United Nations Decade of FAMILY FARMING 2019-2028

ACTION PLAN FOR THE **DEVELOPMENT OF FAMILY FARMING IN THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC** FOR 2023-2028

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МИНИСТЕРСТВО СЕЛЬСКОГО ХОЗЯЙСТВА
КЫРГЫЗСКОЙ РЕСПУБЛИКИ

НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЙ СОЮЗ
АССОЦИАЦИЙ ВОДОПОЛЬЗОВАТЕЛЕЙ
КЫРГЫЗСКОЙ РЕСПУБЛИКИ

NATIONAL UNION
OF WATER USER ASSOCIATIONS
OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

Rural Development Fund

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United Nations
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2019-2028

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AAES	Agricultural Advisory and Extension Services
AHM	Agency for Hydrometeorology
CCI	Chamber of Commerce and Industry
DFI	Department on Forest Inventory
FF	Family farm
FMU	Forest Management Unit
FS	Forest Service under MoA
ICT	Information and Communication Technologies
KFHS	"Kyrgyz Forest Hunting Service" State enterprise
KNAU	Kyrgyz National Agrarian University
KRII	Kyrgyz Research Institute for Irrigation
LSA	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
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
MOES	Ministry of Education and Science
MTC	Ministry of Transport and Communications
MTS	Machine and tractor stations

NAPDFF	National Action Plan for the Development of Family Farming in the Kyrgyz Republic for 2023-2028
NAS	National Academy of Science
NCFF	National Committee on Family Farming
NLA	Normative Legal Acts
NSC	National Statistical Committee
PUA	Pasture users' association
SDILI	State Design Institute for Land Inventory "Kyrgyzgiprozem"
SFAL	State Fund of Agricultural Lands
SFF	State Forest Fund
UNDFF	United Nations Decade on Family Farming
WRS	Water Resource Service
WUA	Water User Associations

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I. INTRODUCTION

Today, the agriculture is facing increasing pressure to provide sufficient, affordable, quality and safe food to the 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 of the country and make it sustainable, urgent action is needed to support the main producers of food.

Today, family farms provide 98.0 percent of food production in Kyrgyzstan, being the main investors in agriculture and the economic backbone of rural development.

These include crop farmers, pastoralists, fishers, gardeners, foresters, private households and other groups of food producers who are the growing potential for sustainable development. Therefore, today it is necessary to see domestic farmers and their families as the driving force for the sustainable development of the country.

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.

The UN Decade of Family Farming 2019-2028 (UNDFF) provides an unprecedented opportunity for positive change in the national agri-food system. 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.

Family farmers with the support of effective government policies and programmes, have a unique ability to solve not only food security problems, but also contribute to improving living standards, employment and rural development 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 for 2023-2028 (NAPDFF) developed as part of the UNDFF (2019-2028) implementation 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 NAPDFF is to mobilize concrete, coordinated actions to overcome the problems faced by family farms, strengthening their production and investment potential. An important unique feature of this document is that it was developed in cooperation with the farmers as a result of a broad process of national consultations, led by the Inter-Agency Working Group (IAWG) under the Ministry of Agriculture of the Kyrgyz Republic with the involvement of national and international expertise of Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

By developing the NAPDFF, the Kyrgyz Republic does not only contribute to the implementation of the UNDFF, 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 system.

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II. ASSESSMENT OF THE CURRENT SITUATION

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 (PFs), and 112.4 thousand entities, or 24.3 percent – for individual entrepreneurs engaged in agricultural production.

Unfortunately, there are no data on the number of personal subsidiary farms (PSFs) 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 or 750 thousand up to 840 thousand personal subsidiary farms.

Research conducted by the National Civil Society Committee on Family Farming in Kyrgyzstan (NCFF) 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.

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).

Many individual entrepreneurs – natural persons engaged in individual entrepreneurial activities in agriculture since their registration as individual entrepreneurs, as revealed during the consultations, also associate themselves to family farms.

Thus, the number of family farms includes 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 special category of "family farms" in the national statistics' register of agricultural producers in Kyrgyzstan is not necessary and is determined by the national needs of the country.

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

The NSC data for the results of 2020 show that 36.4 percent of the above gross agricultural output was produced by personal subsidiary farms and 62.1 percent – by peasant farms, that is 98.5 percent 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, wool), and personal subsidiary farms worked almost on an equal footing with them in meat, milk and wool.

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

ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES

1. Establishment of a significant number of peasant farms and establishment of a viable layer of actors represented by peasant farms and personal subsidiary farms acting as the driving force for sustainable rural development are the main achievement.
2. The main challenge to the sustainable development of family farms in the Kyrgyz Republic 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 programmes for their development.

The National Development Strategy of Kyrgyzstan for 2018-2040, the Decree of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic "On measures to develop the agro-industrial complex", the National Development Programme of the Kyrgyz Republic until 2026 and the Action Plan for the implementation of the National Development Programme 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 the country. The Ministry of Agriculture of the Kyrgyz Republic, 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 of the Kyrgyz Republic. 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.

The policy for social support for local communities development is 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 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 of the Kyrgyz Republic has been established.

Youth policy in in the republic is handled by the Ministry of Culture, Information, Sports and Youth Policy of the Kyrgyz Republic. The purpose of this Ministry is the formulation and implementation of the state policy in the fields of culture, information, youth, sports, tourism and strengthening interethnic harmony. The mandate of the ministry includes ensuring the direct participation of young people in the formation and implementation of state youth policy, supporting its socially significant and innovative initiatives as well as the development of measures to create necessary conditions for the implementation economic, intellectual and spiritual potential of youth in the interests of the society. To coordinate youth policy in the republic, 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 getting access to and sustainable management of natural resources.
2. Inadequate legislative framework 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 about the importance of family farming for the country's food security.
6. Lack of quality inputs 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 UNDFF Global Action Plan:

- Flawed policies and legislation for the development of family farming.
- Insufficient attention to rural youth, which affects the continuity of production at family farms.
- Problems with gender equality in family farming and in local communities.
- Weak capacity of family farmers' organizations to represent their interests, provide them with knowledge and services.
- Unfavorable socio-economic conditions of the village and insufficient well-being of family farms, rural communities and households.
- Adverse climate impacts on agriculture that threaten food system stability.
- Outdated 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 the regions of the republic were collected, discussed and processed, which made it possible to determine the necessary measures, tasks, priority areas and the goal of this document.

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III. GOAL

The goal of the NAPDFF is to create favourable conditions for the sustainable development of family farms, promote the growth of the welfare of citizens, food security of the country and the achievement of the goals of the UN 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda.

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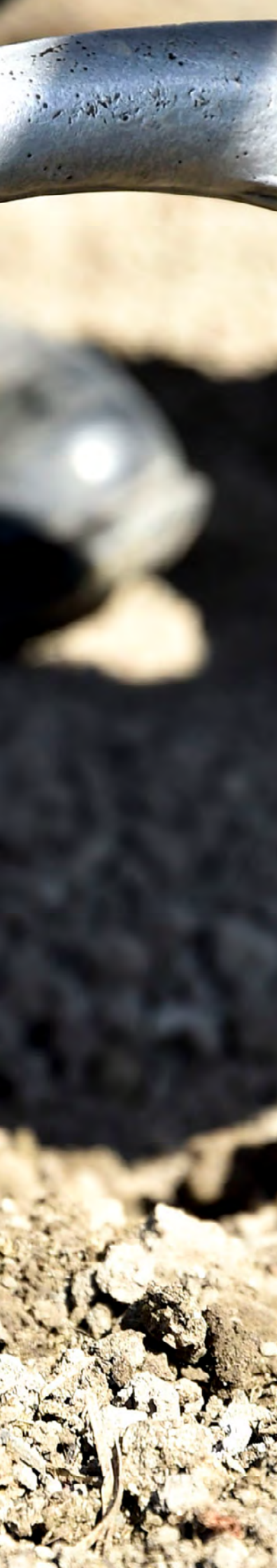

IV. PRIORITY AREAS

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

PRIORITY 1.

CREATE 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 improved decision-making in policy development, monitoring and evaluation processes at all levels. In addition, legislative and policy frameworks to support the diverse contribution of family farming to sustainable development will be strengthened and the effectiveness of the management of integrated family farming policy development, implementation and monitoring will be improved.

PRIORITY 2.

SUPPORT YOUTH AND ENSURE THE GENERATIONAL 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. 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 EQUITY IN FAMILY FARMING AND THE LEADERSHIP ROLE OF RURAL WOMEN

The increased and active participation of rural women in family farming and the rural economy is fully in line with republic'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. 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 family farmers' 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 CAPACITIES OF FAMILY FARMERS' ORGANIZATIONS TO REPRESENT THEIR INTERESTS, AND PROVIDE KNOWLEDGE AND SERVICES TO FARMERS

Strengthening the managerial and organizational capacity of family farmers' organizations engaged in agriculture, 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 this priority, as well as improved communication services, deployment of ICT, creation of databases and their exchange.

PRIORITY 5.

IMPROVE SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AND WELL-BEING OF FAMILY FARMERS

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, improved access of family farmers and landless populations to natural resources, productive assets and control over them, as well as increased 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, this includes improved access of family farmers to markets, guaranteeing increased market participation, adequate remuneration and income-generating opportunities will be targeted.

PRIORITY 6.

STRENGTHEN CLIMATE RESILIENCE OF FAMILY FARMING FOR SUSTAINABLE FOOD SYSTEM IN A CHANGING CLIMATE

Improved climate resilient and responsible management and use of natural resources with improved access to productive assets and services will be achieved through actions aimed at increasing the adaptive capacity for supporting the transition of family farms to climate-resilient agricultural practices and climate change mitigation practices. Creating an inclusive market environment for family farmers, promoting food supply chains for a more climate resilient food system, encouraging diversification of food production will also be addressed under this priority.

PRIORITY 7.

SUPPORT FAMILY FARMING TO PROMOTE INNOVATIONS CONTRIBUTING TO SUSTAINABLE RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND FOOD SYSTEMS, SAFEGUARDING 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, 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.

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V. OBJECTIVES AND MEASURES

PRIORITY 1. CREATE AN ENABLING POLICY ENVIRONMENT FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF FAMILY FARMING, under which the following objectives will be reached through the implementation of the relevant actions:

OBJECTIVE 1.1. ***Reliable, timely, locally relevant data about the performance of family farming available to inform policymaking, monitoring and evaluation at all levels.***

The following actions will be implemented to achieve this objective:

1.1.1. Systematize existing information and collect and document timely, locally relevant data related to performance of family farming (size, labour, natural resource management, crops, livestock, socioeconomic services, ecosystem services, biodiversity conservation).

1.1.2. Review and improve methods applied in agricultural census in order to record multidimensional contributions of family farming.

1.1 3. Support local research.

1.1.4. Create accessible data-repository systems on family farming.

1.1.5. Provide gender- (for women) and age- (for youth) disaggregated data by using the Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index.

OBJECTIVE 1.2. ***Strengthen legal and political frameworks to support diverse contributions of family farming to sustainable development.***

To achieve this objective, the following actions will be implemented:

1.2.1. Analyse existing legal and political frameworks to develop family farming.

1.2.2. Revise the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Cooperatives" 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. Develop, adopt and implement the Concept for Agriculture Development of the Kyrgyz Republic for 2023-2032 that takes into account the interests of FFs.

1.2.4. Make changes to the relevant NLAs to strengthen the economic sustainability of local farmers and community-based organizations: 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 loans to 10 percent.

1.2.5. Develop and adopt amendments to the Law of Kyrgyz Republic on "Peasant Farms" recognizing a social status of family farming.

OBJECTIVE 1.3. ***Enhance the efficiency of governance, implementation and monitoring of the development of comprehensive policy for the development of family farming.***

To achieve this objective, the following actions will be implemented:

1.3.1. Develop, update educational standards, programmes and innovative training materials, including contribution of family farms to social, environmental and economic development of the country.

1.3.2. Improve the system of vocational training for family farming specialists.

1.3.3. Improve the quality of training specialists in specialized universities.

1.3.4. Create a professional development system for family farming specialists.

1.3.5. Create a system of agricultural extension and professional development of family farmers.

1.3.6. Develop 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. Raise 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. 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".

1.3.10. 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.

1.3.11. Create 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.

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

1.3.13. Strengthen reporting for international projects, and analyse effectiveness of investments.

1.3.14. Strengthen data collection for reporting on UNDFF implementation.

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

1.3.16. Organize exchange visits of farmers, conferences, publications.

PRIORITY 2. SUPPORT YOUTH AND ENSURE THE GENERATIONAL SUSTAINABILITY OF FAMILY FARMING, under which the following objectives will be reached through the implementation of the relevant actions:

OBJECTIVE 2.1. ***Improved and active engagement of youth in family farming, rural economy and decision-making processes.***

To achieve this objective, the following actions will be implemented:

2.1.1. Promote the development and implementation of coherent policies and legislative frameworks to address migration of youth from rural areas.

2.1.2. Promote the development and implementation of public policies to create favourable economic opportunities for young people and support their integration into family farming.

2.1.3. Promote the development of targeted investment incentives (targeted concessional loans) that empower rural youth to get involved in farming and entrepreneurship.

2.1.4. Develop and conduct awareness-raising campaigns to promote engagement of youth in family farming.

2.1.5. Promote knowledge-sharing at different levels on success of young farmers in agriculture: organization of gatherings and other exchange events.

OBJECTIVE 2.2. ***Improved access of the next generation of family farmers to natural resources, productive assets, education, information, infrastructure, financial services and to markets.***

To achieve this objective, the following actions will be implemented:

2.2.1. Support in the development, review and implementation of public policies and frameworks to support access of young family farmers to land (newly developed plots, lease of State Forest Fund and State Fund of Agricultural Lands) and the recognition of their legitimate tenure rights.

2.2.2. Improve access of rural youth to knowledge, information and education.

2.2.3. Provide incentives for young farmers to access tangible and intangible assets (preferential loans, subsidies, grants for seeds, fertilizers, leasing).

OBJECTIVE 2.3. ***Improved generational turnover in agriculture, fisheries and forestry.***

To achieve this objective, the following actions will be implemented:

2.3.1. Provide legal support to young farmers.

2.3.2. generational exchange of information, knowledge and practices on entrance into farming (farm succession, farm set-up).

2.3.3. Provide local legal advisory to young family farmers.

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

OBJECTIVE 2.4. I*mproved capacity of young family farmers on innovation practices interconnecting traditional knowledge with new solutions.*

To achieve this objective, the following actions will be implemented:

2.4.1. Develop the capacity of young family farmers to take advantage of new employment opportunities created through employment diversification strategies (rural career guidance).

2.4.2. Support partnership 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. Strengthen networks and organizations of young farmers and support their participation in the development, implementation and monitoring of national and local policies.

PRIORITY 3. PROMOTE GENDER EQUITY IN FAMILY FARMING AND THE LEADERSHIP ROLE OF RURAL WOMEN,

under which the following objectives will be reached through the implementation of the relevant actions:

OBJECTIVE 3.1. ***Improved and active engagement of rural women in family farming and in rural economy.***

To achieve this objective, the following actions will be implemented:

3.1.1. Promote synergies in policies, legislations and programmes to provide equal rights and opportunities for women and men in family farming by applying guidance provided in international instruments.

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

3.1.3. Develop and implement programmes that promote rural economic diversification and generate better opportunities for women farmers.

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

3.1.5. Systematize available information, collect and document updated field data disaggregated by sex to assess the current situation and needs of women farmers.

3.1.6. Develop and implement awareness-raising campaigns to promote the role of women in rural development, preserve culture and traditions at the national and local levels.

OBJECTIVE 3.2. ***Increased access of women in family farming to natural resources, (re-)productive assets, information, infrastructure, financial services and to markets.***

To achieve this objective, the following actions will be implemented:

3.2.1. Promote policy, legal and organizational framework ensuring that women have equal access, control and tenure rights to land (arable land, household plots, leased land) and natural resources independent of their civil and marital status.

3.2.2. Develop capacity and provide legal support to women to increase women's access to water resources.

3.2.3. Promote the development of policies to support women farmers' access to productive assets, information and infrastructure (preferential loans, subsidies, grants for women farmers).

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

3.2.5. Develop gender-sensitive supply chains to enhance the full productive potential of women and increase their access to more profitable markets and decent employment opportunities.

OBJECTIVE 3.3. ***Increased capacity of women farmers and their organizations enhancing their technical knowledge and participation in policy-making processes.***

To achieve this objective, the following actions will be implemented:

3.3.1. Develop and implement training and self-training programmes for women farmers on food production, processing and marketing, as well as on innovation, entrepreneurship, business development, diversification strategies.

3.3.2. Establish centres of excellence in marketing and provide targeted assistance to women farmers.

3.3.3. Support the provision of rural advisory and extension services to improve women's inclusion in supply chains.

3.3.4. Provide specific learning tools and training to rural women on leadership and political participation.

3.3.5. Strengthen the participation and leadership role of women in family farmer organizations and in rural communities, as well as and in the processes of development, implementation and monitoring of local development policies.

OBJECTIVE 3.4. ***Expanded platform presenting success stories of women in driving social, economic and cultural changes in the field of gender equality.***

To achieve this objective, the following actions will be implemented:

3.4.1. Create platforms (forums) of women farmers at the national level and at the level of districts, regions.

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

PRIORITY 4. STRENGTHEN THE CAPACITIES OF FAMILY FARMERS' ORGANIZATIONS TO REPRESENT THEIR INTERESTS, AND PROVIDE KNOWLEDGE AND SERVICES TO FARMERS,

under which the following objectives will be reached through the implementation of the relevant actions:

OBJECTIVE 4.1. ***Strengthened governance and organizational capacities of family farmers' organizations engaged in agriculture, forestry and fisheries to better serve their members and their communities.***

To achieve this objective, the following actions will be implemented:

4.1.1. Provide training and capacity development for family farmers' organizations to foster:

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

4.1.2. Improve existing mechanisms to generate, document and share knowledge, exchange good practices with farmers' organizations.

4.1.3. Establish, improve and strengthen dialogue between constituencies of family farmers to foster their internal collaboration and cooperation with other actors.

4.1.4. Facilitate establishment of other family farmers' organizations and exchange experience with them.

4.1.5. Develop and implement public programme for cooperation and support of family farmers' organizations.

OBJECTIVE 4.2. ***Family farmers' and their organizations' technical expertise and capability to access and manage natural resources, and provide services to their members strengthened for sustainable livelihoods.***

To achieve this objective, the following actions will be implemented:

4.2.1. Promote the elaboration of guidance materials for family farmers tailored to local contexts and needs, to increase their use of international instruments on natural resources management and in agricultural production.

4.2.2. Provide training and capacity development for family farmers' organizations on relevant topics.

4.2.3. Conduct research and make publication on the role of family farmers' organizations in providing social and cultural services.

4.2.4. Ensure family farmers' organizations are represented in national SDG processes – planning, implementation and monitoring processes.

4.2.5. Provide capacity development to family farmers' organizations to enhance the quality of social and cultural services delivery or support family farmers' organizations.

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

4.2.7. Provide capacity development to enhance business development service delivery or facilitation of family farming organizations.

4.2.8. Provide capacity development to family farmers' organizations for technical assistance expansion (production, processing, branding, labelling, packaging, marketing, farm tourism).

OBJECTIVE 4.3. ***Communication, ICTs capacities/ services improved, and family famers' voices heard.***

To achieve this objective, the following actions will be implemented:

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

4.3.2. Provide technical support for farmer organizations, ministries and institutions, and promotion of investments and partnership to deliver dedicated information and communication services for family farmers.

4.3.3. Develop and implement regional and national plans and initiatives to enhance ICT capacities of family farmer organizations.

4.3.4. Develop communication plans to raise awareness on UNDFF and to increase the outreach of family farmers' organizations local self-governments (LSGs), rural institutions, community organizations and mass media.

4.3.5. Organize and conduct national forums of family farmers' organizations.

PRIORITY 5. IMPROVE SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AND WELL-BEING OF FAMILY FARMERS, under which the following objectives will be reached through the implementation of the relevant actions:

OBJECTIVE 5.1. ***Improved access to natural resources and productive assets by family farmers.***

To achieve this objective, the following actions will be implemented:

5.1.1. Promote research on soil quality in each district.

5.1.2. Improve accounting of agricultural lands and information available about their possible uses.

5.1.3. Determine the capacity to use resources of forest plots and public information available about their possible uses.

5.1.4. Improve the work of land commissions in rural constituencies with the engagement of all the interest groups and introduction of fair criteria for allocation of all types of land for use.

5.1.5. Revise land boundaries and create digital databanks in local communities.

5.1.6. Improve pasture management tools by enhancing documentation, the recording of plots and their productivity monitoring, digitalising pasture management and regular reporting to pasture users' association (PUA) and LSGs.

5.1.7. Take public support measures to improve pasture infrastructure.

5.1.8. Implement measures to improve breeding and productive qualities of livestock in family farms through targeted selection and breeding and access to improved breeds (materials).

5.1.9. Take public support measures to improve irrigation infrastructure for improved access to irrigation water.

5.1.10. Develop training modules and provide trainings to build capacity of community-based organizations for sustainable integrated management of local natural resources (LSGs, forestry enterprises, pasture committees, water users' associations (WUAs) and improve user access to them.

5.1.11. Develop and implement the Concept for the development of the land use and agricultural land market.

OBJECTIVE 5.2. ***Strengthened resilience and economic viability of family farmers through the application of sustainable and modern production practices and access to a diverse means of production and nutritious diet.***

To achieve this objective, the following actions will be implemented:

5.2.1. Support capacity development for family farmers based on the needs to apply technical solutions and innovation and transition towards new sustainable practices such as agroecology, agronomic practices, marketing and improving efficiency and economic viability (new highly productive varieties, breeds, etc.).

5.2.2. Promote implementation of public policies and investments increasing access to productive assets (machinery and tractors stations, equipment, modern technologies) improving family farmers' productivity of labour.

5.2.3. Promote development of agricultural advisory and extension services (AAES) for family farmers aimed to improve their knowledge and use of sustainable, safe and diversified production practices, increasing crop diversity, productivity, enhancing income-generation.

5.2.4. Develop and implement public policies to supply farmers with high-quality seeds and environmentally friendly fertilizers.

5.2.5. Continue land reclamation and creation of irrigation systems to guarantee food security of the country.

5.2.6. Promote capacity development programmes for family farmers on healthy food and diet.

5.2.7. Improve opportunities of family farmers to supply quality nutritious food to local educational institutions.

5.2.8. Review and improve existing financial schemes and promote their scale-up to meet the needs of family farming.

5.2.9. Provide capacity development, also through direct exchange between farmers, on community-based solutions and cooperative system of saving and accumulating loans at local level.

OBJECTIVE 5.3. ***Improved access of family farmers to markets guaranteeing increased participation and adequate remuneration and income-generating opportunities.***

To achieve this objective, the following actions will be implemented:

5.3.1. Support the development and implementation of institutional arrangements (procurement agencies, direct futures contracts for harvest, auction purchases) supporting access to domestic and local markets for family farmers, providing affordable prices to ensure adequate remuneration for their work and investments.

5.3.2. Improve public procurement systems for public institutions, food assistance and school feeding to guarantee continuous and structured demand for family farmers' products.

5.3.3. Promote short food supply chains (fairs, festivals) directly linked to urban consumers that enable family farmers to obtain a better income.

5.3.4. Promote capacity development programmes for family farmers and their organizations on the efficient food storage methods locally and the creation of value chains for local products via agri-food processing.

5.3.5. Promote dialogue of farmers with different private sector entities (small and medium-sized enterprises, industries).

PRIORITY 6. STRENGTHEN CLIMATE RESILIENCE OF FAMILY FARMING FOR SUSTAINABLE FOOD SYSTEMS IN A CHANGING CLIMATE, under which the following objectives will be reached through the implementation of the relevant actions:

OBJECTIVE 6.1. ***Improved climate sustainable and responsible management and use of natural resources with increased access of family farms to productive assets and services.***

To achieve this objective, the following actions will be implemented:

6.1.1. Develop and implement an adaptation plan for agriculture to reduce family farmers' vulnerability and improve climate-sustainable management and control over natural resources (water, land, pastures, forests), water supply systems, and productive resources.

6.1.2. Assess technical needs for climate change adaptation and develop an appropriate Plan and draft Concept.

6.1.3. Develop a database of family farms using resource-saving technologies in crop production.

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

6.1.5. Develop training modules and train pasture committees on climate resilient pasture management to integrate climate change into pasture management plans.

6.1.6. Develop training modules and train forestry enterprises on climate resilient forest management to integrate climate change into forest management plans.

6.1.7. Develop information products on climate-resilient agriculture and organize communication campaigns for family farmers.

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

6.1.9. Promote the development and implementation of risk monitoring and early warning systems, measures for vulnerability reduction and emergency preparedness-response enhancing the resilience of family farmers' agricultural livelihoods.

6.1.10. Strengthen communication between family farmers and the hydrometeorological service to provide regular seasonal ten-day hydrological, meteorological and phenological forecasts.

6.1.11. Create specific insurance systems to support family farmers in case of natural disasters resulting from climate change.

OBJECTIVE 6.2. ***Support transition of family farmers towards climate-resilient agricultural practices and climate change mitigation approaches.***

To achieve this objective, the following actions will be implemented:

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

6.2.2. Develop and implement capacity development programmes for family farmers to increase awareness of climate change in agriculture.

6.2.3. Develop and implement capacity development programmes for AAES on climate change and agriculture adaptation to its negative impacts to disseminate knowledge about climate-resilient agriculture.

6.2.4. Promote integrated farming practices to increase productivity in a sustainable manner, reducing the use of external inputs, fostering the efficiency of climate change mitigation through providing specific technical extension and advisory services to family farmers.

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

OBJECTIVE 6.3. ***Establish inclusive and fair value chains for family farmers, encouraging diversification of food production.***

To achieve this objective, the following actions will be implemented:

6.3.1. Promote inclusion and more enabling market conditions for family farmers providing timely and locally relevant information, fair and transparent prices guaranteeing adequate remuneration for family farmers' work and investments.

6.3.2. Strengthen collaboration between family farmers, provide capacity development for them and their organizations on contract negotiation and other aspects of contract farming in order to enhance trust in and transparency of contract arrangements.

6.3.3. Promote the participation of family farmers in cooperatives and associations to improve their negotiating capacities.

PRIORITY 7. SUPPORT FAMILY FARMING TO PROMOTE INNOVATIONS CONTRIBUTING TO SUSTAINABLE RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND FOOD SYSTEMS, SAFEGUARDING BIODIVERSITY, THE ENVIRONMENT AND CULTURE,

under which the following objectives will be reached through the implementation of the relevant actions:

OBJECTIVE 7.1. ***Improved synergies between production systems (fisheries, aquaculture, forestry, corps, livestock) and enhanced management of biodiversity and ecosystem services by family farmers.***

To achieve this objective, the following actions will be implemented:

7.1.1. Provide public policy and legal regulations to develop seeds, breeding and fish farms to provide family farmers with quality breeds, planting and aquaculture materials.

7.1.2. Strengthen forestry enterprise nurseries to conserve, sustainably use, exchange and dynamically manage biodiversity (including wild, native seeds, farmers' varieties, landraces, neglected and underutilized species).

7.1.3. Integrate biodiversity conservation, including agro-biodiversity into public policies and programmes for production system management, to optimize the diversity and complementarity of species and increase biological synergies between crops, livestock and trees (such as agroecology).

7.1.4. Provide capacity development for family farmers and their organizations (also through direct exchange, farmer field schools) to exchange and share knowledge and good practices on sustainable management of agroecosystem and landscape.

7.1.5. Conserve, use and dynamically manage local biodiversity, share and transmit local, traditional knowledge (seeds banks, research to recover and preserve native seeds).

7.1.6. Introduce sustainable management of natural resources, agrobiodiversity and agroecology into educational standards and programmes for schools, universities and lyceums.

7.1.7. Use agroecology approach in the study of opportunities and the development of new, unproductive and inconvenient lands.

OBJECTIVE 7.2. ***Strengthened diverse functions of family farming promoting social innovation, diversification of employment opportunities, improving interconnections between rural and urban areas and generating benefits for the wide society.***

To achieve this objective, the following actions will be implemented:

7.2.1. Promote the development of incentives for family farming to fulfil diverse roles and functions in territorial development.

7.2.2. Create conditions promoting territorial development and increasing rural and urban interlinkages and enhancing the role of family farmers in keeping vibrant and dynamic social lives in the villages (development of farm tourism, sale of products on farms, farmers' fairs in cities).

7.2.3. Provide capacity development for family farmers, consumers and their organizations on culturally appropriate food habits which incorporate and strengthen the balance between modern and traditional diet and promote healthy and nutritious food production and consumption.

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

7.2.5. Integrate into the public policy of cultural development, conservation of the traditional culture of family pastoralism and family farming.

7.2.6. Organize and conduct 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 establish public local history museums.

7.2.7. Develop a database of family farms including handicraft as the type of activity.

OBJECTIVE 7.3 ***Innovative economic opportunities and market solutions promoting services and goods of the multi-functional family farming, embedded and built on local resources.***

To achieve this objective, the following actions will be implemented:

7.3.1. Create regulatory and institutional basis to develop the market for organic and environmentally friendly products: evaluation criteria and a national system for certification of eco-products (laboratories, qualified staff, equipment).

7.3.2. Develop and implement communication campaigns to promote eco-products of family farming.

7.3.3. Develop capacities of family farmers on the possibilities of production and eco-certification of products.

7.3.4. Create and support an open information resource of a virtual trading platform with information about the prices at local markets accessible to family farms.

7.3.5. Establish an agricultural exchange and hold futures trading on family farms' harvests.

7.3.6. Establish logistics centres with modern storage facilities at the community level.

7.3.7. Establish family farmers' cooperation organizations and facilitate consumer feedback at the level of communities, districts, and regions.

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

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

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VI. EXPECTED RESULTS AND THEIR CONTRIBUTION TO SDGS

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 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** on creating an enabling policy environment for the development of family farming will lead to the achievement of the following expected results:

- a new module "Productive assets of family farms" introduced into the automated information system "Sanarip aimak" 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 (FFs);
- developed capacities of the public authorities for effective agricultural development considering the interests of family farming;
- implemented initiatives to promote and raise awareness improving understanding of the family farming development by stakeholders;
- continued, meaningful, consistent and active political engagement of family farmers and their organizations is ensured;
- introduced governance, coordination and accountability mechanisms with the participation of FFs;
- strengthened international cooperation in the implementation of the UNDFF.

Improved policy environment to support family farming contributes to addressing systemic challenges, including improved data collection and availability, strengthened 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 contribute to sustainable development, peace and security (SDG 16).

The implementation of actions under this priority will harmonize integrated sustainable development plans and strategies at the country level, where sectoral policies target the most vulnerable groups of the community that will have a positive impact on eradicating poverty and hunger (SDGs 1 and 2).

The implementation of **PRIORITY 2** actions aimed at improved generational turnover 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 young families is expected to reduce the outflow of young people to cities and abroad. Actions under this priority will lead to the following expected results:

- public policies incentivizing youth engagement in agriculture and offering new opportunities to take advantage have been introduced and implemented;
- inclusive mechanisms promoting youth participation in decision-making in local self-governments and in public policymaking processes are in place;
- public policies improving access and tenure security of young family farmers over natural resources are in place 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 farm start up are in place;
- capacity development programmes on technical and advocacy skills for young family farmers and their organizations provided.

By investing in the promotion and empowerment of rural youth, Kyrgyz Republic will simultaneously advance approaches to education (SDG 4), promote 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 development opportunities will increase the productivity of family farms and rural socio-economic development, and environmental resilience.

The expected results for this priority are as follows:

- a comprehensive and targeted policy incentivizing women engaging in family farming is in place and implemented;
- public policy to guarantee access to social rights, including education, health and social protection, for women of family farms and their children is implemented;
- awareness raising initiatives promoting understanding of the role of rural women in preserving local knowledge, culture and traditions is implemented;
- a comprehensive and dedicated policy improving access, control and tenure security of women over 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 programme has been developed for women farmers on food production, processing and marketing, financial and business development;
- capacity-building programme to empower women and their organizations has been developed to improve their advocacy skills and meaningful participation in policy-making, implementation and monitoring processes, including in local development processes in place;
- spaces have been identified to facilitate the exchange of successful experiences and actions that promote and generate social, economic and cultural change towards gender equality.

The implementation of actions under priority 3 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).

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). Strengthened rural women's organizations and their influence in society will reflect their full potential for food security, sustainability and well-being as key actors in the evolution towards more sustainable, inclusive and climate-resilient food systems (thus contributing to the achievement of SDGs 11, 12, 13, and 15).

The implementation of **PRIORITY 4** actions designed to strengthen the capacity of family farmers' organizations will undoubtedly result in strengthened managerial, organizational capacities 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 programmes. The expected results of actions under this component include the following:

- capacity development programmes on organizational skills for family farmers and their organizations have been developed at the national, regional and local levels;
- family farmers and their organizations have strengthened capacity for sustainable, locally adapted production and responsible governance of natural resources;
- family farmers and their organizations promote access to public social and cultural services or directly provide them to their members to enhance well-being, equity and financial well-being;
- business incubators have been established and strengthened within or outside family farmers' organizations and are accessible to family farmers;
- family farmers and their organizations are empowered to provide business development services to improve business performance, access value chains, markets and finance;
- family farmers and their organizations engage in collective activities to improve and implement policies that reflect the needs of their members and maintain a close relationship with each other, as well as to promote recognition and visibility of family farmers' organizations;
- inclusive rural communication services support development of family farming;
- awareness raised on the UNDFF and family farmers' voices 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 capacities 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 family farmers' organizations and their coordination, 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. Strengthened family farmers' organizations can better inform and affect policy-making processes to ensure more responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making processes at all levels, as well as a better access to information and knowledge (SDG 16) and inclusive multi-stakeholder partnerships to improve capacity-building (SDG 17) with a particular gendered aspect regarding women's organization (SDG 5).

Improved 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 goods, will undoubtedly contribute both to social sustainability and improve well-being of the villagers. Increased economic resilience of family farmers through improved market access will increase farmers' income-generating and risk preparedness capacities and further consolidate families. Through this work, the following results are expected:

- improved access to social protection systems aimed at addressing vulnerabilities and improving 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;

- financial services tailored to family farmers and their communities are developed and provided;
- legal frameworks and public policies have been developed and implemented to guarantee the rights of family farmers, their increased access and control, and tenure security over natural resources;
- production and financial potential of family farmers has been strengthened to increase the diversification and efficiency of farms;
- programmes incentivizing the provision and consumption of local and nutritious foods have been developed;
- financial services tailored to the needs of family farmers are in place and accessible;
- interventions creating and promoting (new) markets tailored to family farmers' needs, which guarantee fair price, continuous and structured demand to products and promoting direct linkages to consumers are in place and implemented;
- strengthened capacities of family farmers to diversify activities (farm and non-farm) to explore new sources of income.

The implementation of actions under this priority will result in visible effects 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).

The implementation of measures under **PRIORITY 6** to strengthen the resilience of family farmers to the negative impacts of climate change will result in sustainable food systems and value chains in the regions. The expected results under this priority include the following:

- public climate-related policies have been developed and implemented to increase family farmers' adaptation capacities and climate-resilient use of natural resources;
- capacity development programmes have been developed and implemented for local authorities and organizations responsible for management of natural resource and addressing climate change;
- special programmes have been developed and are implemented to address diverse climate risks and vulnerabilities faced by family farmers;
- public programmes have been developed to support the transition of family farmers towards climate-resilient agriculture;
- developed database of family farmers using resource-saving technologies in crop production;
- strengthened capacities to increase family farmers' productivity in a sustainable manner;
- improved irrigation systems to increase the resilience of family farmers to droughts;
- public policies have been developed to support investment in local markets for family farmers;
- family farmers' capacities (knowledge and practices) on value adding and marketing strategies have increased;
- public policies and regulatory framework have been developed and are implemented to improve market transparency for the support of family farmers;
- policy and institutional frameworks have been developed to empower family farmers in contractual arrangements 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 priorities, an enabling environment is key to enable family farmers to effectively play their role as critical agents of change.

The implementation of actions under the integrated **PRIORITY 7** aimed at supporting family farming for the implementation of innovations contributing to the sustainability of local development and food systems, the conservation of biodiversity, environment and

culture is expected to result in better interaction among the country's agricultural production systems and better management of biodiversity and ecosystem services by family farmers. 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:

- strengthened capacities (knowledge and practices) of family farmers on planning and managing ecosystem diversity;
- public policy and institutional frameworks promoting the development of multifunctional family farming that generates social benefits;
- public measures have been developed and implemented that recognize and promote the role of family farming enhancing cultural identity, maintaining, renewing and transferring knowledge, tangible and intangible cultural heritage;
- database pf family farmers developed including handicraft as a type of activity;
- 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 emerging from the multidimensionality of family farmer;
- organizations of and collaboration between family farmers have been strengthened to benefit from economic opportunities and increase their autonomy.

By acting in this direction, the country 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 environment-related targets 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).

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VII. FAVOURABLE CONDITIONS AND RISKS

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, public financial resources are being allocated for that, favourable business climate has been created for the implementation of agri-production activities, and the assistance from various 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.

Policies that simplify economic regulations and support small and medium-sized businesses (reduced inspections, licenses) are implemented which will have an impact on the development of agriculture, reduce unreasonable controls and administrative barriers.

To implement the NAPDFF, it is important to adopt principles of a green economy to achieve the goals aimed at 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 preventing poverty.

An increased 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, that will boost the promotion of environmental and agricultural tourism, which is one of the ongoing priorities.

The policy implemented 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 combines production of quality produce with the use of environmentally friendly approaches creates the basis for a real transition towards environmentally friendly production of agricultural products as a new brand of Kyrgyzstan.

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Kyrgyzstan is a member of multiple international organizations and development organizations. Their support is of long standing, they contribute to solving the most difficult problems of agricultural development. This is the most important resource for Kyrgyzstan, which should be used effectively. The two organizations that provide support to Kyrgyzstan are responsible for the UNDFF – International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and FAO. The latter provided its expertise for the development of this document.

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

The most significant risk in the implementation of the NAPDFF 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 decreased production, a drop in income, and a public 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 businesses and investments.

Significant support to agricultural producers in the EAEU countries and the lack of adequate assistance to domestic agricultural producers are prerequisites for reducing the competitiveness of domestic agricultural producers due to limited access to modern agricultural production technologies, including the use of modern agricultural equipment, high-yielding seeds, high-quality breeding products.

Although the republic has a system for training specialists for the agro-industrial complex, the experience suggests that the level of their training lags far behind the production demands. For a number of reasons, this problem cannot be resolved 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 strengthened scientific and practical support of agricultural production, development and greater penetration of IT technologies, it will be difficult to achieve increased introduction and dissemination of innovative technologies in agricultural production.

Management of the development of the agro-industrial complex is an extremely complex task due to its scale and the diversity of industries comprising the complex. This requires the management structure to be appropriate to the tasks ahead, it also demands highly qualified specialists and effective management tools. In addition, it is necessary to implement a programme to improve the entire system for managing the development of the industry, ensuring its compliance with the tasks ahead.

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VIII. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The implementation of the NAPDFF will be monitored at two levels: at the national level - by the Ministry of Agriculture of the Kyrgyz Republic and at the local level – by the members of the NCFF with the support of international development partners.

To monitor, proper information about indicators and targets will be collected and included in the matrix of the Action Plan, presented below. At the same time, the NCFF will continue to act as a secretariate and will submit monitoring reports on the implementation of the NAPDFF every 2 years.

The evaluation will be carried out jointly by the representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Kyrgyz Republic and the NCFF and presented at the meeting of the IAWG on Family Farming, which will make appropriate adjustments to the process of NAPDFF implementation.

The findings of the evaluation will inform the relevant evaluation reports that will contribute to the final report on the implementation of the UNDFF in the Kyrgyz Republic.

ANNEX

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

ITEM Nº	OBJECTIVE	MEASURES/ACTIONS	IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD	EXPECTED RESULTS (PRODUCT)	RESPONSIBLE ENTITIES
1	2	3	4	5	6
PRIORITY 1: CREATE AN ENABLING POLICY ENVIRONMENT FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF FAMILY FARMING					
1.1.	Reliable, timely, locally relevant data about the performance of family farming available to inform policymaking, monitoring and evaluation at all levels	1.1.1. Systematize existing information and collect and document timely, locally relevant data related to performance of family farming (size, labour, natural resource management, crops, livestock, socioeconomic services, ecosystem services, biodiversity conservation)	2023-2024	High-quality sectoral and multidimensiona data and analytical documents used to inform family farming policy-making processes prepared and available	MoA (all units) in cooperation with NSC (upon agreement)
		1.1.2. Review and improve methods applied in agricultural census in order to record multidimensional contributions of family farming	2023-2024		MoA (all units) in cooperation with NSC (upon agreement)
		1.1.3. Support local research	2023-2028	Research on family farming conducted in the regions on 10 topics	MoA (livestock unit) in cooperation with KNAU and NCFF (upon agreement), international development partners
		1.1 4. Create accessible data-repository systems on family farming	2023-2024	A national database of farmers created in MoA	MoA (Agro-Smart) in cooperation with NSC and NCFF (upon agreement), international development partners
		1.1.5. Provide gender- (for women) and age- (for youth) disaggregated data	2023-2024	FFs' database disaggregated by gender and age created	MoA (Agro-Smart) in cooperation with NSC and NCFF (upon agreement), international development partners
		1.1.6. Bring land use classification in line with international standards	2022-2025	Data on area is consistent with the international system of land use classes	MoA, NSC and NCFF (upon agreement), international development partners

ITEM Nº	OBJECTIVE	MEASURES/ACTIONS	IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD	EXPECTED RESULTS (PRODUCT)	RESPONSIBLE ENTITIES
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.2.	Strengthen legal and political frameworks to support diverse contributions of family farming to sustainable development	1.2.1. Analyse existing legal and political frameworks to develop family farming	2023	Analytical study of NLAs, a list of NLAs to be amended to integrate FF development created	MoA (legal support and examination unit) in cooperation with NCFF (upon agreement), international development partners
		1.2.2. Revise the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Cooperatives" 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 laws on making amendments drafted, provisions on multi-profile cooperatives institutionalized	MoA (department of mechanization, innovative technologies and agricultural cooperation) in cooperation with NCFF (upon agreement), international development partners
		1.2.3. Develop, adopt and implement the Concept for Agriculture Development of the Kyrgyz Republic for 2023-2032 that takes into account the interests of FFs	2023	The Concept adopted, the interests of the FFs included in the document	MoA (strategic planning and analysis unit) in cooperation with NCFF (upon agreement), international development partners
		1.2.4. Make changes to the relevant NLAs to strengthen the economic sustainability of local farmers and community-based organizations: 1) ownership of equipment by WUAs and pasture committees in rural communities; 2) preferential electricity tariffs for pumping stations (irrigation and drinking water); 3) reduction in the rate of return of loans to 6 percent	2023-2025	Economic environment for the development of FFs created	MoA (water sector) in cooperation with NCFF (upon agreement), international development partners
		1.2.5. Develop and adopt amendments to the Law of Kyrgyz Republic on "Peasant Farms" recognizing a social status of family farming	2023-2024	Social status of FFs recognised in the law	MoA (strategic planning and analysis unit) in cooperation with NCFF (upon agreement), international development partners
1.3.	Enhance the effeciency of governance, implementation and monitoring of the development of comprehensive policy for the development of family farming	1.3.1. Develop, update educational standards, programmes and innovative training materials, including contribution of family farms to social, environmental and economic development of the country	2023-2024	Topics on FFs for educational standards and curricula developed	MoA (livestock unit) in cooperation with KNAU (upon agreement), international development partners
		1.3.2. Improve the system of vocational training for family farming specialists	2023-2024	Topics on FFs for lyceums and schools developed	MoA (livestock unit) in cooperation with MLSSM, international development partners
		1.3.3. Improve the quality of training specialists in specialized universities	2023-2024	Topics on FFs for university curricula developed	MoA (livestock unit) in cooperation with KNAU (upon agreement), international development partners
		1.3.4. Create a professional development system for family farming specialists	2023-2024	A system of professional development of family farmers created	MoA (HR management unit) in cooperation with KNAU (upon agreement), international development partners

ITEM Nº	OBJECTIVE	MEASURES/ACTIONS	IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD	EXPECTED RESULTS (PRODUCT)	RESPONSIBLE ENTITIES
1	2	3	4	5	6
		1.3.5. Create a system of agricultural extension and professional development of family farmers	2023-2024	A system of agricultural extension and professional development of FFs strengthened	MoA (human resources management unit), in cooperation with MOES, MLSSM, KNAU, AAES, international development partners
		1.3.6. Develop information campaigns, tools and materials targeted at specific population groups on the contribution of family farming to social, environmental and economic development	2023-2028	Information materials on FFs prepared	MoA (public relations unit) in cooperation with NCFF (upon agreement), international development partners
		1.3.7. Raise 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	2023-2028	Publications in the media and social networks	MoA (public relations unit, food safety unit) in cooperation with NCFF (upon agreement), international development partners
		1.3.8. Disseminate and inform about existing government policies to support family farming	2023-2028	Workshops, round tables and trainings held	MoA (strategic planning and analysis unit) in cooperation with NCFF (upon agreement), international development partners
		1.3.9. 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	Days established and festivals held	MoA, (administrative support unit) in cooperation with NCFF (upon agreement), international development partners
		1.3.10. 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	Regular events of the NCFF held	MoA (human resources management unit) in cooperation with MLSSM, MCISYP, KNAU and NCFF, international development partners
		1.3.11. Create 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	A platform at the district level created and events held	MoA, (human resources management unit) in cooperation with NCFF, international development partners
		1.3.12. Build the capacity of governments at all levels, family farming associations and other stakeholders to effectively participate in and manage collaborative multi-sectorial and multi-stakeholder governance mechanisms/decision-making processes	2023-2028	At least 4 annual events held	MoA (strategic planning and analysis unit) in cooperation with NCFF (upon agreement), international development partners
		1.3.13. Strengthen reporting for international projects, and analyse effectiveness of investments	2023-2028	Database created, effectiveness of implementation of the Programme of State Investments in agriculture analysed	MoA (international cooperation unit) in cooperation with NCFF (upon agreement), international development partners

ITEM Nº	OBJECTIVE	MEASURES/ACTIONS	IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD	EXPECTED RESULTS (PRODUCT)	RESPONSIBLE ENTITIES
1	2	3	4	5	6
		1.3.14. Strengthen data collection for reporting on UNDFF implementation	2023	Database on UNDFF implementation created in the MoA	MoA (Agro-Smart) in cooperation with NSC and NCFF (upon agreement), international development partners
		1.3.15. Promote exchange and cooperation at different levels (multilateral cooperation, North-South cooperation, South-South cooperation, tripartite cooperation, etc.) for good governance, effective policies and programmes based on best practices in support of family farming	2023-2028	Cooperation and exchange organized at different levels once a year	MoA (international cooperation unit), in cooperation with NCFF (upon a greement), international development partners
		1.3.16. Organize exchange visits of farmers, conferences, publications	2023-2028	Exchange visits organized twice a year	MoA (crop production and livestock units) in cooperation with NCFF (upon agreement), international development partners
PRIORITY 2: SUPPORT YOUTH AND ENSURE THE GENERATIONAL SUSTAINABILITY OF FAMILY FARMING					
2.1.	Improved and active engagement of youth in family farming, rural economy and decision-making processes	2.1.1. Promote the development and implementation of coherent policies and legislative frameworks to address migration of youth from rural areas	2023-2025	Action plan for 2021-2025 implemented, Concept for the Development of Youth Policy until 2030 implemented	MoA (strategic planning and analysis unit) in cooperation with MCISYP, MLSSM, MEC, MF and NCFF (upon agreement), international development partners
		2.1.2. Promote the development and implementation of public policies to create favourable economic opportunities for young people and support their integration into family farming	2023-2028	Decree of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic dd. November 18, 2021 No. 525 "On the Education and Youth Support Fund under the President of the Kyrgyz Republic" implemented	MoA (strategic planning and analysis unit) in cooperation with MCISYP, MLSSM, MEC, MF and NCFF (upon agreement), international development partners
		2.1.3. Promote the development of targeted investment incentives (targeted concessional loans) that empower rural youth to get involved in farming and entrepreneurship	2023-2028	Preferential loan schemes for youth developed	MoA (finance and accounting unit) in cooperation with MCISYP, MLSSM, MEC, MF and private sector (upon agreement), international development partners
		2.1.4. Develop and conduct awareness-raising campaigns to promote engagement of youth in family farming	2023-2028	Information materials published, TV and radio reports and broadcasts, career guidance measures in schools	MoA (public relations unit) in cooperation with MCISYP and NCFF, media (upon agreement), international development partners
		2.1.5. Promote knowledge-sharing at different levels on success of young farmers in agriculture: organization of gatherings and other exchange events	2023-2028	At least 2 events per year held	MoA (livestock unit) in cooperation with MCISYP, and NCFF (upon agreement), international development partners

ITEM Nº	OBJECTIVE	MEASURES/ACTIONS	IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD	EXPECTED RESULTS (PRODUCT)	RESPONSIBLE ENTITIES
1	2	3	4	5	6
2.2.	Improved access of the next generation of family farmers to natural resources, productive assets, education, information, infrastructure, financial services and to markets	2.2.1. Support in the development, review and implementation of public policies and frameworks to support access of young family farmers to land (newly developed plots, lease of SFF and SFAL) and the recognition of their legitimate tenure rights	2023-2028	Changes made to NLAs securing young farmers' access to land	MoA (land resources department) in cooperation with MCISYP and NCFF, private sector (upon agreement), international development partners
		2.2.2. Improve access of rural youth to knowledge, information and education	2023-2028	Awareness-raising campaigns conducted, at least twice a year in the media and social networks	MoA (public relations unit) in cooperation with MCISYP and NCFF, private sector (upon agreement), international development partners
		2.2.3. Provide incentives for young farmers to access tangible and intangible assets (preferential loans, subsidies, grants for seeds, fertilizers, leasing)	2023-2028	State support programmes for agriculture, including rural youth, developed	MoA (finance and accounting department) in cooperation with MCISYP, MF and NCFF, private sector (upon agreement), international development partners
2.3.	Improved generational turnover in agriculture, fisheries and forestry	2.3.1. Provide legal support to young farmers	2023-2028	10 per cent growth in the youth legal platform involvement	MoA (legal support and examination department) in cooperation with MCISYP and NCFF (upon agreement), international development partners
		2.3.2. Promote inter-generational and intra-generational exchange of information, knowledge and practices on entrance into farming (farm succession, farm set-up)	2023-2028	Trainings conducted at least 4 times a year, family farm members improved their knowledge	MoA (crop production and livestock units) in cooperation with MCISYP, and NCFF (upon agreement), international development partners
		2.3.3. Provide local legal advisory to young family farmers	2023-2028	Growth in AAES for young farmers by 10%, family farm members received high-quality advice	MoA (crop production and livestock units) in cooperation with MCISYP, and NCFF (upon agreement), international development partners
		2.3.4. Develop capacity and raise awareness of traditional leaders and local authorities about the important role of youth and their participation in family farming	2023-2028	At least 3 events per year held, capacity of local authorities and community leaders built	MoA (crop production and livestock units) in cooperation with MCISYP, and NCFF (upon agreement), international development partners
2.4.	Improved capacity of young family farmers on innovation practices interconnecting traditional knowledge with new solutions	2.4.1. Develop the capacity of young family farmers to take advantage of new employment opportunities created through employment diversification strategies (rural career guidance).	2023-2028	Career guidance events for rural youth held annually	MoA (crop production and livestock units) in cooperation with MCISYP, MLSSM, private sector, NCFF (upon agreement), international development partners
		2.4.2. Support partnership 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	2023-2028	Trainings held in the regions as part of FAO and IFAD projects	MoA (crop production and livestock units) in cooperation with MCISYP, NCFF (upon agreement), international development partners

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1	2	3	4	5	6
		2.4.3. Strengthen networks and organizations of young farmers and support their participation in the development, implementation and monitoring of national and local policies	2023-2028	Activity of youth platforms, forums and seminars strengthened	MoA (strategic planning and analysis unit) in cooperation with MCISYP, NCFF (upon agreement) international development partners
PRIORITY 3: PROMOTE GENDER EQUITY IN FAMILY FARMING AND THE LEADERSHIP ROLE OF RURAL WOMEN					
3.1.	Improved and active engagement of rural women in family farming and in rural economy	3.1.1. Promote synergies in policies, legislations and programmes to provide equal rights and opportunities for women and men in family farming by applying guidance provided in international instruments	2023-2024	National Strategy for Gender Equality until 2030 approved	MoA (human resources unit) in cooperation with MLSSM, MOES, NCFF, private sector (upon agreement), international development partners
		3.1.2. Integrate the interests and equal opportunities of women engaged in family farming into national strategies for agricultural development	2023-2028	Gender examination of all adopted strategies	MoA (legal support and examination department) in cooperation with MLSSM, NCFF, private sector (upon agreement), international development partners
		3.1.3. Develop and implement programmes that promote rural economic diversification and generate better opportunities for women farmers	2023-2024	New regional development strategies developed and adopted	MoA (agri-food value chain development department) in cooperation with MLSSM, NCFF, private sector (upon agreement), international development partners
		3.1.4. Promote the development of an adequate social infrastructure to free up women's time and facilitate their access to training and production skills (clean water and sewerage, kindergartens, schools, rural medical facilities, clubs)	2023-2028	Strategies for regional development of social infrastructure implemented	MoA (human resources unit) in cooperation with) MLSSM, MF, LSA, LSGs, NCFF, private sector (upon agreement), international development partners
		3.1.5. Systematize available information, collect and document updated field data disaggregated by sex to assess the current situation and needs of women farmers	2023-2028	Gender statistics improved	NCFF in cooperation with LSGs, private sector (upon agreement), international development partners
		3.1.6. Develop and implement awareness-raising campaigns to promote the role of women in rural development, preserve culture and traditions at the national and local levels	2023-2028	Information materials in the media, reports and programmes on TV and radio and in social media	NCFF in cooperation with LSGs, private sector (upon agreement), international development partners
3.2.	Increased access of women in family farming to natural resources, (re-) productive assets, information, infrastructure, financial services and to markets	3.2.1. Promote policy, legal and organizational framework ensuring that women have equal access, control and tenure rights to land (arable land, household plots, leased land) and natural resources independent of their civil and marital status	2023-2028	Improved NLAs that secure equal rights and land tenure for women engaging in FFs	MoA (land resources department) in cooperation with MLSSM, MOES, NCFF, private sector (upon agreement), international development partners
		3.2.2. Develop capacity and provide legal support to women to increase women's access to water resources	2023-2028	Training courses provided, legal trainings for women, women received legal knowledge on the use of water resources	MoA (legal support and examination department, water resources sector) in cooperation with MLSSM, MOES, NCFF, private sector (upon agreement), international development partners

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1	2	3	4	5	6
		3.2.3. Promote the development of policies to support women farmers' access to productive assets, information and infrastructure (preferential loans, subsidies, grants for women farmers)	2023-2028	Programme of preferential loans developed to support women farmers under the project "Agriculture Finance"	MoA (finance and accounting department, agri-food value chain development department) in cooperation with MLSSM, NCFF, private sector (upon agreement), international development partners
		3.2.4. Develop primary processing and provide targeted support to women farmers (preferential leasing for equipment) to overcome obstacles in production	2023-2028	Leasing programmes developed to support women farmers	MoA (department of mechanization, innovative technologies and agricultural cooperation) in cooperation with MLSSM, NCFF, private sector (upon agreement), international development partners
		3.2.5. Develop gender-sensitive supply chains to enhance the full productive potential of women and increase their access to more profitable markets and decent employment opportunities	2023-2028	Projects of international development partners such as FAO, IFAD, EU implemented	MoA (international cooperation unit) in cooperation with MLSSM, NCFF, private sector (upon agreement), international development partners
3.3.	Increased capacity of women farmers and their organizations enhancing their technical knowledge and participation in policy-making processes	3.3.1. Develop and implement training and self-training programmes for women farmers on food production, processing and marketing practices, as well as on innovation, entrepreneurship, business development capacities, employment diversification strategies	2023-2028	At least 4 trainings provided to women farmers annually	MoA (crop production and livestock units) in cooperation with MLSSM, NCFF, private sector (upon agreement), international development partners
		3.3.2. Establish centres of excellence in marketing and provide targeted assistance to women farmers	2023-2028	Centres of excellence in marketing established in every area	MoA (agri-food value chain development department) in cooperation with MLSSM, NCFF, private sector (upon agreement), international development partners
		3.3.3. Support the provision of rural advisory and extension services to improve women's inclusion in supply chains	2023-2028	AAES provided to women farmers	MoA (agri-food value chain development department) in cooperation with MLSSM, NCFF, private sector (upon agreement), international development partners
		3.3.4. Provide specific learning tools and training to rural women on leadership and political participation	2023-2028	Trainings provided, training materials developed and disseminated	MoA (human resources unit) in cooperation with MLSSM NCFF, private sector (upon agreement), international development partners
		3.3.5. Strengthen the participation and leadership role of women in family farmer organizations and in rural communities as well as in the processes of development, implementation and monitoring of local development policies	2023-2028	Conditions created to encourage women to take up leadership roles in FFs	MoA (human resources unit) in cooperation with MLSSM NCFF, private sector (upon agreement), international development partners

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1	2	3	4	5	6
3.4.	Expanded platform presenting success stories of women in driving social, economic and cultural changes in the field of gender equality	3.4.1. Create platforms (forums) of women farmers at the national level and at the level of districts, regions	2023-2028	Annual forums held; the platform of women's success stories strengthened	MoA (human resources unit) in cooperation with MLSSM, LSA, NCFF, private sector (upon agreement), international development partners
		3.4.2. Support exchange programmes (at all levels) with examples of good production practices and successful state policies to empower women and promote gender equality in family farming	2023-2028	Women farmers participated in national and international forums	MoA (human resources unit) in cooperation with MLSSM, LSA, NCFF, private sector (upon agreement), international development partners
PRIORITY 4: STRENGTHEN THE CAPACITIES OF FAMILY FARMERS' ORGANIZATIONS AND CAPACITIES TO REPRESENT THEIR INTERESTS, AND PROVIDE KNOWLEDGE AND SERVICES TO FARMERS					
4.1.	Strengthened governance and organizational capacities of family farmers' organizations engaged in agriculture, forestry and fisheries to better serve their members and their communities	4.1.1. Provide training and capacity development for family farmers' organizations to foster: • internal organizational structures, management and governance processes; • resource mobilization, project management and monitoring skills; and • preservation of cultural identity	2023-2024	Training materials on the subject developed, increased knowledge of FF members on project management and monitoring	MoA (organizational work and administrative support unit) in cooperation with NCFF, private sector (upon agreement), international development partners
		4.1.2. Improve existing mechanisms to generate, document and share knowledge, exchange good practices with farmers' organizations	2023-2028	Databases on FFs and good practices created	MoA (Agro-Smart) in cooperation with NCFF, private sector (upon agreement), international development partners
		4.1.3. Establish, improve and strengthen dialogue between constituencies of family farmers to foster their internal collaboration and cooperation with other actors	2023-2028	2 national dialogue platforms established, cooperation of FFs with other actors strengthened	MoA (crop production and livestock units) in cooperation with KNAU, LSA, LSGs, private sector (upon agreement), international development partners
		4.1.4. Facilitate establishment of other family farmers' organizations and exchange experience with them	2023-2028	At least 2 annual national forums of FFs organizations held	MoA (crop production and livestock units) in cooperation with KNAU, LSA, LSGs, NCFF, private sector (upon agreement), international development partners
		4.1.5. Develop and implement public programme for cooperation and support of family farmers' organizations	2023-2028	Public programme for cooperation with and support of family farmers' organizations developed and approved, conditions for family farmers' organizations development created	MoA (strategic planning and analysis unit) in cooperation with MLSSM, MOES, LSA, LSGs, NCFF, private sector (upon agreement), international development partners
4.2.	Family farmers' and their organizations' technical expertise and capability to access and manage natural resources, and provide services to their members strengthened for sustainable livelihoods	4.2.1. Promote the elaboration of guidance materials for family farmers well-tailored to local contexts and needs, to increase their use of international instruments on natural resources management and in agricultural production	2023-2028	Guidance materials, training modules, training materials, databases of good practices of at least 10 organisations elaborated	MoA (crop production and livestock units) in cooperation with KNAU, NGOs, private sector (upon agreement), international development partners

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1	2	3	4	5	6
		4.2.2. Provide training and capacity development for family farmers' organizations on relevant topics	2023-2028	Trainings on relevant topics provided to FFs	MoA (crop production and livestock units) in cooperation with MLSSM, LSA, LSGs, NCFF, private sector (upon agreement), international development partners
		4.2.3. Conduct research and make publication on the role of family farmers' organizations in providing social and cultural services	2023-2028	Research conducted, publications on the role of family farmers' organizations published at least twice a year	MoA (crop production and livestock units) in cooperation with MLSSM, LSA, LSGs, NCFF, private sector (upon agreement), international development partners
		4.2.4. Ensure family farmers' organizations are represented in national SDG processes – planning, implementation and monitoring processes	2023-2028	Participation in at least 2 national SDG-related forums ensured	MoA (strategic planning and analysis unit) in cooperation with MLSSM, LSA, LSGs, NCFF, private sector (upon agreement), international development partners
		4.2.5. Provide capacity development to family farmers' organizations to enhance the quality of social and cultural services delivery or support family farmers' organizations	2023-2028	Services provided by FFs' organizations enhanced	MoA (Agro-Smart) in cooperation with MLSSM, LSA, LSGs, NCFF, private sector (upon agreement), international development partners
		4.2.6. Exchange visits to family farmer organizations already successfully providing social and cultural services	20232-2028	At least 2 exchange visits between FFs' organizations conducted annually	MoA (crop production and livestock units) in cooperation with MLSSM, LSA, LSGs, NCFF, private sector (upon agreement), international development partners
		4.2.7. Provide capacity development to enhance business development service delivery or facilitation of family farming organizations	2023-2028	Capacity development on relevant topics provided to at least 70 farmers per year	MoA (crop production and livestock units) in cooperation with MLSSM, LSA, LSGs, NCFF, private sector (upon agreement), international development partners
		4.2.8. Provide capacity development to family farmers' organizations for technical assistance expansion (production, processing, branding, labelling, packaging, marketing, farm tourism)	2023-2028	Investment projects of international development partners implemented	MoA (international cooperation unit) in cooperation with MLSSM, LSA, LSGs, NCFF, private sector (upon agreement), international development partners
4.3.	Communication, ICTs capacities/services improved, and family famers' voices heard	4.3.1. 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 (public relations unit) in cooperation with MDD, MLSSM, LSA, LSGs, NCFF, private sector (upon agreement), international development partners
		4.3.2. Provide technical support for farmer organizations, ministries and institutions, and promotion of investments and partnership to deliver dedicated information and communication services for family farmers	2023-2028	International development partners (FAO, IFAD, etc.) projects provided support	MoA (international cooperation unit) in cooperation with MDD, MLSSM, LSA, LSGs, NCFF, private sector (upon agreement), international development partners

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1	2	3	4	5	6
		4.3.3. Develop and implement regional and national plans and initiatives to enhance ICT capacities of family farmer organizations	2023-2024	Capacity to introduce ICT in FFs assessed	MoA (strategic planning and analysis unit) in cooperation with MDD, MLSSM, LSA, LSGs, NCFF, private sector (upon agreement), international development partners
		4.3.4. Develop communication plans to raise awareness on UNDFF and to increase the outreach of family farmers' organizations, LSGs, rural institutions, community organizations and mass media	2023-2028	Communication strategies of FFs' organizations developed (at least for 10 organisations participating in projects)	MoA (strategic planning and analysis unit, public relations unit) in cooperation with MDD, MLSSM, LSA, LSGs, NCFF, private sector (upon agreement), international development partners
		4.3.5. Organize and conduct national forums of family farmers' organizations	2023-2028	National forum organised once a year	MoA crop production and livestock units) in cooperation with MDD, MLSSM, LSA, LSGs, NCFF, private sector (upon agreement), international development partners
PRIORITY 5: IMPROVE SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AND WELL-BEING OF FAMILY FARMERS					
5.1.	Improved access to natural resources and productive assets by family farmers	5.1.1. Promote research on soil quality in each district	2023-2028	Updated data and soil maps available, soil quality research conducted	MoA (land resources service), LSGs, local community organizations, private sector (upon agreement), international development partners
		5.1.2. Improve accounting of agricultural lands and information available about their possible uses	2023-2028	Databases and maps by types of land use created	MoA (land resources service) in cooperation with, NSC, LSGs, local community organizations, private sector (upon agreement), international development partners
		5.1.3. Determine the capacity to use resources of forest plots and public information available about their possible uses	2023-2028	The second national forest inventory conducted. Databases and forest maps updated. Forest management maps available to FFs	MoA (forestry service) in cooperation with LSGs, private sector (upon agreement), international development partners
		5.1.4. Improve the work of land commissions in rural constituencies with the engagement of all the interest groups and introduction of fair criteria for allocation of all types of land for use	2023-2028	FFs' organizations representatives involved in the land commissions	MoA (land resources service) in cooperation with LSGs, private sector (upon agreement), international development partners
		5.1.5. Revise land boundaries and create digital databanks in local communities	2023-2028	Land resources database created and boundary maps revised	MoA (land resources service) local community organisations, private sector (upon agreement), international development partners

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1	2	3	4	5	6
		5.1.6. Improve pasture management tools by enhancing documentation, the recording of plots and their productivity monitoring, digitalising pasture management and regular reporting to PUA and LSGs	2023-2028	Digital database "Digital Pasture Committee" created in communities	MoA, (department of pastures and livestock breeding) in cooperation with LSGs, pasture users' committees, private sector (upon agreement), international development partners
		5.1.7. Take public support measures to improve pasture infrastructure	2023-2028	Agricultural projects (FAO, IFAD WB) implemented	MoA (department of pastures and livestock breeding) in cooperation with MF, MEC, LSGs, NCFF, private sector (upon agreement), international development partners
		5.1.8. Take measures to improve breeding and productive qualities of livestock in family farms through targeted selection and breeding and access to improved breeds (materials)	2023-2028	Agricultural projects (FAO, IFAD WB) implemented	MoA (department of pastures and livestock breeding) in cooperation with MF, MEC, LSGs, NCFF, private sector (upon agreement), international development partners
		5.1.9. Take public support measures to improve irrigation infrastructure for improved access to irrigation water	2023-2028	Public programme for irrigation development for 2017-2026 implemented	MoA (water resources service) in cooperation with MF, LSGs, NCFF, private sector (upon agreement), international development partners
		5.1.10. Develop training modules and provide trainings to build capacity of community organizations for sustainable integrated management of local natural resources (LSGs, forestry enterprises, pasture committees, WUAs) and improve user access to them	2023-2028	At least 2 modules for LSGs, forestry enterprises, pasture committees and WUAs developed	MoA (livestock unit) in cooperation with KNAU, LSGs, NCFF, AAES, private sector (upon agreement), international development partners
		5.1.11. Develop and implement the Concept for the development of the land use and agricultural land market	2023-2024	Legal and economic conditions created to develop land use and land market	MoA (land resources service) in cooperation with LSGs, NCFF, AAES, private sector (upon agreement), international development partners
5.2.	Strengthened resilience and economic viability of family farmers through the application of sustainable and modern production practices and access to a diverse means of production and nutritious diet	5.2.1. Support capacity development for family farmers based on the needs to apply technical solutions and innovation and transition towards new sustainable practices such as agroecology, agronomic practices, marketing and improving efficiency and economic viability (new highly productive varieties, breeds, etc.)	2023	Public support provided as part of the project "Funding Agriculture" and other projects	MoA (finance and accounting department) in cooperation with commercial banks, NCFF, AAES, private sector (upon agreement), international development partners
		5.2.2. Promote implementation of public policies and investments increasing access to productive assets (MTS, equipment, modern technologies) improving family farmers' productivity of labour	2023-2028	Public programme of leasing and creation of MTS implemented	MoA (department of mechanization, innovative technologies and agricultural cooperation), LSGs, NCFF, AAES, private sector (ag agreed), international development partners

ITEM N°	OBJECTIVE	MEASURES/ACTIONS	IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD	EXPECTED RESULTS (PRODUCT)	RESPONSIBLE ENTITIES
1	2	3	4	5	6
		5.2.3. Promote development of AAES for family farmers aimed to improve their knowledge and use of sustainable, safe and diversified production practices, increasing crop diversity, productivity enhancing income-generation	2023-2028	Capacities and role of AAES strengthened in the regions	MoA (crop production and livestock units) in cooperation with KNAU, LSGs, NCFF, AAES, private sector (upon agreement), international development partners
		5.2.4. Develop and implement public policies to supply farmers with high-quality seeds and environmentally friendly fertilizers	2023-2028	Seed banks created at the community level	MoA (crop examination department) in cooperation with LSGs, NCFF, AAES, private sector (upon agreement), international development partners
		5.2.5. Continue land reclamation and creation of irrigation systems to guarantee food security of the country	2023-2028	Public programme for irrigation development for 2017-2026 implemented	MoA (water resources service) in cooperation with LSGs, NCFF, AAES, private sector (upon agreement), international development partners
		5.2.6. Promote capacity development programmes for family farmers on healthy food and diet	2023-2028	Projects on food quality implemented	MoA (food security unit) in cooperation with MH, NCFF, private sector (upon agreement), international development partners
		5.2.7. Improve opportunities of family farmers to supply quality nutritious food to local educational institutions	2023-2028	Changes to the law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Public Procurement" made	MoA (finance and accounting department) in cooperation with MF, MES, NCFF, private sector (upon agreement), international development partners
		5.2.8. Review and improve existing financial schemes and promote their scale-up to meet the needs of family farming	2023-2028	New credit and leasing products developed	MoA (finance and accounting department) in cooperation with MF, NCFF, financial institutions, private sector (upon agreement), international development partners
		5.2.9. Provide capacity development, also through direct exchange between farmers, on community-based solutions and cooperative system of saving and accumulating loans at local level	2023-2024	At least 3 seminars on financial literacy for farmers conducted in the regions	MoA (finance and accounting department) in cooperation with MF, NCFF, LSGs financial institutions, private sector (upon agreement), international development partners
5. 3.	Improved access of family farmers to markets guaranteeing increased participation and adequate remuneration and income-generating opportunities	5.3.1. Support the development and implementation of institutional arrangements (procurement agencies, direct futures contracts for harvest, auction purchases) supporting access to domestic and local markets for family farmers, providing affordable prices to ensure adequate remuneration for their work and investments	2023-2028	Procurement systems created, direct supplies under to the contracts organized	MoA (international cooperation unit, agri-food value chain development department), MEC, NCFF, LSGs, private sector (upon agreement), international development partners
		5.3.2. Improve public procurement systems for public institutions, food assistance and school feeding to guarantee continuous and structured demand for family farmers' products	2023-2028	Changes made to the NLA	MoA (food security unit) in cooperation with MEC, NCFF, LSGs, private sector (upon agreement), international development partners

ITEM Nº	OBJECTIVE	MEASURES/ACTIONS	IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD	EXPECTED RESULTS (PRODUCT)	RESPONSIBLE ENTITIES
1	2	3	4	5	6
		5.3.3. Promote short food supply chains (fairs, festivals) directly linked to urban consumers that enable family farmers to obtain a better income	2023-2028	At least 1 fair of family farmers' production conducted annually at the national, regional levels	MoA (agri-food value chain development department) MEC, NCFF, LSGs private sector (upon agreement), international development partners
		5.3.4. Promote capacity development programmes for family farmers and their organizations on the efficient food storage methods locally and the creation of value chains for local products via agri-food processing	2023-2028	Public programme for establishment and development of logistics centres implemented	MoA (agri-food value chain development department) MEC, NCFF, LSGs private sector (upon agreement), international development partners
		5.3.5. Promote dialogue of farmers with different private sector entities (small and medium-sized enterprises, industries)	2023-2028	Platform for FFs and retail chains established	MoA (agri-food value chain development department), MEC, NCFF, LSGs private sector (upon agreement), international development partners
PRIORITY 6: STRENGTHEN CLIMATE RESILIENCE OF FAMILY FARMING FOR SUSTAINABLE FOOD SYSTEMS IN A CHANGING CLIMATE					
6.1.	Improved climate-resilient and responsible management and use of natural resources with increased access of family farms to productive assets and services	6.1.1. Develop and implement an adaptation plan for agriculture to reduce family farmers' vulnerability and improve climate-sustainable management and control over natural resources (water, land, pastures, forests), water supply systems, and productive resources	2023-2024	A national adaptation plan for agriculture developed taking into account FFs' interests	MoA (strategic planning unit, forestry unit) in cooperation with MNRETS, NCFF, private sector (upon agreement), international development partners
		6.1.2. Assess technical needs for climate change adaptation and develop an appropriate Plan and draft Concept	2023-2024	Documents for technical needs assessment developed and project proposal designed	MoA (forestry unit) in cooperation with MNRETS, NCFF, private sector (upon agreement), international development partners
		6.1.3. Develop a database of family farms using resource-saving technologies in crop production	2023-2028	Database created	MoA (Agro-Smart) in cooperation with, NSC, LSGs, automated information System "Sanarip aimag"
		6.1.4. Develop training modules and train WUAs on climate resilient water management to integrate climate change into WUA local plans	2023-2024	Training modules for WUAs developed	MoA (water sector) in cooperation with MNRETS, MOES, KNAU, WRS, NCFF, private sector (upon agreement), international development partners
		6.1.5. Develop training modules and train pasture committees on climate resilient pasture management to integrate climate change into pasture management plans	2023-2024	Training modules for pasture committees developed	MoA (department of pastures and livestock breeding) in cooperation with MNRETS, MOES, KNAU, pasture committees, NCFF, private sector (upon agreement), international development partners
		6.1.6. Develop training modules and train forestry enterprises on climate resilient forest management to integrate climate change into forest management plans	2023-2024	Training modules developed, national adaptation plan for the forestry sector taking into account forest users	MoA (forestry unit) in cooperation with MNRETS, MOES, KNAU, KFHS, FS, forestry enterprises, NCFF, private sector (upon agreement), international development partners

ITEM №	OBJECTIVE	MEASURES/ACTIONS	IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD	EXPECTED RESULTS (PRODUCT)	RESPONSIBLE ENTITIES
1	2	3	4	5	6
		6.1.7. Develop information products on climate-resilient agriculture and organize communication campaigns for family farmers	2023-2024	Information materials available in the media, communication campaigns (twice a year)	MoA (public relations unit) in cooperation with MNRETS, KNAU, WRS, WUA, NCFF, private sector (upon agreement), international development partners
		6.1.8. Develop and strengthen mechanisms for family farmers disaster risk management, including community-based surveillance systems	2023-2028	National platform for DRR developed and in place	MoA (veterinary unit), in cooperation with the Ministry of Emergency Situations, KNAU, MH, LSGs, NCFF, private sector (upon agreement), international development partners
		6.1.9. Promote the development and implementation of risk monitoring and early warning systems, measures for vulnerability reduction and emergency preparedness-response enhancing the resilience of family farmers' agricultural livelihoods	2023-2028	Early warning system in place	MoA (emergency expert) in cooperation with MOES, AHM, LSA, LSGs, NCFF, private sector (upon agreement), international development partners
		6.1.10. Strengthen communication between family farmers and the hydrometeorological service to provide regular seasonal ten-day hydrological, meteorological and phenological forecasts	2023-2028	Agrometeo forecasts available to FFs	MoA (crop production and livestock units) in cooperation with MOES, KNAU, MH, LSGs, NCFF, private sector (upon agreement), international development partners
		6.1.11. Create specific insurance systems to support family farmers in case of natural disasters resulting from climate change	2023-2028	Insurance systems for crop production and livestock in place	MoA (crop production and livestock units) in cooperation with MF, MOES, KNAU, MH, LSGs, NCFF, private sector (upon agreement), international development partners
6.2.	Support transition of family farmers towards climate-resilient agricultural practices and climate change mitigation approaches	6.2.1. Support the implementation and use of international instruments and recommendations through inclusive governance mechanisms	2023-2024	International instruments in agriculture studied	MoA (crop production and livestock units) in cooperation with MNRETS, MOES, KNAU, NCFF, private sector (upon agreement), international development partners
		6.2.2. Develop and implement capacity development programmes for family farmers to increase awareness of climate change in agriculture	2024-2028	Relevant capacity building programme for family farmers developed	MoA (strategic planning and analysis unit) in cooperation with MNRETS, MOES, KNAU, NCFF, private sector (upon agreement), international development partners
		6.2.3. Develop and implement capacity development programmes for AAES on climate change and agriculture adaptation to its negative impacts to disseminate knowledge about climate-resilient agriculture	2023-2028	Capacity development module on adaptation developed for AAES	MoA (crop production and livestock units) in cooperation with MNRETS, MOES, KNAU, AAES, NCFF, private sector (upon agreement), international development partners

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1	2	3	4	5	6
		6.2.4. Promote integrated farming practices to increase productivity in a sustainable manner, reducing the use of external inputs, fostering the efficiency of climate change mitigation through providing specific technical extension and advisory services to family farmers	2023-2028	Concept of climate-smart agriculture developed	MoA (strategic planning unit, forestry unit) in cooperation with MNRETS, MOES, KNAU, AAES, NCFF, private sector (upon agreement), international development partners
		6.2.5. Provide capacity development, including through farmer-to-farmer learning exchanges to share sustainable agriculture adaptation practices, including farmer summer schools, context-specific demonstration fields	2023-2028	Demonstration days, field schools conducted	MoA (crop production unit) in cooperation with MNRETS, MOES, KNAU, NCFF, private sector (upon agreement), international development partners
6.3.	Establish inclusive and fair value chains for family farmers, encouraging diversification of food production	6.3.1. Promote inclusion and more enabling market conditions for family farmers providing timely and locally relevant information, fair and transparent prices guaranteeing adequate remuneration for family farmers' work and investments	2023-2028	Food production e-commerce and delivery system established	MoA (agri-food value chain development department) in cooperation with LSA, LSGs, media, NCFF, private sector (upon agreement), international development partners
		6.3.2. Strengthen collaboration between family farmers, provide capacity development for them and their organizations on contract negotiation and other aspects of contract farming in order to enhance trust in and transparency of contract arrangements	2023-2028	Collaboration between FFs developed	MoA (crop production and livestock unit) in cooperation with MEC, NCFF, private sector (upon agreement), international development partners
		6.3.3. Promote the participation of family farmers in cooperatives and associations to improve their negotiating capacities	2023-2028	A new programme for cooperation development adopted	MoA, (department of mechanization, innovative technologies and agricultural cooperation) in cooperation with MEC, NCFF, private sector (upon agreement), international development partners
PRIORITY 7: SUPPORT FAMILY FARMING TO PROMOTE INNOVATIONS CONTRIBUTING TO SUSTAINABLE RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND FOOD SYSTEMS, SAFEGUARDING BIODIVERSITY, THE ENVIRONMENT AND CULTURE					
7.1.	Improved synergies between production systems (fisheries, aquaculture, forestry, corps, livestock) and enhanced management of biodiversity and ecosystem services by family farmers	7.1.1. Provide public policy and legal regulations to develop seeds, breeding and fish farms to provide family farmers with quality breeds, planting and aquaculture materials	2023-2028	FFs provided with quality breeds, planting and aquaculture materials	MoA (crop production and livestock units) in cooperation with NCFF, private sector (upon agreement), international development partners
		7.1.2. Strengthen forestry enterprise nurseries to conserve, sustainably use, exchange and dynamically manage biodiversity (including wild, native seeds, farmers' varieties, landraces, neglected and underutilized species)	2023-2028	Forestry enterprises and private nurseries developed	MoA (forestry unit) in cooperation with, NCFF, private sector (upon agreement), international development partners

ITEM Nº	OBJECTIVE	MEASURES/ACTIONS	IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD	EXPECTED RESULTS (PRODUCT)	RESPONSIBLE ENTITIES
1	2	3	4	5	6
		7.1.3. Integrate biodiversity conservation, including agro-biodiversity into public policies and programmes for production system management, to optimize the diversity and complementarity of species and increase biological synergies between crops, livestock and trees (such as agroecology)	2023-2028	Biodiversity conservation mainstreamed in local development strategies	MoA (crop production and livestock unit) in cooperation with the National Academy of Sciences, KNAU, MNRETS, LSGs, NCFF, private sector (upon agreement), international development partners
		7.1.4. Provide capacity development for family farmers and their organizations (also through direct exchange, farmer field schools) to exchange and share knowledge and good practices on sustainable management of agroecosystem and landscape	2023-2028	Educational modules on agroecology and organic farming conducted	MoA (crop production unit) in cooperation with the National Academy of Sciences, KNAU, MNRETS, LSGs, NCFF, private sector (upon agreement), international development partners
		7.1.5. Conserve, use and dynamically manage local biodiversity, share and transmit local, traditional knowledge (seeds banks, research to recover and preserve native seeds)	2023-2028	Research on traditional farming practices conducted	MoA (crop production unit) in cooperation with the National Academy of Sciences, KNAU, LSGs, NCFF, private sector (upon agreement), international development partners
		7.1.6. Introduce sustainable management of natural resources, agrobiodiversity and agroecology into educational standards and programmes for schools, universities and lyceums	2023-2028	Educational standards and programmes for the education system developed	MoA (livestock unit) in cooperation with MOES, KNAU, MNRETS, private sector (upon agreement), international development partners
		7.1.7. Use agroecology approach in the study of opportunities and the development of new, unproductive and inconvenient lands	2023-2028	Research on agroecology in the development of new lands conducted	MoA (crop production unit) in cooperation with MNRETS, SDILI, LSGs, NCFF, private sector (upon agreement), international development partners
7.2.	Strengthened diverse functions of family farming promoting social innovation, diversification of employment opportunities, improving interconnections between rural and urban areas and generating benefits for the wide society	7.2.1. Promote the development of incentives for family farming to fulfil diverse roles and functions in territorial development	2023-2028	Contribution of family farming to local development strategies assessed	MoA (crop production and livestock units) in cooperation with LSA, LSGs, MLSSM, MCISYP, NCFF, private sector (upon agreement), international development partners
		7.2.2. Create conditions promoting territorial development and increasing rural and urban interlinkages and enhancing the role of family farmers in keeping vibrant and dynamic social lives in the villages (development of farm tourism, sale of products on farms, farmers' fairs in cities)	2023-2028	FFs signed supply contracts with retail chains and for export	MoA (agri-food value chain development department) in cooperation with LSA, LSGs, NCFF, private sector (upon agreement), international development partners
		7.2.3. Provide capacity development for family farmers, consumers and their organizations on culturally appropriate food habits which incorporate and strengthen the balance between modern and traditional diet and promote healthy and nutritious food production and consumption	2023-2028	Laboratory testing of the quality of FFs; products developed and ensured	MoA (department of chemicalization, plant protection and quarantine, veterinary service) in cooperation with MCISYP, LSA, LSGs, NCFF, private sector (upon agreement), international development partners

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1	2	3	4	5	6
		7.2.4. Establish production of organic mineral fertilizers in each district to increase the productivity of family farms	2023-2028	Programme for the development of the production of organic and mineral fertilizers developed	MoA (department of chemicalization, plant protection and quarantine, veterinary service) in cooperation with MEC, LSA, LSGs, NCFF, private sector (upon agreement), international development partners
		7.2.5. Integrate into the public policy of cultural development, conservation of the traditional culture of family pastoralism and family farming	2023-2028	Research on traditional agricultural and livestock practices conducted	MoA (crop production and livestock units) in cooperation with MCISYP, NCFF, private sector (upon agreement), international development partners
		7.2.6. Organize and conduct 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 establish public local history museums	2023-2028	Ethno festivals of national cuisine organised (twice a year)	MoA (crop production and livestock units) in cooperation with MCISYP, NCFF, private sector (upon agreement), international development partners
		7.2.7. Develop a database of family farms including handicraft as the type of activity	2024-2028	Database created	MoA (crop production and livestock units, Agro-Smart) in cooperation with NSC, LSGs, AIS "Sanarip aimak"
7.3.	Innovative economic opportunities and market solutions promoting services and goods of the multi-functional family farming, embedded and built on local resources	7.3.1. Create regulatory and institutional basis to develop the market for organic and environmentally friendly products: evaluation criteria and a national system for certification of eco-products (laboratories, qualified staff equipment)	2023-2028	New programme for organic agriculture development adopted National eco-certification system established	MoA (organic agriculture department) in cooperation with MEC, CCI, LSA, LSGs, NCFF, private sector (upon agreement), international development partners
		7.3.2. Develop and implement communication campaigns to promote eco-products of family farming	2023-2028	Information materials on FFs' eco-products available in the media	MoA (public relations unit) in cooperation with MEC, CCI, LSA, LSGs, private sector (upon agreement), international development partners
		7.3.3. Develop capacities of family farmers on the possibilities of production and eco-certification of products	2023-2028	Trainings on organic certification provided to farmers	MoA (department of mechanization, innovative technologies and agricultural cooperation) in cooperation with MEC, CCI, LSA, LSGs, NCFF, private sector (upon agreement), international development partners
		7.3.4. Create and support an open information resource of a virtual trading platform with information about the prices at local markets accessible to family farms	2023-2028	An electronic platform for the sale of eco products created	MoA (agri-food value chain development department) in cooperation with MEC, CCI, LSA, LSGs, NCFF, private sector (upon agreement), international development partners

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1	2	3	4	5	6
		7.3.5. Establish an agricultural exchange and hold futures trading on family farms' harvests	2023-2028	Agricultural exchange established and futures trading conducted	MoA (agri-food value chain development department) in cooperation with MEC, CCI, LSA, LSGs, private sector (upon agreement), international development partners
		7.3.6. Establish logistics centres with modern storage facilities at the community	2023-2028	A programme to establish trading and logistics centres in the regions as well as storage facilities at the community level developed and implemented	MoA (agri-food value chain development department) in cooperation with MEC, CCI, LSA, LSGs, private sector (upon agreement), international development partners
		7.3.7. Establish FFs' cooperation organizations and facilitate consumer feedback at the level of communities, districts, and regions	2023-2028	Family farmers' multi-level cooperatives established	MoA (department of mechanization, innovative technologies and agricultural cooperation) in cooperation with MEC, CCI, LSA, LSGs, private sector (upon agreement), international development partners
		7.3.8. Create opportunities and targeted support to develop export potential of FFs	2023-2028	Public support to develop export potential of family farms provided	MoA (agri-food value chain development department) in cooperation with MEC, CCI, LSA, LSGs, private sector (upon agreement), international development partners