



Kyrgyzstan CSO participation in FF support process



- 2014 - NUWUA - AFA 1) Awareness Campaign on the UN International Year of Family Farming; 2) Youth in Agriculture Study
- 2018 - NUWUA - FAO assessed the implementation of the Voluntary Principles on Responsible Tenure of Land, Water and Forests in the context of food security in Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan and prepared a Roadmap for improving the land legal framework of the KR.
- 2018 - NUWUA - ILC developed a National Engagement Strategy for people centered land governance for 2018-2020.
- 2019 - NUWUA - WRF conducted national and regional consultations and established (14.11.2019) a National Civil Society Committee on Family Farming, produced a report on family farming and the need for a NCCF. Today, there are 13 leading NGOs working in the agriculture and rural development in the NCCF Kyrgyzstan.
- 2020 - NCAWP – AFA- ILC held 2 forums on FF for government agencies (with participation of the Minister of Agriculture, FAO and IFAD CO) and NGOs, where an appeal to the President, Government, Parliament, FAO and IFAD on the need for a National Action Plan on Family Farming within the UN Decade on FF in Kyrgyzstan was adopted. And the decision to develop NAP taken.
- 2021 - NUWUA - WRF launched the process of developing a FF NAP and conducted a series national and regional consultations and developed the first draft of the NAP
- 2021 - NUWUA with the support of FAO held a second round of consultations and developed the second draft NAP under the guidance of the Inter-Agency Working Group.

FF concept within legal frames of Kyrgyzstan



- Family farming is "a means of organizing agricultural, forestry, fisheries, pastoral and aquaculture production which is managed and operated by a family and predominantly reliant on family capital and labour, including both women's and men's. The family and the farm are linked, co-evolve and combine economic, environmental, social and cultural functions." (FAO. 2014. Identifying the "family farm". An informal discussion of the concepts and definitions).
- A peasant farm is "an independent economic entity having the status of a legal entity or operating without forming a legal entity, whose activity is based mainly on personal labour of members of one family, relatives and other persons jointly engaged in agricultural production, which is based on a land plot and other property owned by members of the peasant farm by right of ownership or received for use (lease)".
- Spouses, children, parents, relatives and other persons who jointly manage a farm are considered members of a peasant farm.
(Law No. 47 of the KR "On a Peasant Farm" dated June 3, 1999. Article 1)

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Kyrgyzstan agriculture sector producers in 2020



- Agriculture - 462 129
 - 31 – State Owned Farms
 - 517 – Collective Farms (31 – Joint Stock Companies, 108 – Collective Peasant Farms, 378 – Agriculture Cooperatives)
 - 349,159 – Peasant Farms
 - 112,422 – Private Entrepreneurs
- Forestry - 116
- Fishery & aquaculture - 238

National Statistic Committee. 2021

- Private Household Farms research data - 727-840,000
- Family Farmers totals - 1,076,159 – 1.189,159

NCFF estimate

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Agriculture produce in Kyrgyzstan as per entities



		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
All types of entities	%	100	100	100	100	100
State owned and collective farms		1,8	1,8	1,6	1,9	1,5
Private household farms		35,4	35,6	35,2	36,2	36,4
Peasant farms		62,8	62,6	63,2	61,9	62,1
FF share		98,2	98,2	98,4	98,1	98,5

National Statistic Committee. 2021

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From FF problems analysis to FF NAP formulation



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- Analysis of agri-production systems, producers, outputs and socio-economic development context of rural development
- Enabling frames, stakeholders analysis on agriculture, land, water forest and family farming.
- Analytical publications and studies.

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- National, provincial and local levels stakeholders consultations for problems analysis on the ground
- Formulation of categories and groups online debate with stakeholders
- Inter-Agency Working Group establishment and NAP format and FF problems debate

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- National, provincial and local levels stakeholders consultations to gather NAP activities proposals
- 3 sessions of the Inter-Agency Working Group to shape NAP
- 2 validation workshops with the national stakeholders and international development partners

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National Consultations to Develop NAP



Nº	Region	Date	Place	Participants	M	F	Youth
1	NAP launch event	11.08.2021	Bishkek	53	27	26	10
2	Chui Province	11.08.2021	Bishkek	18	6	12	8
3	Issyk-Kul & Naryn Provinces	13.08.2021	Bosteri	29	14	15	8
4	Talas Province	07.09.2021	Talas	25	12	13	9
5	Jalal-Abad Province	21.09.2021	Jalal-Abad	21	16	5	7
6	Batken and Osh Province	22.09.2021	Osh	35	27	8	12
7	Inter-Agency WG 1	14.12.2021	Bishkek	30	19	11	0
8	Osh Province	15.12.2021	Osh	28	17	11	8
9	Inter-Agency WG 2	21.12.2021	Zoom	12	10	2	1
10	First validation workshop	24.12.2021	Bishkek	60	39	21	9
11	Batken Province	01.03.2022	Batken	19	14	5	4
12	Issyk-Kul Provinces	15.03.2022	Bokonbaevo	20	16	4	5
13	Naryn Province	16.03.2022	Kochkor	22	17	5	6
14	Chui Province	23.03.2022	Bishkek	24	12	12	5
15	Inter-Agency WG 3	03.06.2022	Bishkek	22	14	8	2
16	Inter-Agency WG 4	17.06.2022	Bishkek	18	15	3	1
17	Second validation workshop	29.06.2022	Bishkek	62	39	23	3
Totally, pers.				498	314	184	96
Totally, %					63,1	36,9	19,3

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FF needs in support integrated into NAP

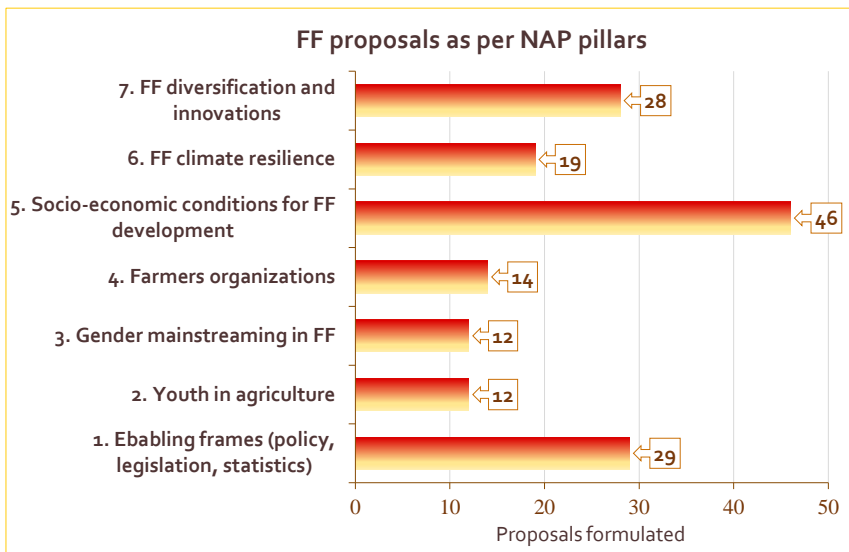


10 areas of support identified as a result of consultations:

1. Improved access to- and sustainable management of natural resources
2. Improving policies and legislation for family farming
3. Improved access to agro-services and training for farmers and their organisations
4. Improved access to markets
5. Raising awareness of the importance of FF for food security and nutrition
6. Improved access to quality inputs
7. Strengthening social support and rural infrastructure
8. Conducting research for farmers and improving record keeping
9. Better access to concessional finance
10. Developing and supporting farmer and rural organisations

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FF proposals from 10 areas to seven NAP components



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FF NAP Goal until 2028



Creating favourable conditions for the sustainable development of family farms and rural communities, ensuring the growth of citizens' well-being, the country's food security and achieving the goals of the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in the Kyrgyz Republic.

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NAP components



1. Developing a favourable policy environment for the development of family farming (SF)
2. Supporting youth and ensuring intergenerational sustainability of family farming
3. Promoting gender equality in family farming and leadership of rural women
4. Strengthening the capacity of family farmers' organizations to represent their interests, knowledge and services.
5. Improved socio-economic conditions and welfare of family farming, rural communities and households
6. Strengthening the climate resilience of family farming to ensure sustainable food systems in a changing climate
7. Support family farming to innovate in order to contribute to the sustainability of local development and food systems, biodiversity, the environment and culture.

1.1

Component 1: Developing a favourable policy environment for the development of family farming (FF)



Expected results:

- Improved data collection and integrated research to assess the multidimensional nature of family farming across all sectors of agriculture, including a new module on Family Farming integrated into Digital Rural District Information System.
- Agricultural legislation and policies for family farming are improved.
- Management capacities of national, provincial and local officials for effective agrarian development is strengthened, taking into account the interests of the FF.
- Awareness raising initiatives are implemented to improve stakeholders' understanding of family farming development
- Continuous and active political involvement of family farmers and their organisations is ensured
- Governance and coordination mechanisms involving the FF are put in place
- International cooperation within UN DFF is strengthened.

1.2

Component 2: Supporting youth to ensure intergene- rational sustainability of family farming



Expected results:

- Public policies promoting youth involvement in agriculture and opening up new opportunities introduced and implemented.
- Inclusive mechanisms for youth participation in local government decision-making and public policy development established.
- Public policies to improve access and tenure security for young family farmers to natural resources introduced and implemented.
- Policies facilitating young people's access to agricultural assets, financial services and markets introduced and implemented
- Government policies and locally adapted support for farm succession and establishment of new farms.
- Capacity building programmes in technical skills and promotion approaches developed for young family farmers and their organisations.

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Component 3: Promotion of gender equality in family farming and leadership of rural women



Expected results:

- A comprehensive and targeted policy to encourage women to engage in family farming is introduced and implemented.
- Public policies to ensure access to social rights, education, health and social protection for women on family farms and their children are implemented.
- Comprehensive and targeted policies that improve access, control and security of women's ownership of natural resources are developed and implemented.
- Policies to facilitate access to productive assets, financial services and markets for women family farmers are put in place and implemented.
- Capacity building programmes for women farmers on food production, processing and marketing, finance and business development developed.
- Capacity-building programmes developed for women and their organizations to improve their skills to meaningfully participate in developing, implementing and monitoring policy processes.
- Policies, programmes and institutions to prevent, condemn, protect and help reduce violence against women are implemented.
- Platforms are identified to facilitate the exchange of successful experiences and actions that promote and stimulate social, economic and cultural change towards gender equality.

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**Component 4:
Strengthening the
capacity of family
farmers'
organizations to
represent their
interests, knowledge
and services.**



Expected results

- National, regional and local capacity building programmes on organizational skills for the FF and their organizations are in place.
- Family farmers and their organizations have strengthened capacities for sustainable, locally adapted production and responsible management of natural resources.
- Family farmers and their organizations facilitate access to, and provide directly to community social and cultural services to increase well-being, equity and financial well-being.
- Business incubators within or outside family farming organisations are established and strengthened and family farmers have access to them.
- Family farmers and their organisations are empowered to provide business development services to improve business operations, access to value chains, markets and finance.
- Family farmers and their organisations participate in collaborative activities to improve and implement policies that reflect the needs of their members and maintain close links with each other.
- Awareness on UNDF is raised and the voices of family farmers are heard.

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**Component 5:
Improved socio-
economic conditions
and welfare of family
farming, rural
communities and
households**



Expected results:

- Access to social safety nets to address the vulnerability and resilience of family farmers and their communities is ensured.
- Access of family farmers and their communities to basic services, including services for children and their education, is increased.
- Financial services are developed and made available to family farmers and their communities.
- Legal and policy frameworks and measures are put in place to guarantee the rights of family farmers, their increased access and control, and ownership of natural resources.
- The productive and financial capacity of family farmers is strengthened to enhance farm diversification and efficiency.
- Incentive programmes for the provision and consumption of local and nutritious food products are developed.
- Measures to create and promote markets tailored to the needs of family farmers have been developed and implemented, guaranteeing fair prices, continuous demand for products and facilitating direct links to consumers.
- The capacity of family farmers to diversify their activities in exploring new sources of income is strengthened.

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Component 6: Strengthening the climate resilience of family farming to ensure sustainable food systems in a changing climate



Expected results:

- National climate policies to improve the adaptive capacity of family farms and climate-resilient use of natural resources are developed and implemented.
- Capacity development programmes for authorities and natural resource management organisations on climate change are developed and implemented.
- Specific programmes addressing a variety of climate risks and vulnerabilities faced by family farmers are developed and implemented
- A database of family farms that have introduced conservation agriculture has been developed
- Irrigation systems are developed and improved to make family farms more resilient to droughts
- Capacity of family farmers to add value and marketing strategies increased
- Government policies and regulatory frameworks for improving market transparency in support of family farmers are developed and implemented.
- Policy and institutional frameworks have been developed to enable family farmers to enter into contracts that facilitate their fair and equitable participation in the value chain.

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Component 7: Support family farming to innovate in order to contribute to the sustainability of local development and food systems, biodiversity, the environment and culture.



Expected results:

- Government policies and legal measures stimulate diversity of production practices that ensure and promote active management of genetic resources.
- Capacity of family farmers to plan and manage ecosystem diversity is strengthened.
- Public policies and institutional frameworks promote development of multifunctional family farming with social benefits.
- Government measures recognising and promoting the role of family farming in strengthening cultural identity, preservation, renewal and transmission of knowledge, tangible and intangible cultural heritage developed and implemented.
- A database on family farms with the type of activity 'handicrafting' has been developed.
- A coherent institutional framework, adequate regulations and infrastructure are in place for the development of economic opportunities and markets which favour quality and socially sustainable products, goods and services derived from the diversification of family farming activities.
- Organizations and cooperation among family farmers are strengthened to increase economic opportunities and autonomy.

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FF NAP Matrix (Component 1)

№№	Objectives	Activities	Responsible	Indicators	Targets	Timeframe	Funding			
							Total	Budget	Other	Gap
1.1.	Reliable, actual data on FF local activities accessible and available to develop policies, monitoring and evaluation on all the levels.	1.1.1. Systematization of existing information, data collection and documentation reflecting FF activities (farm size, labour, natural resource use, yields, livestock number, other services, etc.)	MoA, NSC, MNRETS, NGO, LSG, FF	Accessible, quality data on FF. Technical reports, analytical papers for FF policy making/	- FF Data Base on peasant farms, private household farms gender and age segregated	2022-2024				
		1.1.2. Survey and improvement of the current methods of agriculture census to account FF contributions as appropriate	MoA, NSC, LSG							
		1.1.3. Research and study on FF (See provisional list of topics below the matrix)	MoA, NSC, KNAU, MNRETS, NGO		Minimum 10 studies on FF in the regionals as the thematic of Annex 1.	2022-2028				

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Remained Challenges



1. Lack of funding part within the Matrix (beyond the capacities of NCFF).
2. Lack of contributions from international development partners (FAO, IFAD, EU, GIZ, USAID, UNDP, etc.)
3. Lack of formal coordination mechanism for implementation.
4. Lack of formal monitoring, reporting and evaluation procedures and rules
5. Low awareness of FF within new governmental agencies and parliament

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Next steps of the NAP FF Road Map



1. Presentation of the final version of NCFF developed NAP on the second validation workshop
2. Finalization of NAP after second validation Workshop.
3. Engagement of financial, budget programming expertise.
4. Request to international development partners to integrate ongoing and planned activities related to FF and rural development to NAP.
5. Handing over of FF NAP to the Ministry of Agriculture.

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Thank you!
Questions?

United Nations
Decade of
**FAMILY
FARMING**
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