoting the interests of women and youth.

1.3.13. Build the capacity of governments all levels, family farming organizations and other stakeholders to effectively participate in and manage collaborative multi-sectorial and multi-stakeholder consultations, governance mechanisms/decision-making processes.

1.3.14. Strengthening of the reporting for international projects, and the analyses of the effectiveness of invested funds.

1.3.15. Strengthening data collection for reporting on UNDFP implementation.

1.3.16. Promote exchange and cooperation at different levels (multilateral cooperation, North-South cooperation, South-South cooperation, triangular cooperation, etc.) for good governance, effective policies and programs based on best practices in support of family farming.

1.3.17. Organization of exchange visits of farmers, conferences, publications, etc.

For **Priority 2: Supporting Youth and Ensuring Intergenerational Sustainability of Family Farming**, the following objectives will be reached by implementing appropriate activities:

*Objective 2.1. Expanded and active involvement of youth in family farming, rural economy and decision-making processes.*

To achieve it, the following activities will be implemented:

2.1.1. Assistance in the development and implementation of the state policy and legislative framework to reduce the migration of young people from rural areas.

2.1.2. Assistance in the development and implementation of state programs to create favourable economic opportunities for young people and integrate them into family farming

2.1.3. Promoting the development of targeted investment incentives (targeted concessional loans) that empower rural youth for farming and entrepreneurship.

2.1.4. Integrate farming skills training into local school curricula for young people.

2.1.5. Capacity building for facilitating youth leadership in Local Self-Governments (LSG) and other rural organizations and policy-making processes.

2.1.6. Development and implementation of awareness raising communication campaigns to promote involvement of youth in family farming.

2.1.7. Promoting the exchange of knowledge at various levels about the success of young farmers in agriculture: holding meetings and other exchange events.

2.1.8. Strengthen the patriotic education of youth and nurture love for the native land in schools.

*Objective 2.2. Improve the access of the next generations of family farmers to natural resources, productive assets, education, information, infrastructure, financial services and markets.*

To achieve it, the following activities will be implemented:

2.2.1. Assistance in the development and implementation of public policies and frameworks that ensure youth access to land (new developed sites, lease of plots belonging to the State Forest Fund (SFF) and SFAL) and recognition of their legal rights of tenure and use.

2.2.2. Providing wide access to youth in rural areas to knowledge, information and education and internet.

2.2.3. Providing incentives for young farmers to access tangible and intangible productive assets (preferential prices, subsidies for seeds, fertilizers, leasing).

2.2.4. Promoting access to comprehensive financial services (direct funds, favourable interest rates, etc.) and markets for young family farmers.

*Objective 2.3. Promote consistent generational change in agriculture, fisheries and forestry.*

To achieve it, the following activities will be implemented:

2.3.1. Providing legal support to young farmers.

2.3.2. Promoting the exchange of information, knowledge and practices between representatives of different generations at the stage of starting a farm (inheritance, creation of a new farm, etc.).

2.3.3. Providing local advisory services to young family farmers.

2.3.4. Raising the capacity and awareness of traditional leaders and local authorities about the important role of youth and their participation in family farming.

2.3.5. Providing older farmers with pensions and other essential services to promote generational change in agriculture.

*Objective 2.4. Build the capacity of young family farmers to apply innovative practices that link traditional knowledge with new solutions.*

To achieve it, the following activities will be implemented:

2.4.1. Developing the capacity of young family farmers to take advantage of new employment opportunities created through employment diversification strategies (Rural Career Guidance).

2.4.2. Partnership support and training for young farmers in the following areas:

- sustainable management of natural resources and production practices (biodiversity, agroecology, etc.);
- value-added activities at the farm level; as well as
- sustainable innovation in family farming.

2.4.3. Strengthening networks and organizations of young farmers and supporting their participation in the development, implementation and monitoring of national and local policies.

Under **Priority 3: Promoting gender equality in family farming and rural women's leadership**, the following objectives will be reached through the corresponding activities undertaken:

*Objective 3.1. Increased and active participation of rural women in family farming and the rural economy.*

To achieve it, the following activities will be implemented:

3.1.1. Promote the coherence of policies, legislation and programs to ensure equal rights and opportunities for women and men in family farming, based on the available guidance from international instruments.

3.1.2. Integrating the interests and equal opportunities of women in family farming into national strategies for agricultural development.

3.1.3. Develop and implement programs that promote diversification of rural economies and provide better opportunities for women farmers.

3.1.4. Ensuring the strengthening of the capacity of politicians in the field of gender equality and women's equality in the processes of policy decision-making.

3.1.5. Promoting the development of an adequate social infrastructure to free up women's time and facilitate their access to training of production skills (clean water and sewerage, kindergartens, schools, rural medical facilities, clubs, etc.)

3.1.6. Systematization of available information, collection and documentation of updated field data disaggregated by sex to assess the current situation and needs of women farmers.

3.1.7. Development and implementation of information campaigns to promote the role of women in rural development, the preservation of culture and traditions at the national and local levels.

*Objectives 3.2. Improving access of women family farmers to natural resources (re-)productive assets, information, infrastructure, financial services, markets.*

To achieve it, the following activities will be implemented:

3.2.1. Assistance in the development of policy, legal and institutional frameworks that provide women and girls with equal rights of access, control and ownership of land (arable land, household plots, lease of the plots belonging to the SFF and SFAL) and other natural resources, regardless of their civil and family status.

3.2.2. Capacity building and legal support for women to increase women's access to and control over water resources.

3.2.3. Promoting the development of policies to support women farmers' access to productive assets, information and infrastructure (preferential prices for seeds and fertilisers, subsidies for women farmers)

3.2.4. Development of primary processing and provision of targeted support to women farmers (preferential leasing for equipment) to overcome obstacles in production.

3.2.5. Promoting the development and access to financial services tailored to the needs of women farmers (preferential targeted loans).

3.2.6. Develop gender-responsive supply chains to leverage women's productive capacities and increase their access to more profitable markets and decent employment opportunities.

*Objectives 3.3. Strengthening the capacity of women farmers and their organizations, increasing their technical knowledge and participation in policy development processes.*

To achieve it, the following activities will be implemented:

3.3.1. Development and implementation of training and self-study programs for women farmers in the field of food production, processing and marketing, as well as in the field of innovation, entrepreneurship, business development, diversification strategies, etc.

3.3.2. Creation of resource centres for marketing and targeted assistance to women farmers.

3.3.3. Supporting the provision of rural advisory and extension services for women in supply chains

3.3.4. Providing rural women with specific learning tools and training on leadership and political participation

3.3.5. Increase the participation and leadership role of women in family farming organizations, rural communities, and in the development, implementation and monitoring of community/local development policies.

*Objectives 3.4. Reducing all types of violence against women in rural areas.*

To achieve it, the following activities will be implemented:

3.4.1. Collection and preparation of information, statistics and research on violence against rural women.

3.4.2. Promoting policies and programs and building institutions to prevent, protect and help rural women from all forms of discrimination and violence.

3.4.3. Provide capacity building for rural women and their organizations about their economic, reproductive, social, and political rights.

3.4.4. Development of communication and information campaigns:

- to promote the contribution of rural women to family farming and how gender equality at home and in communities helps to cope with poverty, ensure food security; as well as
- about the consequences of gender-based violence and the importance of its elimination in all its forms.

*Objective 3.5. Expanding the platform to present successful experiences of women in achieving social, economic and cultural change towards ensuring gender equality.*

To achieve it, the following activities will be implemented:

3.5.1. Creation of platforms (forums) of women farmers and rural communities at the level of districts, regions and at the national level

3.5.2. Support exchange programs (at all levels) with examples of good production practices and successful public policies to empower women and promote gender equality in family farming.

**Under Priority 4: Strengthening the capacity of family farmers' organizations to represent their interests, accumulate and disseminate knowledge and provide services to farmers,** the following objectives will be reached and appropriate actions will be taken:

*Objective 4.1. Strengthening the managerial and organizational capacity of family farmer organizations engaged in crop farming, pasture, forestry and fisheries and other rural production to better serve communities.*

To achieve it, the following activities will be implemented:

4.1.1. Development and delivery of trainings to build the capacities of family farmers' organizations to strengthen their:

- internal organizational structures, management and leadership processes;
- resource mobilization, project management and monitoring skills; and
- preservation of cultural identity.

4.1.2. Improving existing mechanisms of farmers' organizations for collecting, documenting and disseminating knowledge, exchanging practices.

4.1.3. Establishing, strengthening and improving dialogue among different types of family farmers to enhance their internal interaction and cooperation with other stakeholders.

4.1.4. Promote the creation of family farmers' organizations and collaboration among them.

4.1.5. Development and implementation of the state program for collaboration with and support of organizations of family farmers.

*Objective 4.2. Enhance the technical expertise and capacity of family farmers and their organizations to access and manage natural resources and provide services to their members for sustainable livelihoods.*

To achieve it, the following activities will be implemented:

4.2.1. Assistance in the development of guidelines for family farmers, taking into account local conditions and needs, to increase the use of international instruments for natural resource management and agricultural production.

4.2.2. Providing training and capacity building for family farming organizations on relevant topics (see list of topics in [Annex 2](#)).

4.2.3. Conduct and publish a research on the role of farmers' organizations in providing social and cultural services.

4.2.4. Participation of family farmers' organizations in national SDG processes - planning, implementation and monitoring processes.

4.2.5. Provide capacity development to enhance social and cultural service delivery of family farming organizations

4.2.6. Exchange visits to family farmer organizations already successfully providing social and cultural services;

4.2.7. Providing capacity building to improve the delivery of business development services of family farming organizations (training topics are provided in [Annex 2](#))

4.2.8. Capacity building for enhancement of extension and other technical assistance for family farmers' organizations (production, processing, branding, labelling, packaging, marketing, farm tourism)

*Objective 4.3. Strong, transparent, and inclusive family farmer organizations conduct collaborative action to find solutions.*

To achieve it, the following activities will be implemented:

4.3.1. Provide training and capacity development for family farming organizations to encourage them to:

- Know and understand their rights, roles, responsibilities, and enhance their effective and meaningful participation in multi-stakeholder policy-making processes;
- Improve negotiation and advocacy skills to engage in policy development, legislative review, etc. (associated with Priority 1); and
- Increase capacity to collect, process, store and use data.

4.3.2. Capacity building and knowledge sharing on effective strategies for promoting family farmer organizations by the organizations themselves.

4.3.3. Developing the capacity of family farmers' organizations to ensure broad participation in decision-making processes, providing equal opportunities for women, men and youth to express their ideas.

4.3.4. Participation of family farmers' organizations in the development and discussion of bills and draft strategies and policies related to agriculture and rural development.

4.3.5. Development of knowledge and capacities on adaptation and mitigation of climate change to participate in different climate programs for the restoration and increasing the resilience of rural territories to climate change.

4.3.6. Development of the capacity of family farmers' organizations in order to improve the quality and the scope of the services provided as a contribution to the inclusive development of territories.

*Objective 4.4. Improving communication services, Information and Communications Technologies and the intercourse of family farmers*

To achieve it, the following activities will be implemented:

4.4.1 Assess trends, needs and priorities to ensure access to inclusive rural information and communication services (media, channels, content, etc.).

4.4.2 Provide technical support to farmer organizations, ministries and institutions, and promote investment and partnerships to provide specialized information and communication services for family farmers.

4.4.3 Development and implementation of regional and national plans and initiatives to enhance the ICT capabilities of family farming organizations (see [Annex 3](#)).

4.4.4 Develop communication plans to raise awareness of UNDFP and family farming in the society to expand outreach of family farmer organizations to government entities, Local Self Governments (LSG), rural institutions, community-based organizations and the engagement of media.

4.4.5. Organization and holding of national forums of family farming organizations

4.4.6. Promotion and organization of industry professional holidays and events: the day of the farmer, milkmaid, and machine operator at the national and local levels (linked to Action 1.3.9)

For **Priority 5: Improving the socio-economic conditions and well-being of family farmers, rural communities and households** the following objectives will be reached and appropriate actions will be undertaken:

*Objective 5.1. Improving the quality of life and reducing the vulnerability of households through the system of social protection, access to services and public goods of family farmers and communities.*

To achieve it, the following activities will be implemented:

5.1.1 Promoting the expansion and scale-up of social protection system (social pensions, savings and insurance opportunities, subsidies for large families, etc.).

5.1.2 Promoting the development of adequate social protection programs through economic inclusion, income protection and promotion of sustainable livelihoods

5.1.3 Promote public policy (with appropriate public investment) to provide family farmers with public goods (clean water and sanitation, quality schooling and university quotas, leisure, sports, health services, infrastructure, energy, etc.).

5.1.4 Promoting and strengthening advisory and financial services that take into account the needs of family farmers (capacity building and training, targeted financial support programs for FF, including savings, transfers, micro-credits, start-up capital, insurance) and ensuring access to these services.

*Objective 5.2. Increasing access of family farmers and the landless population to natural resources, productive assets and control over them.*

To achieve it, the following activities will be implemented:

5.2.1 Promote research to analyse soil quality in each district

5.2.2. Improving the accounting of agricultural land and ensuring open information about the possibilities of use.

5.2.3. Determination of the NTFP capacities on the forest plots and public communication of those possibilities for use.

5.2.4. Strengthening regular control of the quality of forest works and the condition of leased forest areas with the publication and discussion of its results with local self-government.

5.2.5. Improving the work of the land commissions with the involvement of all interest groups and setting up fair criteria for allocating plots of all types of land for use

5.2.6. Carrying out boundary clarification of the forest lands, strengthening the joint forest management capacities and the creation of digital forest lands databanks in local communities.

5.2.7. Strengthening the monitoring and control functions of the relevant LSG bodies over the land use and regular publication of control results.

5.2.8. Improving pasture management tools by improving the quality of documentation, registration of the plots and monitoring of their productivity, digitalizing pasture management and regular reporting of Pasture Committees to Pasture Users Associations (PUA) and LSGs.

5.2.9. Adoption of state support measures to improve pasture infrastructure to improve access to pastures

5.2.10. Implementation of measures to improve the breeding and productive qualities of agricultural animals of the FFs through targeted selection and breeding work and access to improved productivity breeds' genetic resources.

5.2.11. Adoption of state support measures to improve irrigation infrastructure to improve access to irrigation water.

5.2.12. Develop training modules and conduct training to develop the capacity of community-based organizations (LSGs, Leskhozoes, Pasture Committees, WUAs) for integrated sustainable management of local natural resources and improved user access to them

5.2.13. Development and implementation of the Concept for the development of the agricultural land market to promote a more transparency and equitable access of family farmers and the landless population to land for production purposes

*Objective 5.3 Increase the economic sustainability and resilience of family farmers through sustainable and modern production practices and access to varied and nutritious diets.*

To achieve it, the following activities will be implemented:

5.3.1. Support for capacity development of family farmers based on the need for application of technical solutions and innovations, and transition to new sustainable practices in agricultural technology, marketing and increasing the efficiency and productivity of economic activities (new highly productive varieties, breeds, etc.).

5.3.2. Assistance in the implementation of government policies and investments that improve access of family farmers to productive assets (Machinery and Tractors Stations (MTS), equipment, modern technologies) that increase their productivity.

5.3.3. Assistance in the development of agricultural and advisory services for family farmers aimed at strengthening their knowledge and use of sustainable, safe and diversified production methods, increasing crop diversity, increasing productivity and income generation.

5.3.4. Development and implementation of state programs to improve availability of high-quality seeds and environmentally friendly fertilizers.

5.3.5. Continue new lands development for agriculture and the creation of irrigation systems to ensure the food security of the country.

5.3.6. Promoting capacity building programs for family farmers in the area of nutrition and healthy diets.

5.3.7. Improving opportunities for family farmers to supply fresh and high quality nutritious food to local educational institutions.

5.3.8. Revision and improvement of existing financial schemes, and assistance to disseminate those to meet increased needs of family farming.

5.3.9. Ensuring capacity development, including through direct exchange between farmers on the decisions made at the community level about joint finance savings and loans systems at the local level.

*Objective 5.4 Improve family farmers' access to markets, ensuring increased participation, adequate remuneration and income-generating opportunities.*

To achieve it, the following activities will be implemented:

5.4.1. Facilitate the development and implementation of institutional mechanisms (procurement offices, direct contracts for future crops, auction purchases) that provide family farmers with access to external and local markets, ensuring fair, stable prices to reward their work and investment.

5.4.2. Improvement of public procurement systems for public needs and organizations (food aid, school meals, hospitals, prisons, kindergartens, army, etc.) guaranteeing a constant and structured demand for family farmers' products.

5.4.3. Promoting short food supply chains (fairs, festivals) directly linked to urban consumers, that allow family farmers to earn higher incomes.

5.4.4. Promoting capacity building programs for family farmers and their organizations on efficient local food storage practices and creation of new value chains for agro-commodities processing.

5.4.5. Establishing and facilitating a dialogue between farmers, their organizations and various private sector organizations (small and medium-sized enterprises, industries, etc.).

Under **Priority 6: Strengthening the climate resilience of family farming to ensure sustainable food systems in a changing climate**, the following objectives are set and the following actions will be undertaken:

*Objective 6.1 Improved climate-sustainable and responsible management and use of natural resources with improved access to productive assets and services.*

To achieve it, the following activities will be implemented:

6.1.1. An adaptation plan has been developed and is being implemented for the agriculture sector to reduce the vulnerability of family farming to climate change and expand climate-sustainable management and control over natural resources (water, land, pastures, and forest resources), water supply systems, and productive resources.

6.1.2. Conduct a technological needs assessment of the agriculture sector for climate change adaptation and develop an appropriate Technology Action Plan and a project concept on climate resilient technologies deployment and dissemination among family farmers.

6.1.3. Development and implementation of programs to develop the capacity of local governments and local state administrations to integrate climate change issues into local development strategies

6.1.4. Development of a database on family farms that have implemented resource-saving crop production

6.1.5. Develop training modules and train WUAs on climate resilient water management to integrate climate change issues into WUA local plans

6.1.6. Develop training modules and train Pasture Committees on climate resilient pasture management to integrate climate change issues into Pasture Management Plans

6.1.7. Development of training modules and train Forest Management Units (Leshoz) on climate resilient forest management to integrate climate change issues into forest management plans.

6.1.8. Development of information materials on climate resilient agriculture and organization of awareness raising campaigns for family farmers and rural communities.

6.1.9. Develop and strengthen disaster risk management practical mechanisms for family farmers, including community-based surveillance systems.

6.1.10. Assistance in the development and implementation of risk monitoring and early warning systems, vulnerability reduction and emergency response measures that increase the resilience of family farmers' agricultural livelihoods.

6.1.11. Strengthen communication between family farming and the hydro meteorological service to provide regular seasonal ten-day hydrological, meteorological and phenological forecasts.

6.1.12. Introduction of special insurance systems to protect family farmers in case of natural disasters resulting from climate change.

*Objective 6.2. Facilitate the transition of family farmers to climate resilient agriculture and climate change mitigation approaches.*

To achieve it, the following activities will be implemented:

6.2.1. Support for the implementation and use of international instruments and recommendations through inclusive governance mechanisms.

6.2.2. Develop and implement capacity building programs for family farming to increase understanding of climate change issues in agriculture (see [Annex 4](#))

6.2.3. Development and implementation of RAS capacity development programs on climate change and adaptation of agriculture to its negative consequences for the dissemination of knowledge about climate resilient agriculture.

6.2.4. Promote integrated farming practices to increase productivity sustainably by reducing the use of external inputs also facilitating implementation of climate change mitigation measures through the provision of dedicated technical and advisory services to family farmers.

6.2.5. Provide capacity development, including through direct exchanges between farmers to share sustainable agriculture adaptation practices, including hosting farmer summer schools, context-specific demonstration fields.

6.2.6. Design and construction of new water reservoirs.

6.2.7. Repair and improvement of irrigation canals at the community level.

*Objective 6.3 Create an inclusive market environment for family farmers that promotes food supply chains for food security and more climate resilient food systems.*

To achieve it, the following activities will be implemented:

6.3.1. Assistance in the development of policy frameworks, institutional arrangements and infrastructures that support the development of domestic and local markets for family farmers in order to provide nutritious and diverse food for all.

6.3.2. Provide an enabling institutional framework to promote direct links between family farmers and consumers in rural and urban areas, promoting climate resilient short food supply systems (linked to 5.4.3).

6.3.3. Assistance in the development of specific materials and activities aimed at informing urban and rural consumers about local products and the cultural significance of food production.

*Objective 6.4 Create inclusive and equitable value chains for family farmers by encouraging the diversification of food production.*

To achieve it, the following activities will be implemented:

6.4.1. Promoting inclusion and creating a more favourable market environment for family farmers by providing timely information to the local population, fair prices that guarantee adequate remuneration for labour and investment of family farmers.

6.4.2. Strengthening cooperation between family farmers, ensuring the development of their capacity and their organizations in contract negotiations and other aspects of contract farming to increase the credibility and transparency of contract agreements.

6.4.3. Facilitate the participation of family farmers in cooperatives and associations to improve their negotiating capacity.

**For Priority 7: Supporting family farming for the introduction of innovations that contribute to the sustainability of the development of territories and food systems, the conservation of biodiversity, the environment and culture,** the following objectives will be addressed and appropriate actions will be undertaken:

*Objective 7.1. Improved interaction among different production systems (fisheries, aquaculture, forestry, crop production, livestock production) and better management of biodiversity and ecosystem services by family farmers.*

To achieve it, the following activities will be implemented:

7.1.1. Ensure relevant government policy and legislation for the development of seed, breeding and fish farms to provide family farmers with quality breeds, planting materials and fry.

7.1.2. Strengthening nurseries of the Forest Management Units for the conservation, sustainable use, exchange and active management of biodiversity (including wild, natural seeds, cultivation varieties, landraces, neglected and underused varieties).

7.1.3. Integrate biodiversity conservation, including agro-biodiversity, into government policies and programs for managing production systems, which will allow to conserve the diversity of species and increase biological synergy between crops, livestock and trees (agroecology), leading to improved multifunctional resource use efficiency, sustainability and growth of their productivity.

7.1.4. Developing the capacity of family farmers and their organizations (including direct exchange, farmer field schools) to share knowledge and best practices on sustainable agro-ecosystem and landscape management.

7.1.5. Family farmers and their organizations conserve, use and actively manage local biodiversity, exchange and transfer local traditional knowledge (seed banks, research for the restoration and conservation of seeds of native species, breeds, etc.).

7.1.6. Development of national and local strategies for the collection, conservation and use of water: at the national, basin and local levels

7.1.7. Introduction of the study of sustainable management of natural resources, agrobiodiversity and agroecology into educational standards and programs of schools, universities and lyceums.

7.1.8 Use of an agro-ecological approach in the study of opportunities and the development of new lands, lands of low productivity, marginal lands, etc.

*Objective 7.2. Strengthen the diverse functions of family farming to promote social innovation, diversify employment opportunities, improve rural-urban linkages, and create benefits for the whole society.*

To achieve it, the following activities will be implemented:

7.2.1. Promote the development of institutional frame work and incentives for family farming to play a variety of roles and functions in territorial development.

7.2.2. Creation of conditions for territorial development and expansion of interconnections between rural and urban areas and increasing the role of family farmers in maintaining a vibrant and dynamic social life in the rural communities (development of farm tourism, sale of products on farms, farmers' fairs in cities).

7.2.3. Developing the capacity of family farmers, consumers and their organizations for culturally appropriate eating habits that include and strengthen the balance between modern and traditional diets and promote the production and consumption of healthy and nutritious food.

7.2.4. Establish production of organic-mineral fertilizers in each district to increase the productivity of family farms.

7.2.5. Integration into the state policy of cultural development, issues of preserving the traditional culture of family nomadic pastoralism and family farming.

7.2.6. Organization and holding of ethnographic festivals at the national and regional levels, representing traditional family life, national clothes of the clan, traditions of households of family farmers, festivals of the cuisine of local, traditional and forgotten dishes, etc., as well as the creation of public local history museums.

7.2.7. Development of the database on handicraft activities of family farmers.

*Objective 7.3 Based on local resources, build innovative economic opportunities and market solutions that promote the services and products of multifunctional family farming.*

To achieve it, the following activities will be implemented:

7.3.1. Creation of regulatory and institutional conditions for the development of the market for organic and environmentally friendly products including clear evaluation criteria and a national system for certification of eco-products (laboratories, qualified staff).

7.3.2. Development and implementation of communication campaigns to promote eco-products of family farms

7.3.3. Increasing the capacity of family farmers on the possibilities of organic production and receiving eco-certification for their products

7.3.4. Creation and support of an open information resource of a virtual trading area with information about the prices of local markets available to family farmers.

7.3.5. Assess the feasibility of establishing an agricultural exchange and holding futures trading on family farm crops

7.3.6. Creation of logistics centres with modern storage conditions at the provincial and district level.

7.3.7. Creation of inter-regional, inter-district opportunities for cooperation of family farmers and feedback from consumers at the level of communities, districts, and regions.

7.3.8. Creating opportunities and targeted support to develop the export potential of family farms.

The implementation of the activities under those 7 priorities will ensure the comprehensive nature of the planned measures in the relevant areas and the achievement of the set goal.

## **6. Expected results and their contribution to SDGs**

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As a result of the implementation of the NAPDFF, favourable conditions will be created in the Kyrgyz Republic by 2028, allowing family farms to provide sustainable livelihoods to their families, supply to local and national markets with quality food, ensuring the dynamic social development of local communities, environmental sustainability, making a significant contribution to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Thus, the implementation of the actions of Priority 1: Creating an enabling policy environment for the development of family farming will lead to the achievement of the following expected results:

- A new module "Production Assets of family farms" introduced into the automated information system "Sanarip aimak", also desegregated by gender.
- Improved data collection and integrated studies to assess the multidimensional nature of family farming in all sectors of agriculture.
- Improved agricultural legislation and policy for the development of family farms and their organizations.
- The technical capacities of the personnel of the governance bodies has been increased for effective agricultural development, taking into account the interests of FF
- Implemented initiatives to promote and improve the understanding of stakeholders on the development of family farming
- Continued, meaningful, consistent and active political engagement of family farmers and their organizations is ensured.
- Introduced mechanisms of management, coordination and reporting on agrarian policies on FF implementation with the participation of FF within the UNDFP.
- Strengthened international cooperation in the implementation of the UNDFP.

Focusing on an institutional and policy-enabling environment, this component will help Kyrgyzstan promote integrated approaches to achieve and sustain progress across all SDGs. Improving the policy environment in support of family farming contributes to addressing systemic issues, including improving data collection and availability, strengthening policy and institutional coordination, promoting multi-stakeholder partnerships, building capacity (SDG 17), promoting improved and transparent governance, strengthening institutions and promoting laws and policies that promote sustainable development, peace and security (SDG 16). It will also harmonize integrated sustainable development plans and strategies at the country level,

The implementation of **Priority 2** actions aimed at ensuring intergenerational continuity and sustainability of family farming will lead to greater involvement of young people in family farming and rural economy. Providing adequate access to natural resources, productive assets, information, education and improved infrastructure for youth is expected to reduce the outflow of young people to cities and abroad. Continuity in farming is extremely important for ensuring food security and the introduction of innovative technologies. Actions on this priority will lead to the following expected results:

- The state policy that stimulates the involvement of young people in agriculture and opens up new opportunities has been introduced and implemented.
- Creation of inclusive frames for youth participation in development of public policy and in decision-making in local governments.
- A government policy aimed at improving access and security of tenure for young family farmers to natural resources has been introduced and implemented.
- Policies that facilitate youth access to productive assets, financial services and markets are in place and implemented
- Public policy and locally adapted support for farm succession and the creation of new farms.
- Development of capacity building programs in technical skills and promotion approaches for young family farmers and their organizations.

By investing in the promotion and empowerment of rural youth, Kyrgyzstan will simultaneously advance approaches to education (SDG 4), decent employment, inclusive economic growth (SDG 8) and poverty reduction (SDG 1). The results cover several SDGs and three dimensions of sustainability. In the medium term, keeping youth in rural areas by offering quality living conditions and opportunities also reduces internal and international migration as well as sources of conflict (SDG 16).

The implementation of actions under **Priority 3**, aimed at promoting gender equality in family farming and local communities, contains the most significant potential, the implementation of which will contribute to the stabilization of social relations in rural communities. Improved access of rural women and family farmers to natural resources, productive assets, financial services, and markets, as well as capacity building opportunities, are expected to increase the productivity of family farms, and rural socio-economic development, and environmental sustainability.

The expected results for this priority are as follows:

- A comprehensive and targeted policy that encourages women to engage in family farming is in place and implemented.
- The state policy to ensure the access of women of family farms and their children to social rights, including education, health care and social protection is being implemented.
- Awareness raising initiatives promoting understanding of the role of rural women in preserving local knowledge, culture and traditions implemented
- A comprehensive and targeted policy that improves access, control and security of women's ownership of natural resources has been developed and is being implemented.

- Policies that facilitate access to productive assets, financial services and markets for women in family farming are in place and implemented.
- Capacity building programs have been developed for women farmers in food production, processing and marketing, finance and business development.
- Capacity building programs for women and their organizations have been developed to improve their skills to participate meaningfully in the design, implementation and monitoring of policy processes, including in local development processes.
- Policies and programs have been implemented and institutions have been created to prevent, condemn, protect and help reduce violence against women.
- Information campaigns have been developed to reduce gender-based violence.
- Platforms have been identified to facilitate the exchange of successful experiences and actions that promote and stimulate social, economic and cultural change towards gender equality.

The fundamental role of women in achieving sustainable development is set out in the 2030 Agenda, with gender targets included in almost all SDGs. Working on this priority, Kyrgyzstan will promote integrated approaches that contribute to the achievement of SDG 5 (gender equality), SDG 1 (no poverty, with the specific target on women's access to land and other productive resources), SDG 2 (zero hunger, with the dedicated target on increasing rural women's productivity and incomes, resulting in multiple benefits of reduced hunger and malnutrition), SDG 10 (no inequality) and SDG 16 (reduced conflict and instability). Closing the gender gap in access to services and resources in rural areas will also improve health (SDG 3), education (SDG 4), water and sanitation (SDG 6), clean and affordable energy (SDG 7). Strengthening rural women's organizations and their influence in society will reflect their full potential for food security, sustainability and well-being as key players in the evolution towards more sustainable, inclusive and climate-resilient food systems (thus contributing to the achievement of SDGs 11, 12, 13, and 15).

As a result of the implementation of the **Priority 4** actions to strengthen the capacity of family farmers' organizations, it will undoubtedly strengthen the managerial, organizational capacity of rural and farmer organizations in various areas operating across the entire spectrum of agro-production systems, expand their opportunities to participate in the development of agricultural and rural development programs. It is expected that by participating in the implementation of the NAPDFF, family farming organizations will also increase their technical capacity to provide services to farmers to improve livelihoods and use ICT in production, family and communities. Among the expected results of activities under this component are the following:

- Organizational skills capacity building programs have been developed at the national, regional and local levels for FFs and their organizations.
- Family farmers and their organizations have strengthened the capacity for sustainable, locally adapted production and responsible management of natural resources.
- Family farmers and their organizations promote access to public social and cultural services<sup>8</sup> or directly provide them to their members to enhance well-being, equity and financial well-being.
- Business incubators have been established and strengthened inside or outside of family farming organizations and ensure access to them for family farmers.
- Family farmers and their organizations are empowered to provide business development services to improve business performance, access value chains, markets and finance.

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<sup>8</sup> Social services include: microfinance, child care, insurance, maternity/paternity leave or support during this period, support for the elderly and vulnerable members, etc.; cultural services include the strengthening of traditional knowledge, customs, etc.

- Family farmers and their organizations engage in collaborative activities to improve and implement policies that reflect the needs of their members and maintain a close relationship with each other.
- Assistance in recognizing and raising the status of family farmers' organizations.
- Complex communications services in rural areas support implementation of policies and programs targeting family farmers.
- Awareness of the UNDF has been raised and the voices of family farmers is clearly heard.

By acting in this direction, Kyrgyzstan can ensure that no one is left behind – a core commitment of the 2030 Agenda. As indicated by several SDG targets (especially within SDGs 1, 2, 5 and 11), by strengthening the capacity of rural organizations, especially family farmers, rural women and youth, countries can unlock the potential of these actors and enable them to contribute to the well-being and resilience of their communities, as well as participate in national development and economic growth throughout the country. By facilitating the organization and coordination of family farmers, the Ministry of Agriculture and other involved ministries and agencies will be able to provide better, inclusive and specialized services to family farmers and rural communities, which contribute to the achievement of SDGs 4, 6, 7 and 10.

The improvement of socio-economic conditions, which are to be implemented within the framework of **Priority 5**, aimed at improving the quality of life of the villagers and expanding access to public services and benefits, will undoubtedly contribute to ensuring social sustainability and improving the well-being of the villagers. Increasing the economic resilience of family farming through improved market access will increase farmers' income-generating and risk preparedness capabilities and further consolidate families. During this work, the following results are expected:

- Improved access to social safety nets aimed at eliminating the vulnerability and building the resilience of family farmers and their communities.
- Increased access for family farmers and their communities to basic services, including services for children and their education.
- Developed and delivered financial and advisory services targeted at family farmers and their communities.
- Legal frameworks and public policies have been developed and implemented to guarantee the rights of family farmers, their increased access and control, and ensure ownership of natural resources.
- The production and financial potential of family farmers has been strengthened to increase the diversification and efficiency of farms.
- Incentive programs have been developed to ensure provision and consumption of local and nutritious foods.
- Financial services well adapted to the needs of family farmers are available and accessible.
- Measures designed and implemented to create and promote (new) markets tailored to the needs of family farmers, guaranteeing a fair price, constant demand for products and facilitating direct relationships with consumers.
- Strengthened the capacity of family farmers to diversify activities (on-farm and off-farm) in exploring new sources of income.

Evidence shows that with family farmers at the center of policies and interventions, immediate effects are visible across multiple, interconnected targets of the SDGs, notably: reduced hunger, improved nutrition and poverty reduction (SDGs 1 and 2), gender equality and reduced inequalities (SDGs 5 and 11), increased and more sustainable production and consumption (SDG 12), resilience of communities to climate and shocks (SDG 13), improved management of natural resources (SDGs 14-15) and increased

investments in agriculture, conducive to rapid and long-standing economic growth (SDG 8). For this reason, the SDGs recognize the fundamental role of small-scale food producers, particularly of women and youth, and call for their access to land and other productive resources to reduce poverty and to improve their productivity and income. Kyrgyzstan strategies targeting poverty and hunger eradication should therefore also adopt a family farming-centred approach, conducive to integrated approaches at national and local levels.

The implementation measures under **Priority 6** to strengthen the resilience of family farmers to the negative impacts of climate change will result in the sustainability of food systems and value chains in the regions. Improving and adapting the production approaches, assets and services to respond to the challenges of climate change will help to improve the resilience of the entire national agricultural production system. Increasing the adaptive capacity of family farmers and promotion of combined initiatives on climate resilient approaches and deployment new effective climate change mitigation technologies, as well as developing an inclusive market environment will be the focus of the NAPDFF. Expected results under this priority include the following:

- Climate change adaptation plan has been developed and is being implemented to increase the adaptive capacity of family farms and ensure the climate-sustainable use of natural resources.
- Programs have been developed and implemented to develop the capacity of local authorities and organizations dealing with natural resource management to deal with climate change issues.
- Special programs have been developed and are being implemented to address the diverse climate risks and vulnerabilities faced by family farmers
- Government programs have been developed to support the transition of family farmers to climate resilient agriculture.
- Strengthened the capacity of family farmers to improve productivity in a sustainable manner.
- Development and improvement of water management and irrigation systems to increase the resilience of family farmers to droughts
- Government policies and infrastructure have been developed to support investment in local markets for family farmers.
- The capacity (knowledge and practice) of family farmers in value chains creation and marketing strategies has increased
- A government policy and regulatory framework has been developed and is being implemented to improve market transparency in support of family farmers.
- Policy and institutional mechanism have been developed to allow family farmers to enter into contracts that promote their fair and equitable participation in the value chain.

This component provides an opportunity to simultaneously act on climate change (SDG 13), contribute to the sustainability of food systems (SDGs 2 and 12), increase the sustainability of the management and use of terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems (SDG 15), with impacts across the three dimensions of sustainability. As in the previous components, an enabling environment is key to enable family farmers to effectively play their role as critical agents of change.

As a result of the implementation of activities under the integrated **Priority 7** aimed at supporting family farming for the implementation of innovations that contribute to the sustainability of local development and food systems, the conservation of biodiversity, environment and culture, the better interaction among the country's agricultural production systems and the better management of biodiversity and ecosystem services by family farmers is expected. The various functions of family farms to introduce innovative practices and technologies will be strengthened. All this will contribute to the stabilization of

the socio-political climate and strengthen ties between the city and the countryside. In the course of this activity, it is expected to obtain the following results:

- Government policies and legal measures encourage diversity and complementarity of production practices that support and encourage the active management of genetic resources.
- Strengthened capacity (knowledge and practice) of family farmers in planning and managing ecosystem diversity.
- Public policy and institutional frameworks promote the development of multifunctional family farming that brings social benefits.
- State measures have been developed and implemented that recognize and encourage the role of family farming in strengthening cultural identity, preserving, updating and transferring knowledge, tangible and intangible cultural heritage.
- A coherent institutional framework, adequate regulations and infrastructure have been developed to develop economic opportunities and markets that favour quality and socially sustainable products, goods and services resulting from the diversification of family farmers' farms.
- Organizations of and cooperation among family farmers have been strengthened to expand economic opportunities and increase their autonomy.

By acting in this direction, Kyrgyzstan will be able to promote integrated and sustainable territorial development planning that meets the needs of both urban and rural populations, while managing natural resources and ecosystems in a sustainable manner. This is the basis for achieving the environmental goals in SDGs 2 and 15, sustainability and viability of rural and urban settlements (SDG 11), respect and promotion of cultural heritage and traditional knowledge (SDG 12). Harnessing traditional knowledge and innovation produced by family farmers and their communities, while providing them with innovation and technology, will further enhance the sustainability and resilience of rural and urban settlements. With the right incentives and targeted actions for rural infrastructure, and market opportunities, impact would be visible on availability and variety of food (SDG 2), as well as on job and economic opportunities for rural communities (SDG 8).

## **7. Favourable conditions and risks**

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A key factor that creates favourable prerequisites for achieving the goal of the family farming development, as defined in the NAPDFF, is the country's high priority for the development of the agro-industrial complex. An effective management system is being established for agriculture, considerable financial resources of the state are being allocated for that, favourable business climate has been created for the implementation of agri-production activities, and the assistance from various international development partners is being attracted. Agricultural production is in the most favoured zone in terms of fiscal burden.

The majority of the country's population lives in rural areas and is mainly engaged in agriculture. The increased attention of the state to the development of regions is also a favourable factor for the implementation of the NAPDFF.

Currently, policies of simplifying regulations of the economy and supporting small and medium-sized businesses are being pursued (reduction of inspections, licenses). This will have an impact on the development of agriculture, reducing unreasonable controls and administrative barriers.

Important in the implementation of the NAPDFF will be the adoption of the principles of a green economy to achieve the goals of reducing carbon emissions, as well as development of the National

Adaptation Plan aimed at introducing climate-resilient approaches and methods of agricultural production, while increasing incomes and prevention of poverty.

An increase in demand for agricultural products in the domestic and foreign markets will contribute to the growth of the welfare of rural communities and the entire population, which is expected to expedite the promotion of ecological and agricultural tourism, which is one of the permanent priorities.

The policy pursued by the state contributes to the flow of foreign investment into the country, including in the agro-industrial sector. Agriculture is interested in foreign investment, especially in the processing sector, to sell products in large foreign markets and increase competitiveness. Family farming, which can combine production of quality produce with the use of environmentally friendly approaches, creates the basis for a real transition to environmentally friendly production of agricultural products as a new brand of Kyrgyzstan.

Kyrgyzstan is a member of many international organizations and development organization. Their support is of a long-term nature, they contribute to solving the most difficult problems of agricultural development. This is the most important resource for Kyrgyzstan, which should be used effectively. Two such organizations that provide support to Kyrgyzstan are responsible for the UN Decade of Family Farming: 2019-2028 – International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). The latter provided valuable expert support for the development of this document.

Participatory process established by the Ministry of Agriculture and civil society and farmers organizations with the engagement of all the relevant stakeholders for NAPDFP development including national regional and local levels representatives' FF awareness raising will facilitate further implementing of the planned actions.

All over the world, largely due to COVID-19, there is an increase in prices for agricultural products. This creates the prerequisites for the growth of incomes of agricultural producers and the solution of acute problems of strengthening the financial and production potential.

The most significant risk in the implementation of the NAPDFP is the insufficient funding of measures to achieve the goal and address the development challenges. The contraction of the economy due to COVID-19 and the global economic crisis led to a decrease in production, a drop in income, and a state budget deficit. Another important risk was the increased volatility of the som exchange rate. These problems cannot be resolved in a short time, which will negatively affect business and investment activity.

Significant support for agricultural producers in the Euroasian Economic Union countries and the lack of commensurate assistance to domestic agricultural producers creates the prerequisites for reducing the competitiveness of domestic agricultural producers (e.g. against Chinese ones) due to limited access to modern agricultural production technologies, including the use of modern agricultural equipment, high-yielding seeds, high-quality breeding products, etc.

Despite the fact that Kyrgyzstan has a system for training specialists for the agro-industrial complex, practice shows that the level of their training lags far behind the needs of production. For a number of reasons, this problem has not been solved for many years.

The level of innovation implementation has remained low for many years due to insufficient research and development work on the development and implementation of innovative solutions in agriculture. Without strengthening the scientific and practical support of agricultural production, the development and greater penetration of IT technologies, it will be difficult to achieve an increase in the introduction and dissemination of innovative technologies in agricultural production.

Managing the development of the agro-industrial complex is an extremely complex task due to its scale and the diversity of the industries included in the complex and considerable number of smallholding family farms. This requires the adequacy of the management structure to the tasks ahead, highly qualified

specialists and effective management tools. In addition, it is necessary to implement a program to improve the entire system for managing the development of the industry, ensuring its compliance with the tasks ahead.

## **8. Monitoring and evaluation**

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Monitoring of the implementation of the NAPDFF will be carried out at two levels at the state level - by the Ministry of Agriculture and at the local level - by members of the National Civil Society Committee on Family Farming (NCFF) with the support of international development partners.

For monitoring, proper collection of information will be carried out on indicators and indicators included in the matrix of the Action Plan, presented below. At the same time, the NCFF will continue to act as a secretariat and will submit monitoring reports on the implementation of the NAPDFF every 2 years to the Ministry of Agriculture.

The assessment will be carried out jointly by the representatives of the MoA and the NCFF and presented at the meeting of the Inter-Agency Working Group (IAWG) on Family Farming, which will allow to take steering measures within the process of NAPDFF implementation.

Based on the results of the evaluation, the relevant evaluation reports will be prepared for the final report on the implementation of the UNDF in the Kyrgyz Republic.

## 9. Action plan

Item No.	Objective	Measures/Actions	Implementation period	Expected results (product)	Responsible entities <sup>9</sup>
one	2	3	4	5	6
<b>Priority 1: Creating an enabling policy environment for the development of family farming</b>					
1.1.	Reliable, up-to-date, locally reflective data on family farming activities are available for use in policy development, monitoring and evaluation processes at all levels.	1.1.1. Systematization of already existing information, collection and documentation of field data reflecting the activities of SF farms (size, labour force, natural resource, productivity, number of livestock, services, biodiversity conservation, etc.).	2023-2024	Accessible, high-quality sectoral and cross-sectoral data and analytical documents used in family farming policy-making processes.	MoA, NSC, MNRETS, NGOs, Local self-government bodies Automated Information System "Sanarip aimag"
		1.1.2. Review and improvement of the methods used in the agricultural census to reflect the diverse contribution of SFS.	2023-2024		MoA, NSC
		1.1.3. Support for carrying out research at the local level. (See the research topics in Annex 1 below).	2023-2028	At least 10 regional studies related to FF on the topics mentioned in Annex 1.	MoA, KNAU, NGOs, international development partners
		1.1.4. Creation of accessible storage systems for SFS data	2023-2024	a national database of farmers in the MoA	MoA, NSC, NGOs, international development partners
		1.1.5. Improve availability of disaggregated statistical data by gender (women and men) and age (youth) using the Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index.	2023-2024	Personal Subsidiary Farms databases, disaggregated by gender and age	MoA, NSC, NGOs, international development partners
		1.1.6. Bring land use classification in line with international standards.	2023-2025	Consistent area data for (6) land use categories according to the international system	MoA, NSC, NGOs, international development partners
1.2.	Strengthen the legal and policy framework to support the diverse	1.2.1. Analysis of the current legal and policy framework for the development of FF and recommendations for improvements	2023	Analytical study on legal acts for improvements	MoA, NSC, NGOs, international development partners

<sup>9</sup> Leading responsible entity is listed the first.

<b>Item No.</b>	<b>Objective</b>	<b>Measures/Actions</b>	<b>Implementation period</b>	<b>Expected results (product)</b>	<b>Responsible entities<sup>9</sup></b>
one	2	3	4	5	6
	contribution of family farming to sustainable development.	1.2.2 Revision of the "Law on Cooperation" and the Tax Code and other legal acts for the development of cooperation and the creation of multi-level and multi-profile cooperatives	2023-2024	Draft additions and changes to the Law and Tax Code	MoA, NSC, NGOs, international development partners
		1.2.3. Development and adoption of the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Forest Use"	2023-2024	Draft Law	MoA, MJ, NGOs, international development partners
		1.2.4. Development, adoption and implementation of strategic documents for promoting rural and agricultural development, taking into account the interests of FF.	2023	Approved document	MoA, NSC, NGOs, international development partners
		1.2.5. Introduce amendments to the Law on WUAs and some normative legal acts (NLA) on financing WUAs from the state and local budgets.	2023	Draft additions and changes	MoA, NSC, NGOs, international development partners
		1.2.6 Introduce changes to the NLA on the splitting of payment for forest lease between the republican and local budgets.	2023	Draft additions and changes	MoA, NSC, NGOs, international development partners
		1.2.7. Make changes to the relevant NLA to ensure necessary procedures for transparent and fair tenders for lands of the State Fund of Agricultural Lands (SFAL)	2023-2024	Draft additions and changes	MoA, NSC, NGOs, international development partners
		1.2.8. Develop a State program for the conservation of forest land on all categories of land	2023-2024	Draft Program	MoA, NSC, NGOs, international development partners
		1.2.9. Propose to the Parliament to resolve the issue of ownership of pasture lands and amend the Law on Pastures.	2023-2024	Draft additions and changes	MoA, NSC, NGOs, international development partners
		1.2.10 Develop and implement the Law and the national program for organic agricultural production.	2023-2026	Approved Program	MoA, NSC, NGOs, international development partners
		1.2.11. Make changes to the relevant NLA to strengthen the economic sustainability of farmer and community organizations on the ground: 1)	2023-2025	Draft additions and changes	MoA, NSC, NGOs, international development partners

Item No.	Objective	Measures/Actions	Implementation period	Expected results (product)	Responsible entities <sup>9</sup>
one	2	3	4	5	6
		ownership of equipment by WUAs and Pasture Committees of rural communities; 2) preferential electricity tariffs for pumping stations (irrigation and drinking water); 3) reduction in the rate of return of credit funds to 10%.			
		1.2.12. Develop and adopt amendments to the Law on Peasant Farms, indicating in it the social status of family farming	2022-2024	Draft additions and changes	MoA, NSC, NGOs, international development partners
1.3.	Improving the efficiency of governance for the development, implementation and monitoring of a comprehensive policy for the development of family farming.	1.3.1. Development, updating of educational standards, programs and innovative training materials, including the contribution of family farming to the social, environmental and economic development of the country.	2022-2024	Developed topics on FF for educational standards and curricula	MoA, MES, MLSSM, Universities, RAS, international development partners
		1.3.2. Improving the system of vocational training for agricultural specialists	2022-2024	Developed topics on FF for lyceums and schools	MoA, MLSSM, MOES, lyceums, RAS, international development partners
		1.3.3. Improving the quality of training specialists in specialized universities	2022-2024	Developed topics on FF for university curricula	MoA, MOES, KNAU, SCS, international development partners
		1.3.4 Creation of a professional development system for agricultural specialists	2022-2024	A system of professional development of the FF has been created	MoA, MOES, MLSSM, KNAU, RAS, international development partners
		1.3.5. Creation of an extension rural advisory service system for family farmers.	2022-2024	Reinforced RAS system for FF	MoA, MOES, MLSSM, KNAU, RAS, international development partners
		1.3.6. Development of information campaigns, tools and materials targeted at specific population groups on the contribution of family farming to social, environmental and economic development.	2022-2028	Information materials on FF	MoA, NGOs, international development partners

<b>Item No.</b>	<b>Objective</b>	<b>Measures/Actions</b>	<b>Implementation period</b>	<b>Expected results (product)</b>	<b>Responsible entities<sup>9</sup></b>
one	2	3	4	5	6
		1.3.7. Raising public awareness in both rural and urban areas of the contribution of family farmers to public health, promoting healthy and nutritious diets for family farmers.	2022-2028	Publications in the press and social networks	MoA, NGOs, international development partners
		1.3.8. Disseminate and inform about existing government policies to support family farming.	2022-2028	Communicational events and materials, web-site, workshops, round tables	MoA, NGOs, international development partners
		1.3.9. Establish and legalize professional holidays: Farmer's Day, Milkmaid's Day, Machine Operator's Day, OSH Day	2023-2028	Establishment of days and their implementation	MoA, MLSSM, Parliament
		1.3.10 Organize at the national, regional and district levels festivals of farmers and competitions for the title of "Best Farmer", Best Young Farmer, Best Woman Farmer"	2023-2028	Annual ceremony to celebrate best famers	MoA, NGOs, international development partners
		1.3.11. Establish a national platform and support a continuous multi-stakeholder dialogue to develop family farming and promote equal participation of women and youth in family farming governance mechanisms.	2023-2028	Holding regular events of the NCCFF	MoA, MLSSM, MCISYP, KNAU, NGOs, international development partners
		1.3.12. Creation of regional and district platforms for dialogue between farmers and authorities for the integration of family farms in accordance with the national agricultural policy, promoting the interests of women and youth.	2023-2028	Creating a platform at the district level and holding events	MoA, NGOs, international development partners
		1.3.13. Build the capacity of governments all levels, family farming organizations and other stakeholders to effectively participate in and manage collaborative multi-sectorial and multi-stakeholder consultations, governance mechanisms/decision-making processes.	2023-2028	At least 4 annual events	MoA, NGOs, international development partners
		1.3.14. Strengthening of the reporting for international projects, and the analysis of the effectiveness of invested funds	2023	Database	MoA, NGOs, international development partners
		1.3.15. Strengthening Data Collection for Reporting on UNDFP Implementation	2023	Database in the MoA	MoA, NGOs, international development partners

Item No.	Objective	Measures/Actions	Implementation period	Expected results (product)	Responsible entities <sup>9</sup>
one	2	3	4	5	6
		1.3.16. Promote exchange and cooperation at different levels (multilateral cooperation, North-South cooperation, South-South cooperation, triangular cooperation, etc.) for good governance, effective policies and programs based on best practices in support of family farming.	2022-2028	At least 1 yearly	MoA, NGOs, international development partners
		1.3.17. Organization of exchange visits of farmers, conferences, publications, etc.	2022-2028	At least 2 annually	MoA, NGOs, international development partners
<b>Priority 2: Supporting Youth and Ensuring Intergenerational Sustainability of Family Farming</b>					
2.1.	Expanded and active involvement of youth in family farming, rural economy and decision-making processes.	2.1.1. Assistance in the development and implementation of the state policy and legislative framework to reduce migration of young people from rural areas.	2021-2025	Action plan for 2021-2025 on the implementation of the Concept for the Development of Youth Policy until 2030	MCISYP, MoA, MLSSM, MEC, MF, NGOs, international development partners
		2.1.2. Assistance in the development and implementation of state programs to create favorable economic opportunities for young people and integrate them into family farming	2022-2028	Implementation of the Decree of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic dated November 18, 2021 No. 525 “On the Education and Youth Support Fund under the President of the Kyrgyz Republic”	MCISYP, MoA, MLSSM, MEC, MF, NGOs, international development partners
		2.1.3. Promoting the development of targeted investment incentives (targeted concessional loans) that empower rural youth for farming and entrepreneurship.	2023-2028	Design of dedicated credit schemes and financial products for rural youth	MCISYP, MoA, MLSSM, MEC, MF, private sector, NGOs, international development partners
		2.1.4. Integrate farming skills training into local school curricula for young people.	2023-2024	Development and inclusion of the farming module in school curricula	MCISYP, MoA, MLSSM, MEC, KNAU, NGOs, international development partners

Item No.	Objective	Measures/Actions	Implementation period	Expected results (product)	Responsible entities <sup>9</sup>
one	2	3	4	5	6
		2.1.5. Capacity building for facilitating youth leadership in LSG and other rural organizations and policy-making processes.	2022-2028	Conducting at least 3 capacity building activities for rural youth	MCISYP, MoA, NGOs, international development partners
		2.1.6. Development and implementation of communication campaigns to raise awareness to involve youth in family farming.	2022-2028	Information materials on press, social media, TV and radio reports and broadcasts, career guidance measures in schools	MCISYP, MoA, NGOs, international development partners, media
		2.1.7. Promoting the exchange of knowledge at various levels about the success of young farmers in agriculture: holding meetings and other exchange events.	2022-2028	At least 2 events per year	MCISYP, MoA, NGOs, international development partners
		2.1.8. Strengthen the patriotic education of youth and the formation of love for the native land in schools	2022-2028	At least 2 events per year	MCISYP, NGOs, international development partners
2.2.	Improve the access of the next generations of family farmers to natural resources, productive assets, education, information, infrastructure, financial services and markets.	2.2.1. Assistance in the development and implementation of public policies and frameworks that ensure youth access to land (new developed sites, lease of SFF and SFSU) and recognition of their legal rights of tenure and use.	2022-2028	Changes made to the NLA	MCISYP, MoA, MJ, private sector, NGOs, international development partners
		2.2.2. Providing wide access of youth in rural areas to knowledge, information and education and internet	2022-2028	Conducting information campaigns, at least 2 times a year in the media with and social. networks	MCISYP, MoA, private sector, NGOs, international development partners
		2.2.3. Providing incentives for young farmers to access tangible and intangible productive assets (preferential prices, subsidies for seeds, fertilizers, leasing).	2022-2028	State support programs for rural youth	MCISYP, MoA, private sector, NGOs, international development partners
		2.2.4. Promoting access to comprehensive financial services (direct funds, favourable interest rates, etc.) and markets for young family farmers.	2022-2028	Loan programs for young farmers	MCISYP, MoA, MF, private sector, NGOs, international development partners
2.3	Promote consistent generational change in agriculture, fisheries and forestry.	2.3.1. Providing legal support to young farmers.	2023-2028	Growth of activity of the youth legal platform by 10%	MCISYP, MoA, private sector, NGOs, international development partners

Item No.	Objective	Measures/Actions	Implementation period	Expected results (product)	Responsible entities <sup>9</sup>
one	2	3	4	5	6
		2.3.2. Promoting the exchange of information, knowledge and practices between representatives of different generations at the stage of starting a farm (inheritance, creation of a new farm, etc.).	2022-2028	Conducting training events at least 4 times annually	MCISYP, MoA, private sector, NGOs, international development partners
		2.3.3. Providing local advisory services to young family farmers.	2022-2028	Growth of RAS consulting for young farmers by 10%	MCISYP, MoA, private sector, NGOs, international development partners
		2.3.4. Raising the capacity and awareness of traditional leaders and local authorities about the important role of youth and their participation in family farming.	2022-2028	At least 3 events per year	MCISYP, MoA, private sector, NGOs, international development partners
		2.3.5. Providing older farmers with pensions and other essential services to promote generational change in agriculture.	2022-2028	Increasing pensions for villagers ahead of inflation	MCISYP, MoA, private sector, NGOs, international development partners
2.4.	Build the capacity of young family farmers to apply innovative practices that link traditional knowledge with new solutions.	2.4.1. Developing the capacity of young family farmers to take advantage of new employment opportunities created through employment diversification strategies (Rural Career Guidance).	2022-2028	Carrying out career guidance events for rural youth annually	MCISYP, MoA, MLSSM, private sector, NGOs, international development partners, LSG
		2.4.2. Partnership support and training for young farmers in the following areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• sustainable management of natural resources and production practices (biodiversity, agroecology, etc.);</li> <li>• value-added activities at the farm level; as well as</li> <li>• sustainable innovation in family farming.</li> </ul>	2022-2028	Conducting training activities for the regions	MCISYP, MoA, private sector, NGOs, international development partners, including FAO and IFAD
		2.4.3. Strengthening networks and organizations of young farmers and supporting their participation in the development, implementation and monitoring of national and local policies.	2022-2028	Strengthening the activity of youth platforms, forums	MCISYP, MoA, private sector, NGOs, international development partners

**Priority 3: Promote gender equality in family farming and rural women's leadership.**

Item No.	Objective	Measures/Actions	Implementation period	Expected results (product)	Responsible entities <sup>9</sup>
one	2	3	4	5	6
3.1	Increased and active participation of rural women in family farming and the rural economy.	3.1.1. Promote the coherence of policies, legislation and programs to ensure equal rights and opportunities for women and men in family farming, based on the available guidance from international instruments.	2022-2024	Approved National Strategy for Gender Equality 2030	MoA, MLSSM, MOES, NGOs, private sector, international development partners
		3.1.2. Integrating the interests and equal opportunities of women in family farming into national strategies for agricultural development.	2022-2028	Carrying out gender expertise of all adopted strategies	MoA, MLSSM, MOES, NGOs, private sector, international development partners
		3.1.3. Develop and implement programs that promote diversification of rural economies and provide better opportunities for women farmers.	2022-2024	New regional development strategy	MoA, MLSSM, MOES, NGOs, private sector, international development partners
		3.1.4. Ensuring the strengthening of the capacity of politicians in the field of gender equality and women's equality in the processes of policy decision-making.	2022-2028	At least two training events on gender with the participation of politicians annually	MLSSM, MOES, NGOs, private sector, international development partners
		3.1.5. Promoting the development of an adequate social infrastructure to free up women's time and facilitate their access to training of production skills (clean water and sewerage, kindergartens, schools, rural medical facilities, clubs, etc.)	2022-2028	Implementation of strategies for regional development of social infrastructure	MLSSM, MoA, MF, LSA, LSGs, NGOs, private sector, international development partners
		3.1.6. Systematization of available information, collection and documentation of updated field data disaggregated by sex to assess the current situation and needs of women farmers.	2022-2028	Improved gender statistics	MLSSM, LSGs, NGOs, private sector, international development partners
		3.1.7. Development and implementation of information campaigns to promote the role of women in rural development, the preservation of culture and traditions at the national and local levels.	2022-2028	Information materials in the media, reports and programs on TV and radio and in social networks	MLSSM, LSGs, NGOs, private sector, international development partners
3.2.	Improving access of female family farmers to natural resources (re-)productive assets,	3.2.1. Assistance in the development of political, legal and institutional frameworks that provide women and girls with equal rights of access, control and ownership of land (arable land, household plots, lease of the SFF and SFAL)	2022-2028	Changes and additions to the legal acts	MoA, MLSSM, MOES, NGOs, private sector, international development partners

Item No.	Objective	Measures/Actions	Implementation period	Expected results (product)	Responsible entities <sup>9</sup>
one	2	3	4	5	6
	information, infrastructure, financial services, markets.	and natural resources, regardless of their civil and family status.			
		3.2.2. Capacity building and legal support for women to increase women's access to and control over water resources.	2022-2028	Changes and additions to the legal acts	MoA, MLSSM, MOES, NGOs, private sector, international development partners
		3.2.3. Promoting the development of policies to support women farmers' access to productive assets, information and infrastructure (preferential prices, subsidies for women farmers)	2022-2028	State program to support women farmers	MoA, MLSSM, MOES, NGOs, private sector, international development partners
		3.2.4. Development of primary processing and provision of targeted support to women farmers (preferential leasing for equipment) to overcome obstacles in production.	2022-2028	Leasing programs to support women farmers	MoA, MLSSM, MOES, NGOs, private sector, international development partners
		3.2.5. Promoting the development and access to financial services to meet the needs of women farmers (preferential targeted loans).	2022-2028	New credit programs and products for women farmers	MoA, MLSSM, NGOs, private sector, international development partners
		3.2.6. Develop gender-responsive supply chains to leverage women's productive capacities and increase their access to more profitable markets and decent employment opportunities.	2022-2028	Implementation of projects of international development partners.	MoA, MLSSM, NGOs, private sector, international development partners, in particular FAO, IFAD, EU, etc.
3.3.	Strengthening the capacity of women farmers and their organizations, increasing their technical knowledge and participation in policy development processes.	3.3.1. Development and implementation of training and (self-study) programs for women farmers in the field of food production, processing and marketing, as well as knowledge about innovation, entrepreneurship, business development, diversification strategies, etc.	2022-2028	At least 4 training events for women farmers annually	MoA, MLSSM, NGOs, private sector, international development partners
		3.3.2. Creation of resource centers for marketing and targeted assistance to women farmers.	2022-2028	Marketing resource centers in each area	MoA, MLSSM, NGOs, private sector, international development partners
		3.3.3. Supporting the provision of rural advisory and extension services for women in supply chains	2022-2028	Strengthened work with women farmers SCS	MoA, MLSSM, NGOs, private sector,

Item No.	Objective	Measures/Actions	Implementation period	Expected results (product)	Responsible entities <sup>9</sup>
one	2	3	4	5	6
					international development partners
		3.3.4. Providing rural women with specific learning tools and training on leadership and political participation	2022-2028	Developed training materials	MLSSM, NGOs, private sector, international development partners
		3.3.5. Increase the participation and leadership role of women in family farming organizations, rural communities, and in the development, implementation and monitoring of community/local development policies.	2022-2028	NLAs developed with the participation of women farmers' organizations	MoA, MLSSM, NGOs, private sector, international development partners
3.4.	Reducing all types of violence against women in rural areas.	3.4.1. Collection and preparation of information, statistics and research on violence against rural women.	2022-2028	Gender statistics	NSC, MLSSM, NGOs, private sector, international development partners
		3.4.2. Promoting policies and programs and building institutions to prevent, protect and help rural women and girls from all forms of discrimination and violence.	2022-2028	Enhanced work of the law enforcement system on gender violence	MLSSM, MJ, NGOs, private sector, international development partners
		3.4.3. Provide capacity building for rural women and girls and their organizations about their economic, reproductive and social and political rights.	2022-2028	At least 4 training events annually	MoA, MLSSM, NGOs, private sector, international development partners
		3.4.4. Development of communication and information campaigns: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>to promote the contribution of rural women to family farming and how gender equality at home and in communities helps to cope with poverty, ensure food security; as well as</li> <li>about the consequences of gender-based violence and the importance of its elimination in all its forms.</li> </ul>	2022-2028	Information materials in the media, round tables, seminars on this topic	MoA, MLSSM, NGOs, private sector, international development partners
3.5.	Expanding the platform for presenting successful experiences of women in achieving	3.5.1. Creation of platforms (forums) of women farmers and rural communities at the level of districts, regions and at the national level	2022-2028	Strengthening platforms and holding annual forums	MoA, MLSSM, LSA, NGOs, private sector, international development partners

Item No.	Objective	Measures/Actions	Implementation period	Expected results (product)	Responsible entities <sup>9</sup>
one	2	3	4	5	6
	social, economic and cultural change in the field of gender equality.	3.5.2. Support exchange programs (at all levels) with examples of good production practices and successful government policies to empower women and promote gender equality in family farming.	2022-2028	Participation of women farmers in national and international forums	MoA, MLSSM, LSA, NGOs, private sector, international development partners
<b>Priority 4: Strengthening the capacity of family farmers' organizations to represent their interests, accumulate and disseminate knowledge and provide services to farmers</b>					
4.1.	Strengthening the managerial and organizational capacity of family farmers' organizations engaged in rural, pasture, forestry, fisheries and other rural production to better serve their communities.	4.1.1. Development and delivery of trainings to build the capacity of family farmers' organizations and strengthen them: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• internal organizational structures, management and leadership processes;</li> <li>• resource mobilization, project management and monitoring skills; and</li> <li>• preservation of cultural identity.</li> </ul>	2022-2024	Educational materials on the subject	MoA, NGOs, private sector, international development partners
		4.1.2. Improving existing mechanisms for collecting, documenting and disseminating knowledge, exchanging practices with farmer organizations	2022-2028	Databases on family farming and best practices	MoA, NGOs, private sector, international development partners
		4.1.3. Establishing, strengthening and improving dialogue among different types of family farmers to enhance their internal interaction and cooperation with other stakeholders.	2022-2028	Created 2 national dialogue platforms	MoA, KNAU, LSA, LSG, NGOs, private sector, international development partners
		4.1.4. Facilitate the creation of other family farmer organizations and share experience with them.	2023-2028	Holding at least 2 national forums of FFs organizations annually	MoA, KNAU, LSA, LSG, NGOs, private sector, international development partners
		4.1.5. Development and implementation of the state program of interaction and support of organizations of family farmers	2022-2028	State Program for Collaboration with and Support of Family Farmers' Organizations	MoA, MLSSM, MOES, LSA, LSG, NGOs, private sector, international development partners
4.2.	Enhance the technical expertise and capacity of family farmers and their organizations to	4.2.1. Assistance in the development of guidelines for family farmers, taking into account local conditions and needs, to increase the use of international tools for natural resource management and agricultural production.	2022-2028	Manuals, training modules, training materials, databases of best practices - at least 10 cases.	MoA, KNAU, NGOs, private sector, international development partners

Item No.	Objective	Measures/Actions	Implementation period	Expected results (product)	Responsible entities <sup>9</sup>
one	2	3	4	5	6
	access and manage natural resources and provide services to their members for sustainable livelihoods.	4.2.2. Providing training and capacity building for family farming organizations on relevant topics (see the list of topics in <a href="#">Annex 2</a> ).	2022-2028	Conducting training sessions on the subjects mentioned in Annex 2	MoA, MLSSM, LGA, LSGs, NGOs, private sector, international development partners
		4.2.3. Conduct research and publication on the role of farmers' organizations in social and cultural services	2022-2028	Publications of studies of farmer organizations at least 1 annually	MoA, MLSSM, LGA, LSGs, NGOs, private sector, international development partners
		4.2.4. Participation of family farmers' organizations in national SDG processes - planning, implementation and monitoring processes.	2022-2028	Participation in at least 1 national SDG forums	MoA, MLSSM, LGA, LSGs, NGOs, private sector, international development partners
		4.2.5. Provide capacity development to enhance the social and cultural services delivery of family farmer organizations	2022-2028	Services provided by FF organizations	MoA, MLSSM, LGA, LSGs, NGOs, private sector, international development partners
		4.2.6. Exchange visits to family farmer organizations already successfully providing social and cultural services;	2022-2028	Conducting at least 2 exchange visits between FF organizations annually	MoA, MLSSM, LGA, LSGs, NGOs, private sector, international development partners
		4.2.7. Providing capacity building to improve the delivery of business development services or support to family farming organizations (training topics are provided in <a href="#">Annex 2</a> )	2022-2028	Increased capacity of at least 70 farmers per year on the topics mentioned in Annex 2.	RAS, MoA, MLSSM, LGA, LSGs, NGOs, private sector, international development partners
		4.2.8. Capacity building for enhancement of extension and other technical assistance for family farmers' organizations (production, processing, branding, labelling, packaging, marketing, farm tourism)	2022-2028	Implementation of investment projects of international development partners	MoA, MLSSM, LGA, LSGs, NGOs, private sector, international development partners
		4.3.	Strong, transparent, and inclusive family farmer organizations	4.3.1. Provide training and capacity development for family farming organizations to encourage them to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Know and understand their rights, roles, responsibilities, and enhance their effective and</li> </ul>	2022-2028

Item No.	Objective	Measures/Actions	Implementation period	Expected results (product)	Responsible entities <sup>9</sup>
one	2	3	4	5	6
	conduct collaborative action to find solutions.	<p>meaningful participation in multi-stakeholder policy-making processes;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve negotiation and advocacy skills to engage in policy development, legislative review, etc. (associated with Component 1); and</li> <li>• Increase capacity to collect, process, store and use data.</li> </ul>			
		4.3.2. Capacity building and knowledge sharing on effective strategies for promoting family farmer organizations by the organizations themselves.	2022-2028	Participation of FF organizations in training events at least 5 times a year	MoA, MLSSM, LGA, LSGs, NGOs, private sector, international development partners
		4.3.3. Developing the capacity of family farmers' organizations to ensure broad participation in decision-making processes, providing equal opportunities for women, men and youth to express their ideas.	2022-2028	Participation of FF organizations in training events at least 3 times a year	MoA, MLSSM, LGA, LSGs, NGOs, private sector, international development partners
		4.3.4. Participation of organizations of the Federation Council in the development and discussion of bills and draft strategies and policies.	2022-2028	NLA with the participation of SFS organizations	MoA, MLSSM, LGA, LSGs, NGOs, private sector, international development partners
		4.3.5. Joint use and development of the potential for adaptation to and mitigation of climate change, in connection with state programs for mitigation and adaptation, restoration and increasing the resilience of territories to climate change.	2022-2028	Participation of FF organizations in training events of climate projects at least 3 times annually	MoA, MLSSM, LGA, LSGs, NGOs, private sector, international development partners
		4.3.6. Development of the capacity of family farmers' organizations to improve the quality and expand the services provided as a contribution to the inclusive development of territories.	2022-2028	Participation in training to increase the capacity of the services of FS organizations at least 2 times a year	MoA, MLSSM, LGA, LSGs, NGOs, private sector, international development partners
4.4	Improving communication services, ICT and the voice of family farmers.	4.4.1 Assess trends, needs and priorities to ensure access to inclusive rural information and communication services (media, channels, content, etc.).	2023-2024	Self-assessment of ICT needs of at least 10 organizations	MoA, MDD, MLSSM, LGA, LSG, NGOs, private sector, international development partners

Item No.	Objective	Measures/Actions	Implementation period	Expected results (product)	Responsible entities <sup>9</sup>
one	2	3	4	5	6
		4.4.2 Provide technical support to farmer organizations, ministries and institutions, and promote investment and partnerships to provide specialized information and communication services for family farmers.	2022-2028	Support from projects of international development partners. (FAO, IFAD, etc.)	MoA, MIA, Public Persecution, MJ, MLSSM, LGA, LSG, NGOs, private sector, international development partners
		4.4.3 Development and implementation of regional and national plans and initiatives to enhance the ICT capabilities of family farming organizations (see <a href="#">Annex 3</a> ).	2022-2024	Assessing the potential for introducing ICT in the FF	MoA, MDD, MLSSM, LGA, LSG, NGOs, private sector, international development partners
		4.4.4 Develop communication plans to raise awareness of UNDFP and family farming in the society to expand outreach of family farmer organizations to government entities, Local Self Governments (LSG), rural institutions, community-based organizations and the engagement of media.	2022-2028	Communication strategies of FF organizations (at least 10 participating in different development projects)	MoA, MEC, MLSSM, LGA, LSG, NGOs, private sector, international development partners
		4.4.5. Organization and holding of national forums of family farming organizations	2022-2028	At least 1 national forum annually	MoA, MEC, MLSSM, academia, LGA, LSG, RAS, NGOs, private sector, international development partners
		4.4.6. Promotion and organization of industry professional holidays and events: the day of the farmer, milkmaid, machine operator at the national and local levels	2022-2028	At least 3 initiatives annually	MoA, Parliament, MLSSM, LGA, LSG, NGOs, private sector, international development partners
<b>Priority 5: Improving socio-economic conditions and well-being of family farmers, rural communities and households</b>					
5.1	Improving the quality of life and reducing the vulnerability of households through	5.1.1 Promoting the expansion and scale-up of social protection (social pensions, funded and insurance, benefits for large families, etc.).	2022-2028	The social security system is indexed to inflation	SF, MLSSM, MF, NGOs, private sector, international development partners

<b>Item No.</b>	<b>Objective</b>	<b>Measures/Actions</b>	<b>Implementation period</b>	<b>Expected results (product)</b>	<b>Responsible entities<sup>9</sup></b>
one	2	3	4	5	6
	the system of social protection, access to services and public goods of family farmers and communities.	5.1.2 Promoting the development of adequate social protection programs through economic inclusion, income protection and promotion of sustainable livelihoods	2022-2025	Implementation of the Action Plan to improve the quality of life of older citizens in the Kyrgyz Republic for 2019-2025. Development of the state program of social protection of the village.	MoA, MLSSM, NGOs, private sector, international development partners
		5.1.3 Promote public policy (with appropriate public investment) to provide family farmers with public goods (clean water and sanitation, quality schooling and university quotas, leisure, sports, health services, infrastructure, energy, etc.).	2022-2028	Development and implementation of the state program for the development of regions.	MoA, MF, MoH, SAACHU, MOES, MLSSM, ME, MTC, NGOs, private sector, international development partners
		5.1.4 Promoting and strengthening advisory and financial services that take into account the needs of family farmers (training, training, cash savings, transfers, micro-credits, start-up capital, insurance), targeted financial support programs for FA and ensuring access to these services.	2022-2028	Strengthening the work of social services in all regions and localities	MoA, MF, MLSSM, RAS, NGOs, private sector, international development partners
5.2.	Increasing access of family farmers and the landless population to natural resources, productive assets and control over them.	5.2.1 Promote research to analyze soil quality in each district	2022-2028	Updated data and soil maps are accessible to farmers	MoA, RSAS, LSG, Local community organizations, private sector, international development partners
		5.2.2. Improving the accounting of agricultural land and open information about the possibilities of use.	2022-2028	Databases and maps by types of land use	MoA, SDILI, RSAS, NSC, MNRETS, LSG, Local community organizations, private sector, international development partners
		5.2.3. Determination of the NTFP capacities on the forest plots and public communication of those possibilities for use.	2022-2028	Databases of the second national forest inventory. Forest cards. Forest	MoA, FS, MNRETS, FMU, LSGs, private sector, international development partners

Item No.	Objective	Measures/Actions	Implementation period	Expected results (product)	Responsible entities <sup>9</sup>
one	2	3	4	5	6
				management maps available to SFS	
		5.2.4. Strengthening regular control of the quality of forest work and the condition of leased forest areas with the publication and discussion of its results with local self-government.	2022-2028	Acceptance acts signed by local self-government bodies.	MoA, FS, MNRETS, FMU, LSGs, private sector, international development partners
		5.2.5. Improving the work of the land commissions of the JSC with the involvement of all interest groups and fair criteria for allocating plots of all types of land for use	2022-2028	Inclusion of Farmers organizations representatives in the land commissions	MoA, LSG, private sector, international development partners
		5.2.6. Carrying out boundary clarification of the forest lands, strengthening the joint forest management capacities and the creation of digital forest lands databanks in local communities.	2022-2028	Databases on forest resources and maps with forest boundaries in LSGs.	MoA, SDILI, LSG, Local community organizations, private sector, international development partners
		5.2.7. Strengthening the monitoring and control functions of the relevant LSG bodies over land use and regular publication of control results.	2022-2028	Monitoring reports by LSGs 1 time per year.	MoA, SDILI, LSG, Local community organizations, private sector, international development partners
		5.2.8. Carrying out boundary clarification of the forest lands, strengthening the joint forest management capacities and the creation of digital forest lands databanks in local communities.	2022-2028	Electronic pasture committee (Jaiyt committee) in communities	MOA, SDILI, LSG, Pasture committees, private sector, international development partners
		5.2.9. Adoption of state support measures to improve pasture infrastructure to improve access to pastures	2022-2028	Implementation of agricultural projects (FAO, IFAD WB)	MoA, MF, MEC, LSG, NGOs, private sector, international development partners
		5.2.10. Implementation of measures to improve the breeding and productive qualities of agricultural animals of the FFs through targeted selection and breeding work and access to improved productivity breeds' genetic resources.	2022-2028	Implementation of agricultural projects (FAO, IFAD, WB)	MoA, MF, MEC, LSG, NGOs, private sector, international development partners

Item No.	Objective	Measures/Actions	Implementation period	Expected results (product)	Responsible entities <sup>9</sup>
one	2	3	4	5	6
		5.2.11. Adoption of state support measures to improve irrigation infrastructure to improve irrigation water.	2022-2028	Implementation of the state program for the development of irrigation infrastructure	MoA, MF, MEC, LSG, NGOs, private sector, international development partners
		5.2.12. Develop training modules and conduct training to develop the capacity of community-based organizations for integrated sustainable management of local natural resources (LSGs, Forest Management Units -Leskhozoes, Pasture committees, WUAs) and improve user access to them	2022-2028	At least 2 modules for: LSG, LH, LCD and WUA	MoA, KNAU, LSG, NGOs, RAS, private sector, international development partners
		5.2.13. Development and implementation of the Concept for the development of the agricultural land market	2022-2024	Adopted Document	MoA, KNAU, LSG, NGOs, RAS, private sector, international development partners
5.3	Increase the economic sustainability and resilience of family farmers through sustainable and modern production practices and access to varied and nutritious diets.	5.3.1. . Support for capacity development of family farmers based on the need for application of technical solutions and innovations, and transition to new sustainable practices in agricultural technology, marketing and increasing the efficiency and productivity of economic activities (new highly productive varieties, breeds, etc.).	2022-2023	Adoption of the State Program for the Development of the FF	MoA, KNAU, LSG, NGOs, RAS, private sector, international development partners
		5.3.2. Assistance in the implementation of government policies and investments that increase access to productive assets (Machinery and Tractors Stations (MTS), equipment, modern technologies) that increase the productivity of family farmers.	2022-2028	Implementation of the state program of leasing and creation of MTS	MoA, KNAU, LSG, NGOs, RAS, private sector, international development partners
		5.3.3. Assistance in the development of agricultural and advisory services for family farmers aimed at strengthening their knowledge and use of sustainable, safe and diversified production methods, increasing crop diversity, increasing productivity and income generation.	2022-2028	Strengthened capacities of the RAS in the regions and locally and extension of the scope of services provided by them to family farmers	MoA, KNAU, LSG, NGOs, RAS, private sector, international development partners
		5.3.4. Development and implementation of state programs to supply farmers with high-quality seeds and environmentally friendly fertilizers.	2022-2028	Creation of seed farms, creation of seed banks at the community level	MoA, KNAU, LSG, NGOs, RAS, private

Item No.	Objective	Measures/Actions	Implementation period	Expected results (product)	Responsible entities <sup>9</sup>
one	2	3	4	5	6
					sector, international development partners
		5.3.5. Continue new lands development for agriculture and the creation of irrigation systems to ensure the food security of the country.	2022-2028	Implementation of the state program for the development of irrigation	MoA, KNAU, LSG, NGOs, RAS, private sector, international development partners
		5.3.6. Promoting capacity building programs for family farmers in the area of healthy nutrition and diets.	2022-2028	Implementation of food quality projects.	MoA, MH, KNAU, NGOs, private sector, international development partners
		5.3.7. Improving opportunities for family farmers to supply quality nutritious food to local educational institutions.	2022-2028	Changes to the public procurement law	MoA, MF, MES, NGOs, private sector, international development partners
		5.3.8. Revision and improvement of existing financial schemes, and assistance to increase the needs of family farming.	2022-2028	Implementation of the state program for FF. Development of new credit and leasing products	MoA, MF, NGOs, financial institutions, private sector, international development partners
		5.3.9. Ensuring capacity development, including through direct exchange between farmers on the decisions made at the community level about joint finance savings and loans systems at the local level.	2022-2024	Conducting at least 3 seminars on financial literacy for farmers in the regions	MoA, MF, NGOs, financial institutions, private sector, international development partners
5.4	Improve family farmers' access to markets, ensuring increased participation, adequate remuneration and income-generating opportunities.	5.4.1. Facilitate the development and implementation of institutional mechanisms (procurement offices, direct contracts for future crops, auction purchases) that provide family farmers with access to external and local markets, ensuring fair, stable prices to reward their work and investment.	2022-2028	Creation of procurement systems and direct supply contracts	MoA, MEC, NGOs, LSG private sector, international development partners
		5.4.2. Improvement of public procurement systems for government agencies, food aid and school meals) guaranteeing a constant and structured demand for family farmers' products.	2022-2028	Changes in the NLA	MoA, MEC, NGOs, LSG private sector, international development partners

Item No.	Objective	Measures/Actions	Implementation period	Expected results (product)	Responsible entities <sup>9</sup>
one	2	3	4	5	6
		5.4.3. Promoting short food supply chains (fairs, festivals) directly linked to urban consumers) that allow family farmers to earn higher incomes.	2022-2028	Conducting at least 1 fair of FFs products annually at the national, regional levels	MoA, MEC, NGOs, LSG private sector, international development partners
		5.4.4. Promoting capacity building programs for family farmers and their organizations on efficient local food storage practices and building value chains for local products through agro-processing.	2022-2028	Implementation of state projects to create logistics centres	MoA, MEC, NGOs, LSG private sector, international development partners
		5.4.5. Establishing and facilitating a dialogue between farmers and various private sector organizations (small and medium-sized enterprises, industries, etc.).	2022-2028	Creation of platforms for SFH and retail chains.	MoA, MEC, NGOs, LSG private sector, international development partners
<b>Priority 6: Strengthening the climate resilience of family farming for sustainable food systems in a changing climate</b>					
6.1	Improved climate-sustainable and responsible management and use of natural resources with improved access to productive assets and services.	6.1.1. An adaptation plan has been developed and is being implemented for the agriculture sector to reduce the vulnerability of family farming and expand climate-sustainable management and control over natural resources (water, land, pastures, forest resources), water supply systems, and productive resources.	2022-2024	Development of a national adaptation plan for the agricultural sector, taking into account the vulnerability of FFs to climate change	MoA, MNRETS, NGOs, private sector, international development partners
		6.1.2. Conduct a technological needs assessment of the agriculture sector for climate change adaptation and develop an appropriate Technology Action Plan and a project concept on climate resilient technologies deployment and dissemination among family farmers.	2022-2023	Technology Assessment Documents and Project Proposal	MoA, MNRETS, NGOs, private sector, international development partners
		6.1.3. Development and implementation of programs to develop the capacity of local governments and local state administrations to integrate climate change issues into local development strategies	2022-2024	Climate change adaptation capacity building program for farmers. Training Reports	MoA, MNRETS, MOES, KNAU, LGA, LSG, NGOs, private sector, international development partners
		6.1.4. Development of a database on family farms in which there are resource-saving crop production	2023-2028	Database	MoA, NSC, LSG, Automated Informational System "Sanarip aimag"

Item No.	Objective	Measures/Actions	Implementation period	Expected results (product)	Responsible entities <sup>9</sup>
one	2	3	4	5	6
		6.1.5. Develop training modules and train WUAs on climate resilient water management to integrate climate change issues into WUA local plans	2022-2024	Training modules on climate resilient water management for WUAs	MoA, MNRETS, MOES, KNAU, WRS, NUWUA, NGOs, private sector, international development partners
		6.1.6. Develop training modules and train Pasture Committees on climate resilient pasture management to integrate climate change issues into Pasture Management Plans	2022-2024	Educational modules on climate resilient pasture management for Pasture Committees	MoA, MNRETS, KNAU, NGO, private sector, international development partners
		6.1.7. Development of training modules and training of Forest Management Units staff on climate resilient forest management to integrate climate change issues into forest management plans.	2022-2024	Development of a national adaptation training plan for the forestry sector, taking into account forest users	MoA, MNRETS, KNAU, DFI, FS, FMU, NGOs, private sector, international development partners
		6.1.8. Development of information products on climate resilient agriculture and organization of communication campaigns for family farmers and rural communities.	2022-2024	Information materials are available in the media, communication campaigns (2 annually)	MoA, MNRETS, RAS, MOES, KNAU, WRS, WUA, NGOs, private sector, international development partners, media
		6.1.9. Develop and strengthen disaster risk management mechanisms for family farmers, including community-based surveillance systems.	2022-2028	Regular operation of the national platform for DRR	MoA, Ministry of Emergency Situations, KNAU, MH, LSG, NGO, private sector, international development partners
		6.1.10. Assistance in the development and implementation of risk monitoring and early warning systems, vulnerability reduction and emergency response measures that increase the resilience of family farmers' agricultural livelihoods.	2022-2028	Operational Early Warning System	MoA, Ministry of Emergency Situations, AHM, LSA, LSG, NGO, private sector, international development partners
		6.1.11. Strengthen communication between family farming and the hydrometeorological service to provide	2022-2028	Agrometeo forecasts are accessible to farmers	AHM, MoA, Ministry of Emergency Situations,

Item No.	Objective	Measures/Actions	Implementation period	Expected results (product)	Responsible entities <sup>9</sup>
one	2	3	4	5	6
		regular seasonal ten-day hydrological, meteorological and phenological forecasts.			KNAU, NGO, private sector, international development partners
		6.1.12. Introduction of special insurance systems to protect family farmers in case of natural disasters resulting from climate change.	2022-2028	Crop and livestock insurance systems operational	MoA, MF, MOES, KNAU, MH, LSG, NGO, private sector, international development partners
6.2	Facilitate the transition of family farmers to climate resilient agriculture and climate change mitigation approaches.	6.2.1. Support for the implementation and use of international instruments and recommendations through inclusive governance mechanisms.	2022-2023	Research on international instruments in the agricultural sector	MoA, MNRETS, MOES, KNAU, NGOs, private sector, international development partners
		6.2.2. Develop and implement capacity building programs for family farming to increase understanding of climate change issues in agriculture (see <a href="#">Annex 4</a> )	2022-2028	Capacity building program for FFs as per Annex 4.	RAS, MoA, MNRETS, MOES, KNAU, NGOs, private sector, international development partners
		6.2.3. Development and implementation of RAS capacity development programs on climate change and adaptation of agriculture to its negative consequences for the dissemination of knowledge about climate resilient agriculture.	2022-2028	RAS capacity building module for adaptation	MoA, MNRETS, MOES, KNAU, NGOs, private sector, international development partners
		6.2.4. Promote integrated farming practices to increase productivity sustainably by reducing the use of external inputs, and promote climate change mitigation through the provision of dedicated technical and advisory services to family farmers.	2022-2028	Development of a national study on climate-smart agriculture	MoA, MNRETS, MOES, KNAU, NGOs, private sector, international development partners
		6.2.5. Provide capacity development, including through direct exchanges between farmers to share sustainable agriculture adaptation practices, including hosting farmer summer schools, context-specific demonstration fields.	2022-2028	Holding demonstration days, field schools	MoA, MNRETS, MOES, KNAU, NGOs, private sector, international development partners
		6.2.6. Design and construction of new reservoirs, BSR, BDR	2022-2028	Implementation of the state program for the development of irrigation	MoA, MNRETS, MOES, KNAU, NGOs, private

Item No.	Objective	Measures/Actions	Implementation period	Expected results (product)	Responsible entities <sup>9</sup>
one	2	3	4	5	6
		6.2.7. Repair and improvement of irrigation canals at the community level	2022-2028	According to state programs for the development of irrigation	sector, international development partners MoA, MNRETS, MOES, KNAU, NGOs, private sector, international development partners
6.3.	Creating an inclusive market environment for family farmers that promotes food supply chains for food security and more climate resilient food systems.	6.3.1. Assistance in the development of policy frameworks, institutional arrangements and infrastructures that support the development of domestic and local markets for family farmers in order to provide nutritious and diverse food for all.	2022-2028	Changes in the NLA	MOA, MEC, LSA, LSG, NGOs, private sector, international development partners
		6.3.2. Provide an enabling institutional framework to promote direct links between family farmers and consumers in rural and urban areas.	2022-2028	Development of contract farming with aggregators in clusters	MOA, MEC, city halls, LSA, LSG, NGOs, private sector, international development partners
		6.3.3. Assistance in the development of specific materials and activities aimed at informing urban and rural consumers about local products and the cultural significance of food production.	2022-2028	Creation of an electronic agricultural products catalogues	MOA, MEC, LSA, LSG, media, NGOs, private sector, international development partners
6.4	Create inclusive and equitable value chains for family farmers, encouraging diversification of food production.	6.4.1. Promoting inclusion and creating a more favorable market environment for family farmers by providing timely information to the local population, fair prices that guarantee adequate remuneration for labor and investment of family farmers.	2022-2028	Creation of an e-commerce and delivery system for agricultural products	MOA, LSA, LSG, media, NGOs, private sector, international development partners
		6.4.2. Strengthening cooperation between family farmers, ensuring the development of their capacity and their organizations in contract negotiations and other aspects of contract farming to increase the credibility and transparency of contract agreements.	2022-2028	Development of FF cooperation for local supply storage systems	MoA, MEC, NGOs, private sector, international development partners
		6.4.3. Facilitate the participation of family farmers in cooperatives and associations to improve their negotiating capacity.	2022-2028	Adoption of a new state program for the development of cooperation	MoA, MEC, NGOs, private sector, international development partners

Item No.	Objective	Measures/Actions	Implementation period	Expected results (product)	Responsible entities <sup>9</sup>
one	2	3	4	5	6
<b>Priority 7: Supporting family farming for the introduction of innovations that contribute to the sustainability of the development of territories and food systems, the conservation of biodiversity, the environment and culture,</b>					
7.1.	Improved interaction between production systems (fisheries, aquaculture, forestry, crop production, livestock production) and better management of biodiversity and ecosystem services by family farmers.	7.1.1. Ensure relevant government policy and legislation for the development of seed, breeding and fish farms to provide family farmers with quality breeds, planting materials and fry	2022-2028	Development of seed and breeding farms	MoA, MNRETS, NGOs, private sector, international development partners
		7.1.2. Strengthening Leshoz (FMU) nurseries for the conservation, sustainable use, exchange and active management of biodiversity (including wild, natural seeds, cultivation varieties, landraces, neglected and underused varieties).	2022-2028	Development of forestry nurseries and private nurseries	MoA, FS, FMUs, MNRETS, NGOs, private sector, international development partners
		7.1.3. Integrate biodiversity conservation, including agro-biodiversity, into government policies and programs for managing production systems, which will allow to conserve the diversity of species and increase biological synergy between crops, livestock and trees (agroecology), leading to improved multifunctional resource use efficiency, sustainability and growth of their productivity.	2022-2028	Mainstreaming biodiversity conservation into regional and local development strategies	Ministry of Agriculture, National Academy of Sciences, KNAU, MNRETS, LSG, LSA, NGOs, private sector, international development partners
		7.1.4. Developing the capacity of family farmers and their organizations (including direct exchange, farmer field schools) to share knowledge and best practices on sustainable agro-ecosystem and landscape management.	2022-2028	Educational modules about agroecology and organic farming	Ministry of Agriculture, National Academy of Sciences, KNAU, MNRETS, LSG, NGOs, private sector, international development partners
		7.1.5. FHs and their organizations conserve, use and actively manage local biodiversity, exchange and transfer local traditional knowledge (seed banks, research for the restoration and conservation of seeds of native species, etc.).	2022-2028	Research on Traditional Farming Approaches	Ministry of Agriculture, National Academy of Sciences, KNAU, MNRETS, LSG, NGOs, private sector, international development partners

Item No.	Objective	Measures/Actions	Implementation period	Expected results (product)	Responsible entities <sup>9</sup>
one	2	3	4	5	6
		7.1.6. Development of strategies for the collection, conservation and use of water: at the national, basin and local levels	2022-2028	Publication on the Strategy for water collection and use	MoA, WRS, KSRII, MNRETS, LSG, WUA, NGOs, private sector, international development partners
		7.1.7. Introduction of the study of sustainable management of natural resources, agrobiodiversity and agroecology into educational standards and programs of schools, universities and lyceums.	2022-2028	Development of educational standards and programs for the education system of the Kyrgyz Republic	MoA, MOES, KNAU, MNRETS, private sector, international development partners
		7.1.8 Use of an agro-ecological approach in the study of opportunities and the development of new lands, unproductive, inconvenient, etc.	2022-2028	Research on agroecology in the development of new lands	MoA, MNRETS, SDILI, LSG, NGOs, private sector, international development partners
7.2.	Strengthen the diverse functions of family farming to promote social innovation, diversify employment opportunities, improve rural-urban linkages, and create benefits for the whole society.	7.2.1. Promote the development of institutional framework and incentives for family farming to play a variety of roles and functions in territorial development.	2022-2028	Mechanisms ensuring participation of FFs in the development of local development strategies	MoA, LGA, LSGs, MLSSM, MCISYP, NGOs, private sector, international development partners
		7.2.2. Creation of conditions for territorial development and expansion of interconnections between rural and urban areas and increasing the role of family farmers in maintaining a vibrant and dynamic social life in the rural communities (development of farm tourism, sale of products on farms, farmers' fairs in cities).	2022-2028	Conclusion of contracts for the supply of SFH with retail chains and for export	MoA, LSA, LSG, NGOs, private sector, international development partners
		7.2.3. Developing the capacity of family farmers, consumers and their organizations for culturally appropriate eating habits that include and strengthen the balance between modern and traditional diets and promote the production and consumption of healthy and nutritious food.	2022-2028	Certification of FF produce quality	MoA, MCISYP, LGA, LSG, NGOs, private sector, international development partners
		7.2.4. Creation of organo-mineral fertilizer production in each district to increase the productivity of family farms.	2022-2028	Development of a state support program for the development of the	MoA, MEC, LSA, LSG, NGOs, private sector, international development partners

Item No.	Objective	Measures/Actions	Implementation period	Expected results (product)	Responsible entities <sup>9</sup>
one	2	3	4	5	6
				production of organo-mineral fertilizers	
		7.2.5. Integration into the state policy of cultural development, issues of preserving the traditional culture of family nomadic animal husbandry and family farming.	2022-2028	Research on Traditional Agricultural and Livestock Techniques	MoA, MCISYP, NGOs, private sector, international development partners
		7.2.6. Organization and holding of ethnographic festivals at the national and regional levels representing family life, national clothes of the clan, traditions of households of family farmers, festivals of the cuisine of local, traditional and forgotten dishes, etc., as well as the creation of public local history museums.	2022-2028	Organization of ethno festivals of national cuisine (2 times a year)	MOA, MCISYP, NGOs, private sector, international development partners
		7.2.7. A database on family farms has been developed, with the type of activity handicraft	2024-2028	Database	MoA, NSC, LSG AIS "Sanarip aimak"
7.3	Based on local resources, build innovative economic opportunities and market solutions that promote the services and products of multifunctional family farming.	7.3.1. Creation of regulatory and institutional conditions for the development of the market for organic and environmentally friendly products: evaluation criteria and a national system for certification of eco-products (laboratories, qualified staff equipment).	2022-2028	New Stet Program on Organic Agriculture Development/ The creation of a national eco certification systems, including the clauses on evaluation criteria and a national system for certification of eco-products.	Ministry of Agriculture, MEC, Chamber of Commerce and Industry, LSA, LSG, NGOs, private sector, international development partners
		7.3.2. Development and implementation of communication campaigns to promote eco-products of family farms	2022-2028	Information materials in the media on eco-products of FFs	Ministry of Agriculture, MEC, CCI, LSA, LGA, private sector, international development partners
		7.3.3. Increasing the capacity of family farmers on the possibilities of production and eco-certification of products	2022-2028	Conducting training for farmers on organic production and criteria to receive organic certification	Ministry of Agriculture, MEC, CCI, LSA, LGA, private sector, international development partners

Item No.	Objective	Measures/Actions	Implementation period	Expected results (product)	Responsible entities <sup>9</sup>
one	2	3	4	5	6
		7.3.4. Creation and support of an open information resource of a virtual trading area with information about the prices of local markets available to family farmers.	2022-2028	Creation of an electronic platform for the sale of eco products	Ministry of Agriculture, MEC, CCI, LSA, LGA, private sector, international development partners
		7.3.5. Assess the feasibility of establishing an agricultural exchange and holding futures trading on family farm crops.	2022-2028	Feasibility study on the Agri Stock Exchange and trading	Ministry of Agriculture, MEC, CCI, LSA, LGA, private sector, international development partners
		7.3.6. Creation of logistics centers with modern storage conditions at the community level.	2022-2028	Implementation of a program to create logistics centers in the regions as per the state program and storage facilities at the community level	Ministry of Agriculture, MEC, CCI, LSA, LGA, private sector, international development partners
		7.3.7. Creation of organizations for cooperation of family farms and feedback from consumers at the level of communities, districts, and regions.	2022-2028	Creation of multi-level cooperatives of FFs	Ministry of Agriculture, MEC, CCI, LSA, LGA, private sector, international development partners
		7.3.8. Creating opportunities and targeted support to develop the export potential of family farms.	2022-2028	NLA on exert opportunities	Ministry of Agriculture, MEC, CCI, LSA, LGA, private sector, international development partners

**List of abbreviations:**

AHM	Agency for Hydrometeorology
CCI	Chamber of Commerce and Industry
DFI	Department on Forest Inventory
FF	Family farming
FMU	Forest Management Unit - Leshoz
FS	Forest Service under MoA

ICT	Information and Communication Technologies
KNAU	Kyrgyz National Agrarian University
KRII	Kyrgyz Research Institute for Irrigation
LGA	Local state administration
LSG	Local Self-Governments
MCISYP	Ministry of Culture, Information, Sports and Youth Policy
ME	Ministry of Energy
MEC	Ministry of Economy and Commerce
MOES	Ministry of Education and Science
MF	Ministry of Finance
MH	Ministry of Health care
MIA	Ministry of Internal Affairs
MJ	Ministry of Justice
MLSSM	Ministry of Labour, Social Support and Migration
MNRETS	Ministry of Natural Resources, Ecology and Technical Supervision.
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MTC	Ministry of Transport and Communications
MTS	Machine and tractor stations
NAS	National Academy of Science
NLA	Normative Legal Acts
NSC	National Statistical Committee
NCFE	National Committee on Family Farming
PUA	Pasture Users Associations
RAS	Rural Advisory Service
RSAS	Republican soil-agrochemical station
SAACHU	State Agency for Architecture, Construction and Housing Utilities
SDILI	State Design Institute for Land Inventory "Kyrgyzgiprozem"
SF	Social (pension) Fund
UNDFE	United Nations Decade on Family Farming
WRS	Water Resource Service
WUA	Water User Associations

## **10. Conclusion**

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The National Action Plan on the Development of Family Farming, developed within the frames of the UNDF implementation in Kyrgyzstan, is aimed at accelerating coordinated joint, consistent and comprehensive actions aimed to support family farming, which are key participants in the sustainable development process.

Given the wide heterogeneity of family farming, it is difficult to find uniform policy prescriptions for all family farms and implement all the necessary actions at once. Therefore, gradual implementation, collection of information on achievements and problems, monitoring and evaluation are needed to adjust the measures and strategies used.

In order to effectively support family farming, their geographical and socio-economic characteristics have been taken into account and specially targeted interventions have been developed that are applicable to all and target the specific characteristics of the respective groups of family farmers.

This action plan on family farming will make a significant contribution to further implementation of the UN Decade of Family Farming in the Kyrgyz Republic.

## **Annex 1. Topics of proposed research on FF (Action 1.1.3)**

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1. Access to socio-economic services (health, education, social protection, financial services, etc.) by family farms;
2. Access and implementation of sustainable agricultural production practices by family farms;
3. Services provided by family farms;
4. Identification, use and development of the market for locally produced food products;
5. Improving healthy diets and the health status of various population groups;
6. Sustainable innovation practiced by family farmers;
7. Integrate family farming into city and territory food system planning processes (including local government food security and nutrition strategies);
8. Risk management strategies;
9. Share of family farm products for consumption, export and supply to agribusiness;
10. Investment trends in family farming, etc.
11. Local traditional knowledge of family farmers
12. Feasibility study on Agriculture Stock Exchange establishment and FF opportunity to trade commodities there.

## **Annex 2. Training Topics for FF Organizations (Action 4.2.2)**

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1. Responsible and sustainable management and use of natural resources, strengthening resilience to climate change (biodiversity, agroecology, disaster resilience, etc.);
2. Technical capacity to expand the use of sustainable seed production, storage and dynamic management practices;
3. The potential of innovative practice linking traditional knowledge with new solutions.
4. Ability to develop income-generating activities, processing, logistics and marketing;
5. Ability to apply on-farm practices to reduce food loss and waste, such as adequate animal hygiene or improved harvesting and storage practices;
6. Economic development, entrepreneurship, business and financial management;
7. Use of ICT and use of information on weather, production costs and prices;
8. Ability to overcome barriers to effectively participate in relevant policy, planning, implementation and monitoring at the landscape level;
9. Identify and implement climate resilient diversified production systems.
10. Development of business incubation and service delivery capabilities in family farming organizations to build capacity and increase efficiency;
11. Peer-to-peer training and mentoring of women entrepreneurs to empower women;
12. Training youth to support their effective engagement and participation.
13. Facilitating and expanding access to finance, including guarantee schemes, revolving funds, micro and formal bank loans; as well as
14. Increasing the capacity and involvement of family farming organizations in innovative financing mechanisms.

### **Annex 3. Scope of work for the development of ICT capacities of FF (Action 4.4.3)**

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1. Comparative analysis of communication experience, needs and priorities of farmers' organizations in each region;
2. Use of communication tools and ICT in family farming, food systems and innovative services, which will simultaneously strengthen family farmers' organizations;
3. Development of a communication and knowledge management system/service and training for family farmer organizations that meet their needs;
4. Effective communication and social media channels to improve relationships between FF organizations and their members; development opportunities (services, employment, investment); communications with consumers, advisory services and markets; improving access to information on pressing issues (e.g. climate change, prices, migration, etc.); as well as
5. Capacity building in communication and participatory approaches to generate and share knowledge about priorities through appropriate channels and formats.

### **Annex 4. Topics for climate resilience trainings for FF (Action 6.2.2)**

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1. Climate, weather, climate factors and climate change and climate hazards
2. Climate Change: Exposure, Vulnerability, Risks and Adaptive Capacity
3. The impact of climate change on natural resources (land, water, forests, pastures), ecosystems and humans.
4. Climate Change: Adaptation and Mitigation in Agriculture.
5. Types of climatic impacts on agricultural production (plant growing, animal husbandry, fish farming, forestry).
6. Water Resources Management Adaptation: Integrated Water Resources Management
7. Adaptation of irrigation systems through water-saving technologies and irrigation methods.
8. Adaptation to climate change in the drinking water supply and sanitation sector
9. Field irrigation (irrigation rates for various crops) and hydro metering.
10. Adaptation in crop production (soil fertility, types and norms of fertilizer, irrigation norms, moisture-loving and drought-resistant varieties of crops, pests and diseases, product quality control).
11. Adaptation in animal husbandry (increasing the breed and reducing the livestock, keeping conditions, feed, pests and diseases, product quality control)
12. Adaptation in fish farming (species, conditions of the aquatic environment, feed, keeping regime, pests and diseases, product quality control)
13. Pasture management and adaptation technologies (pasture irrigation, artificial glaciers, forage grass over sowing, protective forest belts, fire prevention measures)
14. Adaptation of forestry (intensification of forest pathological monitoring and pest and disease control, types and norms of forest management, fire prevention measures).
15. Methods of organic farming.