

**Farmer's profile**

**Analysis of the farmers activity in the "Local Market Development " project for 2011  
in Kyrgyzstan**

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## Summary review of indicators

Indicators	On Project	North of KR	South of KR	Farmers of control groups
Total quantity of farmers	3 127	813	2 314	82
Women out of them	1 499	361	1 138	38
Share of women, %	48%	44%	49%	46%
Average number of household members, pers.	5,57	5,36	5,79	5,9
Average number of capable members in a household, pers.	2,84	2,4	3,28	4,8
Average number of migrants in a household, pers	0,66	0,2	1,12	0,7
Age 36-45, %	34%			43%
Age 46-55, %	33%			38%
Average age	44 года			44 года
Education – secondary, %	80%			65%
Total amount of land recourses, ha	7927	4785,93	3141	205
Total amount of irrigated land, ha	5 567,23	3 343,43	2 223,8	131,8
Share of land under LMD, %	25%	17%	31%	
Share of irrigated land in total amount of land recourses, %	70%	70%	71%	64%
Average amount of land per one household, ha	2,54	5	1,33	2,5
Average amount of land under LMD per one household, ha	0,44	0,64	0,27	
Availability of human resources for 1 ha of land	0,6	0,6	2,63	1,07
Average amount of cattle per household, pc	3,54	4,46	2,61	3,29
Average amount of chickens per household, pc	19,39	10	29	5,73
Average total income per household, KGS			164 481	153 743
Average income from LMD activity per one household, KGS			85 822	
Average income per 1 household member, \$/day			2\$	0,5
Average amount of credit per one household, KGS	33 706			17 914
Quantity of households that have received credits in 2011	494			35
Share of new groups in LMD project, %	32%			
Average amount of payment per 1 farmer, KGS	350			

## Introduction

"Local Market Development" project (LMD), funded by the Swiss Association for International Cooperation (Helvetas) and the Dutch Organization for Development Cooperation (ICCO), carries out its activities in Kyrgyzstan since January 2005.

Vision and overall goal of the Project is to develop cooperation between government, civil society and private organizations, leading to systematic changes and improvements in selected agricultural sectors and to contribute into reducing poverty and improving rural livelihoods, that are actively involved in agricultural activities, including people living in remote locations.

Since 2008 partner organizations of the LMD project filled Data Base (DB) for monitoring the activities of farmers in the project.

This profile of farmers is based on database data and provides an analysis of farmers involved in the LMD project in 2011.

Profile of farmers has been prepared by specialists of "AgroInformAsia" LLC and NGO "AgroLid" on request of "Local Market Development" project

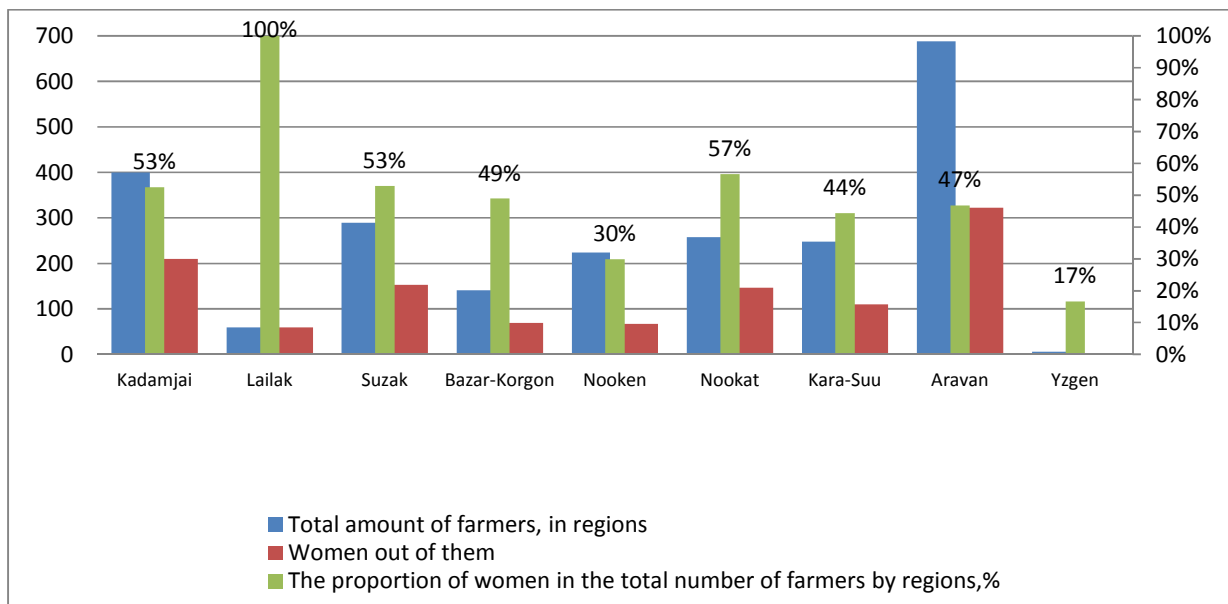
## General information on the socio-demographic rates

In 2011, into the project in Kyrgyzstan, according to the database, was involved 3 127 farmers, and there was 1 499 women out of them, or 48% from the total number of respondents.

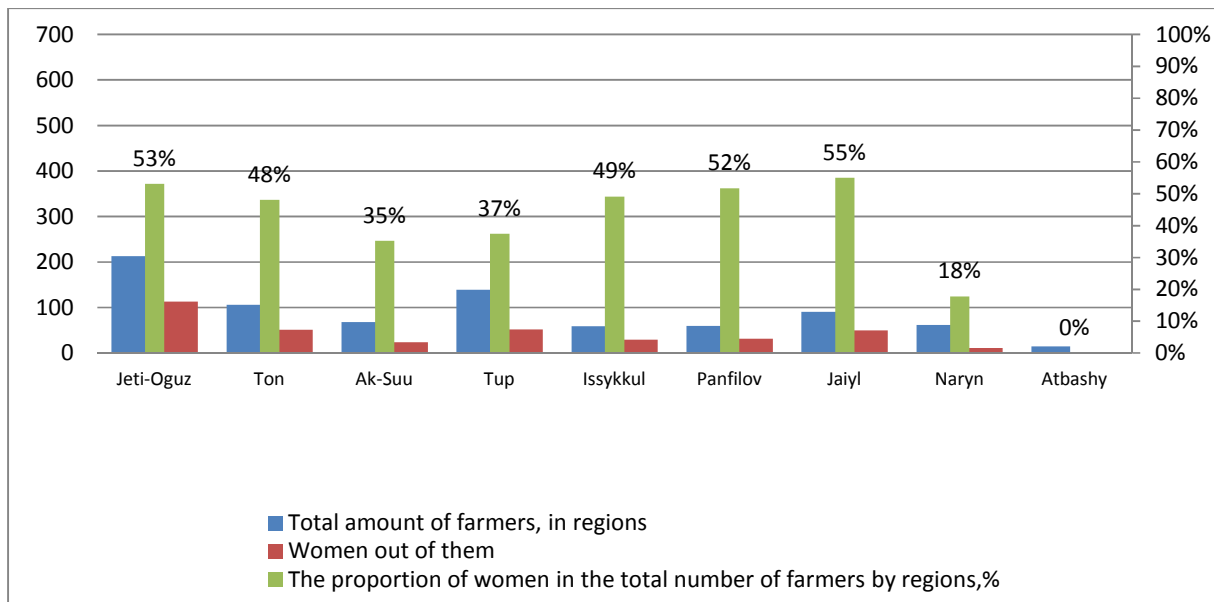
The project activities were carried out in three areas in the south - Osh, Jalal-Abad, Batken, and in three areas in the north - Issyk-Kul, Chui and Naryn. Project activities were implemented by 11 partner organizations in 18 districts.

The number of farmers, women out of them, by region, pers.

### South of Kyrgyzstan



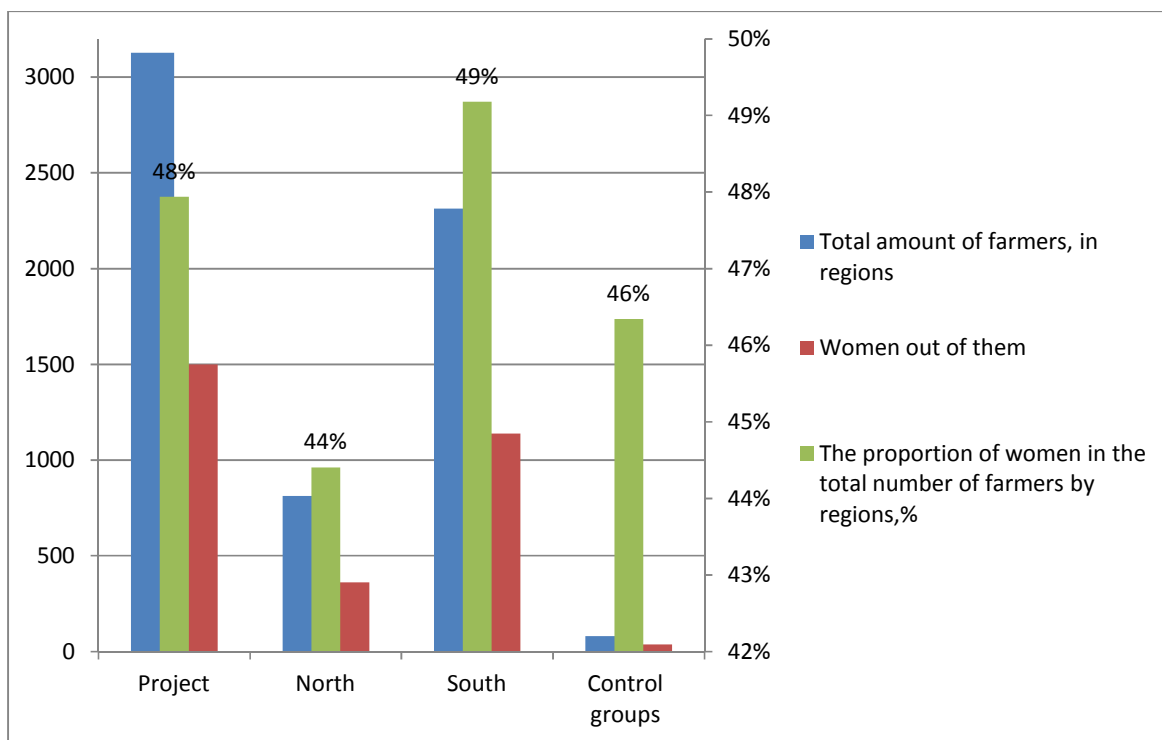
### North of Kyrgyzstan



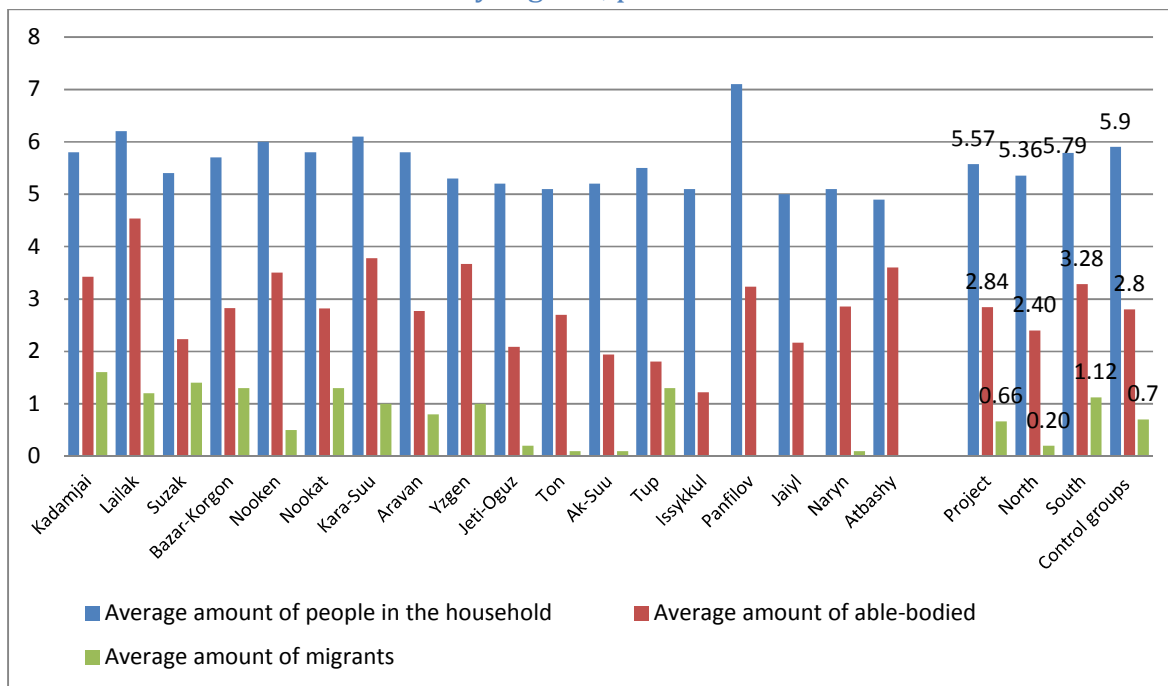
The greatest number of farmers involved in the activities of the project was in Osh, Jalal-Abad and Batkenskoy oblast, and it was 2 314 person. On the areas most farmers were in Kadamjai and Aravan districts, 400 farmers and 688, respectively.

Into project activities fewer farmers were involved in the north of the republic, in Chui, Issyk-Kul and Naryn oblast, which accounted 26% of the total number of farmers involved in the project in 2011. It should be noted that in Naryn oblast project started its operations only in 2011 .

In six areas of the country the proportion of women involved in LMD project, was more than 50%. In five areas, the figure is over 40%, in three areas, the proportion of women is equal to or greater than 30%. In Uzgen and Naryn regions, this indicator was 17% and 18% respectively. It should be noted that in Lyailyak area quantity of women was 100%, and in Atbashi - 0%. An average share of women in LMD in 2011 was 48%.



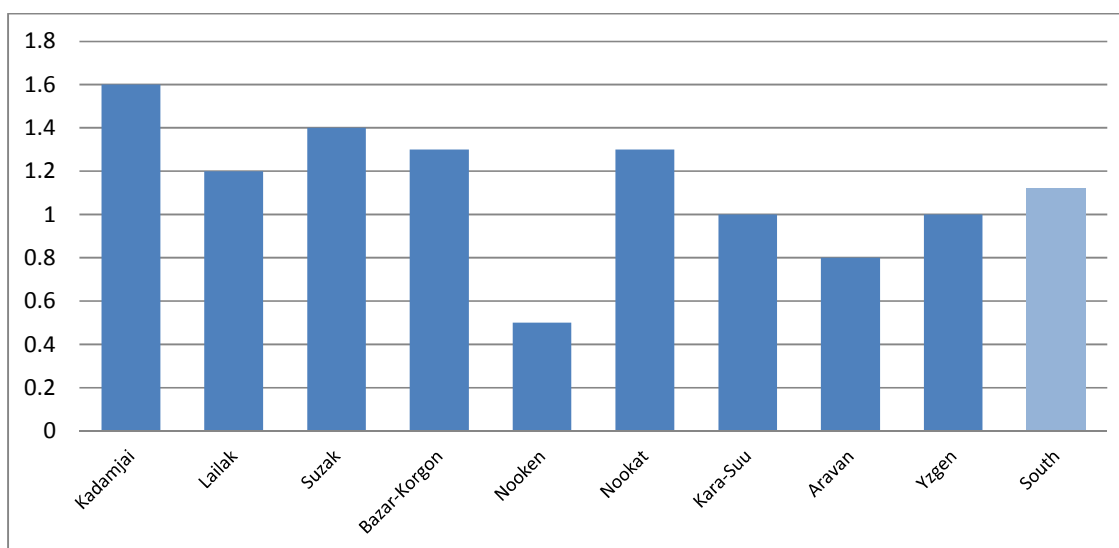
### Human recourses in households by regions, pers.



On average, in the frame of the LMD project, in one household the number of family members was 5.6 persons, in which 2.8 people are able-bodied. From the employable family members the smallest number accounted in the north and it is 2.4 people per household, the highest number of able-bodied accounted in the south of the country and it was 3.3 employable people per household.

### The average number of migrants per household, pers.

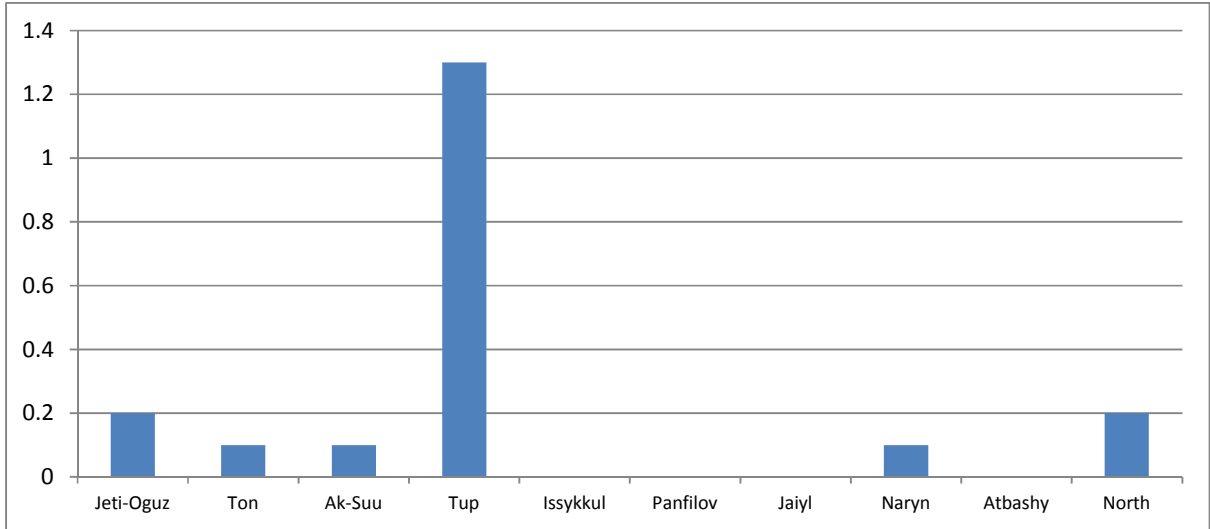
#### South of KR



On average, the Batken region accounts for 1.4 migrants per household, in Jalal-Abad region, the figure was 1.1 worker migrants, in the Osh region one household accounts – 1 migrant.

## Average number of migrants per household, pers.

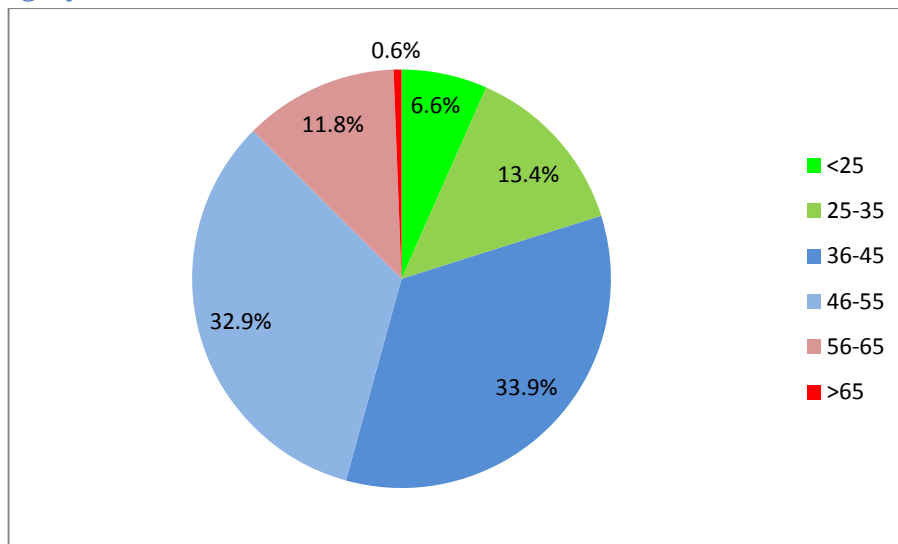
### North of KR



On average, in one household of the Issyk-Kul region there is 0.3 migrant, in the Chui region this figure was 0 working migrant at the surveyed households, in the Naryn region there is 0.05 migrant per surveyed households.

On average, every third household has one working migrant in the frame of LMD project in 2011. The highest proportion of migrants accounted in Batken region and it was 1.4 migrants the smallest labor migration was observed in Chu (0) and Naryn (0.05) regions.

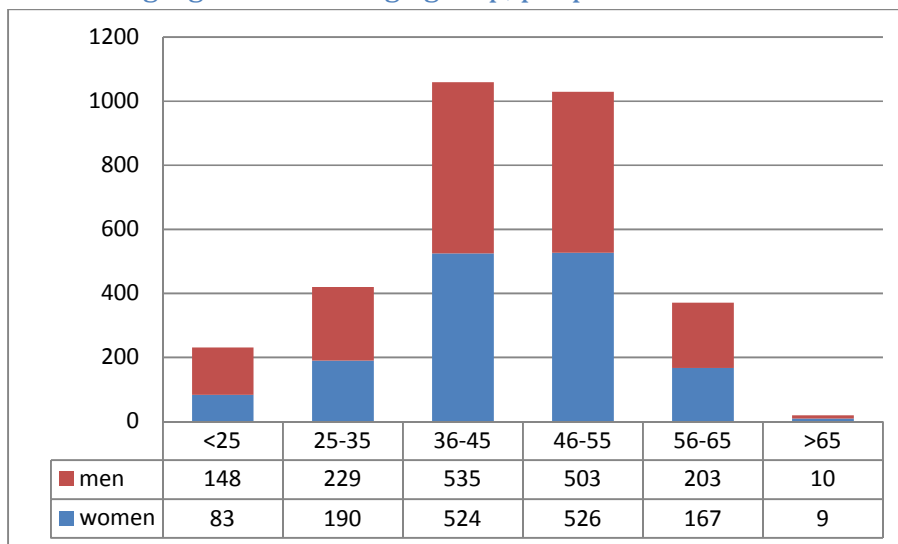
### Farmers' age, years



The main age group of farmers in the project is concentrated between the age of 36 and 55 years. The average age of a farmer on the project in 2011 was 44 years. The average age of farmers in the control group was also 44 years

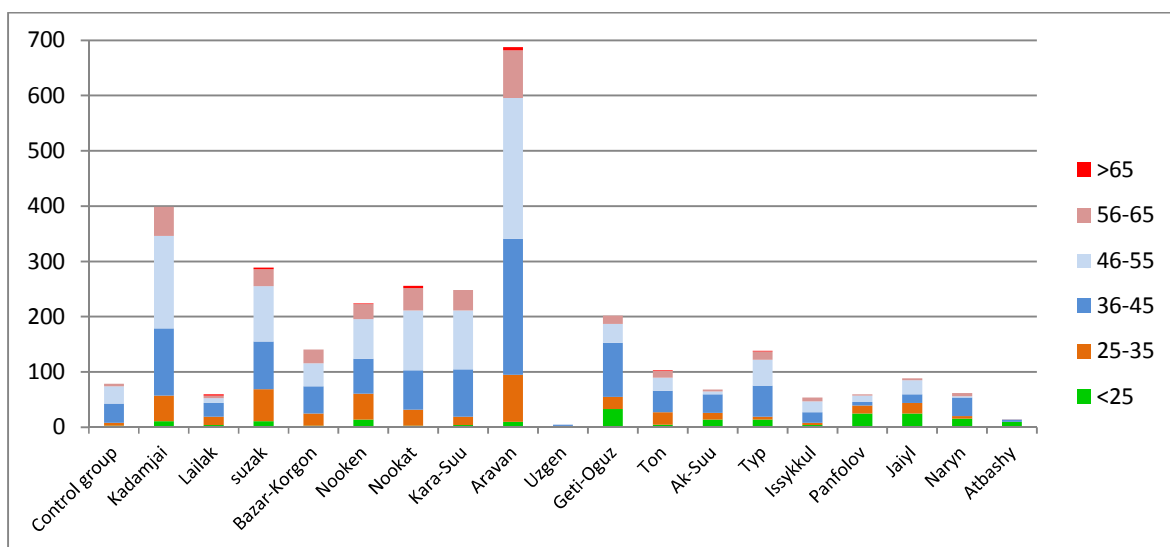


## Gender segregation in the age group, people



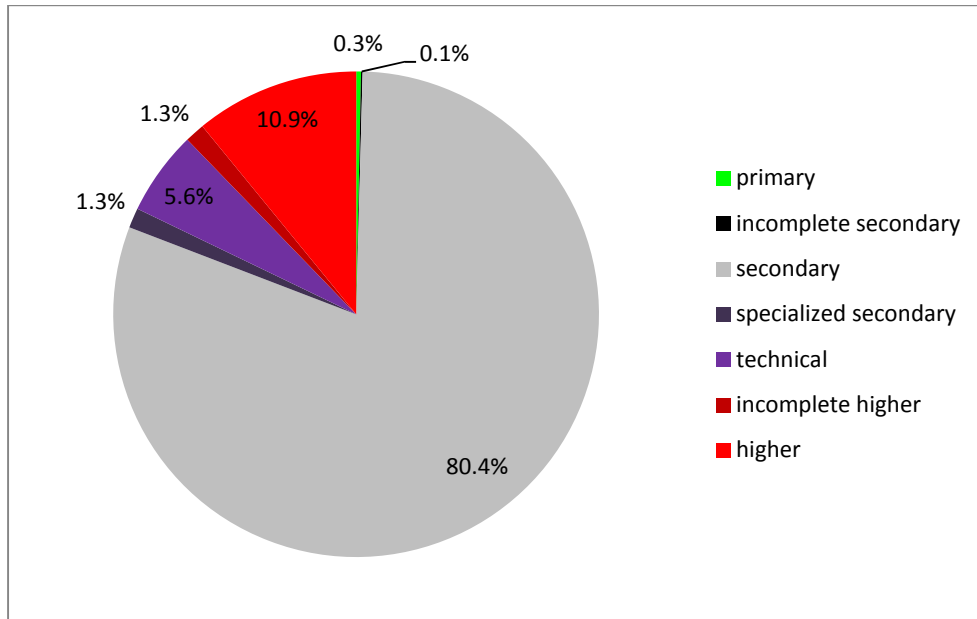
In the age category of 36 to 55 years involved 50.2% of women, in the category of 25-35 years and 56-65 years involvement of women was 45%. The share of women in the age group > 65 was 47%. Age group of <25 accounted 36% women.

## Age of farmers by the regions, years



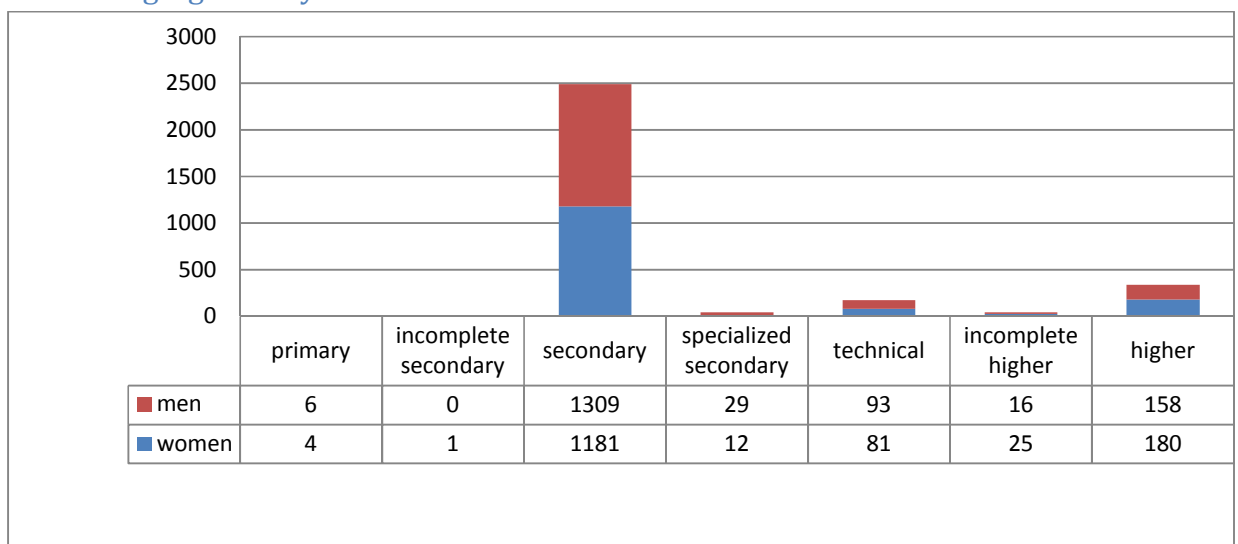
Share of farmers at the age group under 35 years, that are involved in LMD activities, in whole was 20%.

## The level of farmers education in the LMD project



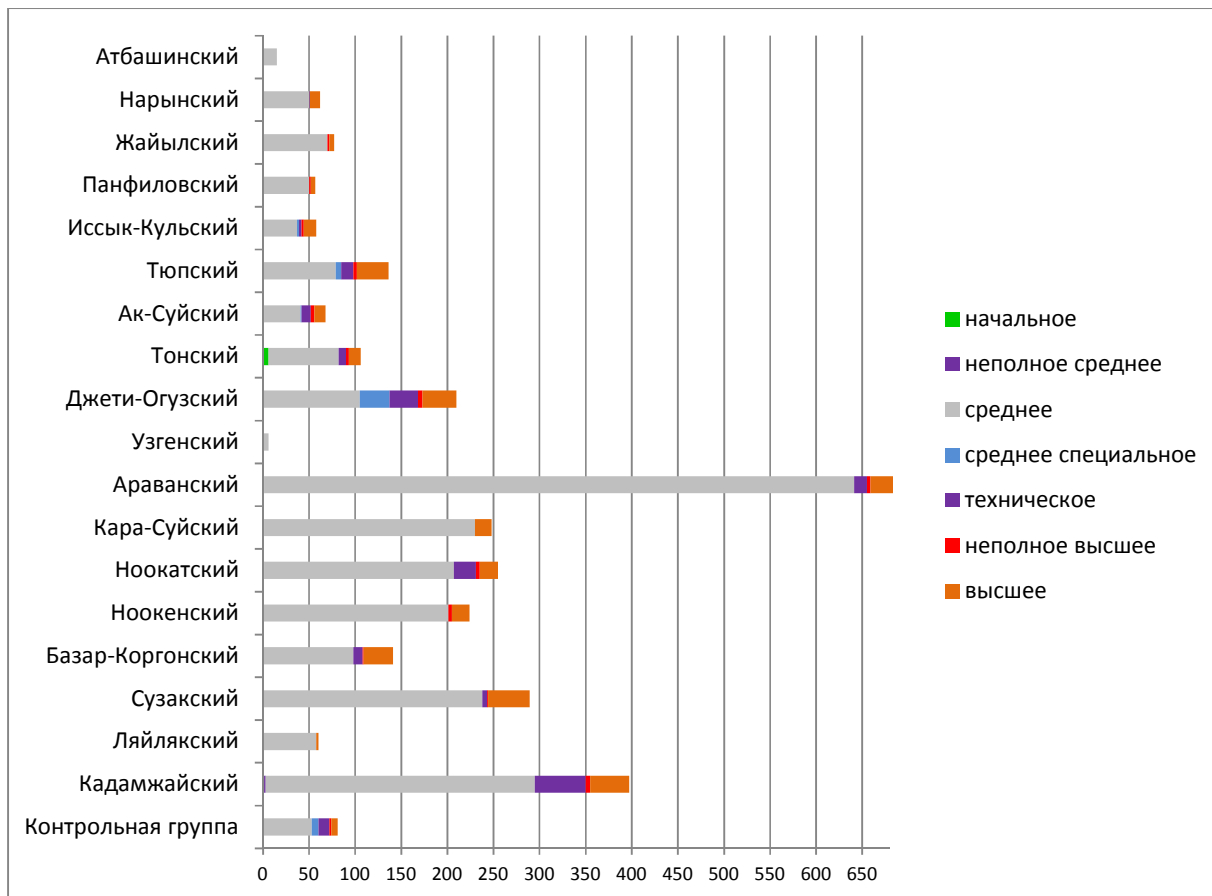
Overwhelming majority of farmers involved in the LMD project activities have secondary education. It should be noted that from 3 127 of farmers, 338 (10.9%) of farmers have higher education and 174 have technical education.

## Gender segregation by education level



Out of sample farmers, 47% of women were with secondary and technical education, with specialized secondary education were 29% of women. Share of women with incomplete higher education was 61%. 53% of women have higher education

### Level of education by regions, pers.

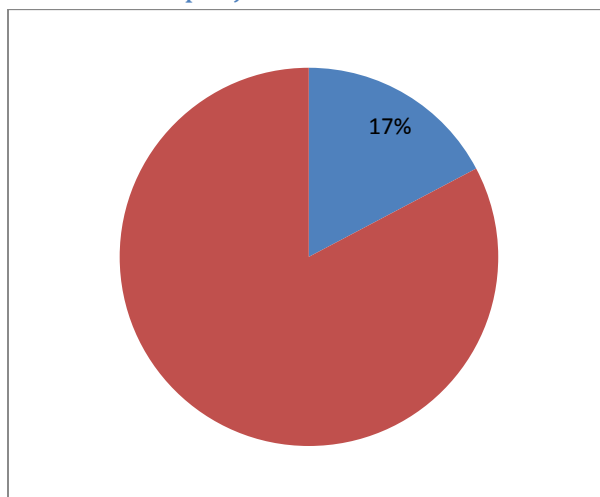


In the control group the vast majority of farmers have secondary education.

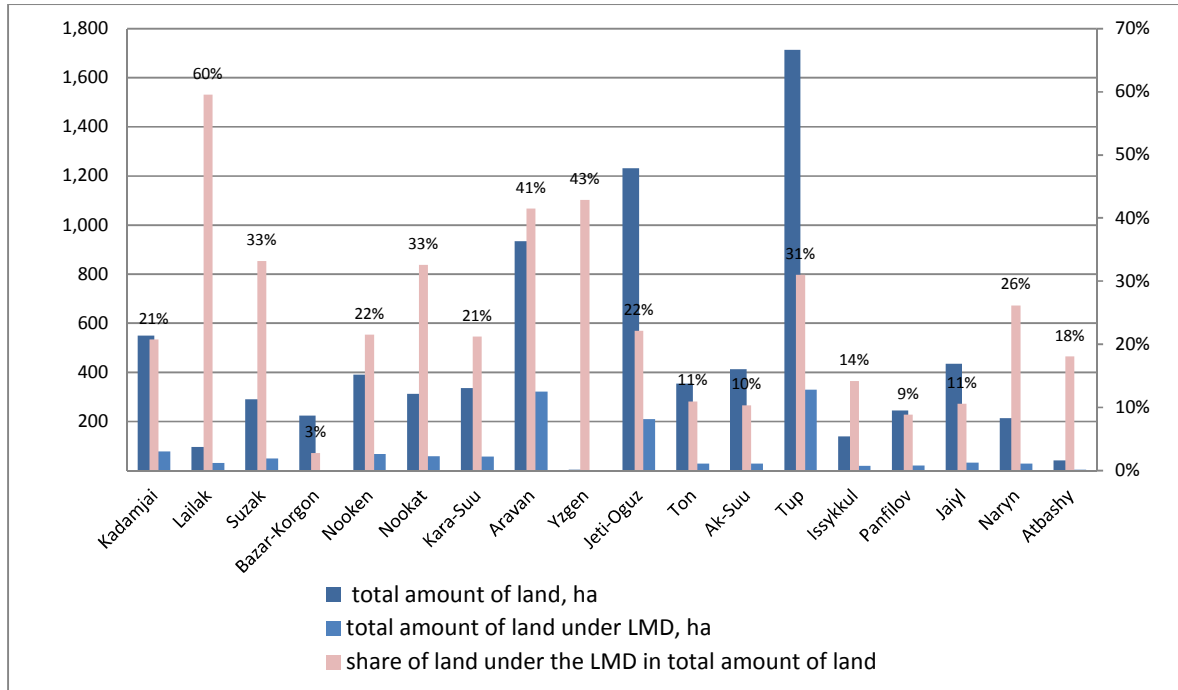
### Land Resources

Total amount of land (including own and leased) in households of farmers involved in LMD project, was 7 927 ha, 17% of which was assigned to the cultivation of products under the project, or it was 1 369 ha, respectively.

### The share of land under the LMD project



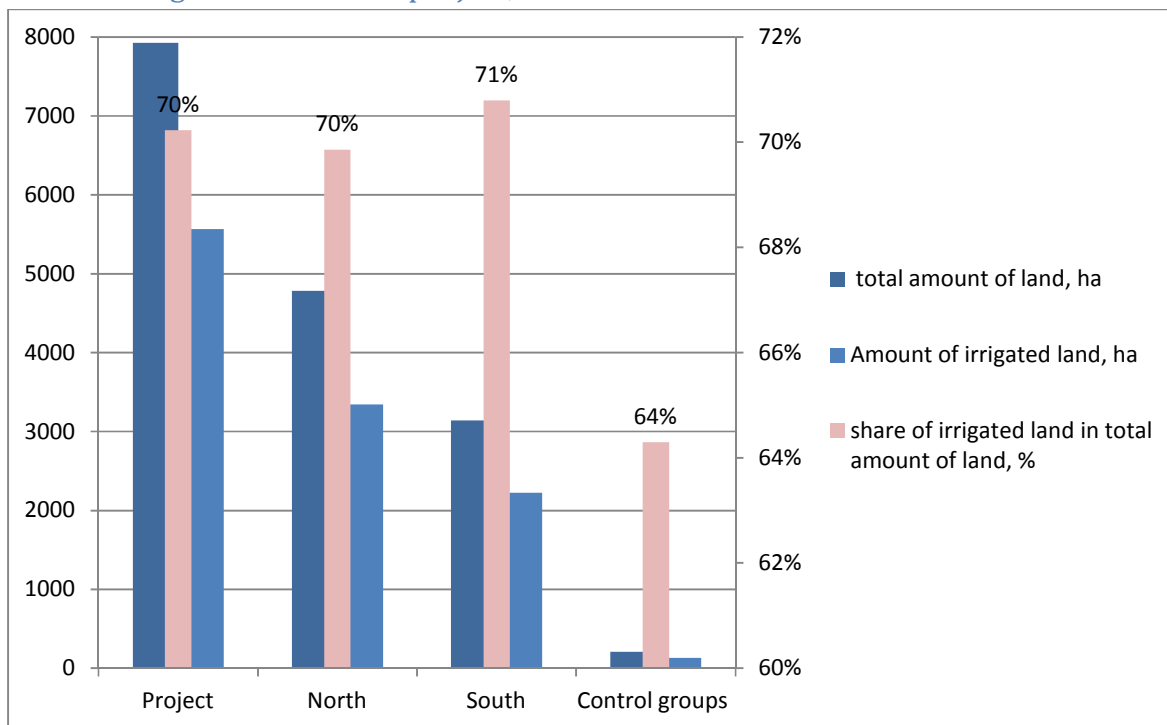
### Share of land under LMD by regions, %



Farmers of Tup region have 22% of the total amount of land in the project, 16% of land recourses have farmers of Jeti-Oguz region, and 12% have farmers of Aravan region. In Nooken, Ak-Suu and Jayil regions share of land from the total amount of land was 5%, 4% of the land was at Suzak, Nookat, Kara-Suu and Ton regions. Farmers of Bazar-Korgon, Panfilov and Naryn regions have 3% of the land recourses from the total amount of land available in all surveyed households, 2% of land was at Issyk-Kul region, and 1% of land recourses was at households in At-Bashi and Lailak regions.

The highest share of land under LMD has been assigned at Lailak region and it was 60%, the lowest share of land under LMD was in Bazar-Korgon region and it was 3%. The average share of land in the project under LMD per household was 0.44 ha

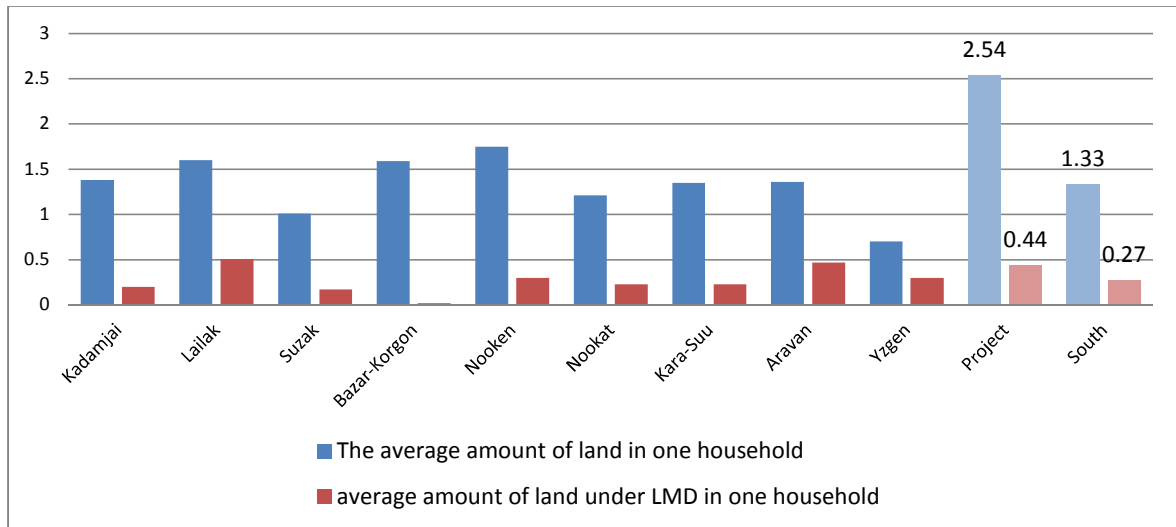
## Share of irrigated land in the project, %



In general in the project, total amount of land, own and rented, that farmers have is 7 927 ha, from which 5 567 ha are irrigated and it is 70%. Farmers that are involved in the project activities in the north of the country the amount of total land was 4 786 ha and 3 343 ha out of it was irrigated or 70%. In the south, farmers have 3 141 ha of land, and 2 224 ha out of it was irrigated or 71%. Farmers of control group have 64% of irrigated land or 132 ha out of total amount of land (205 ha).

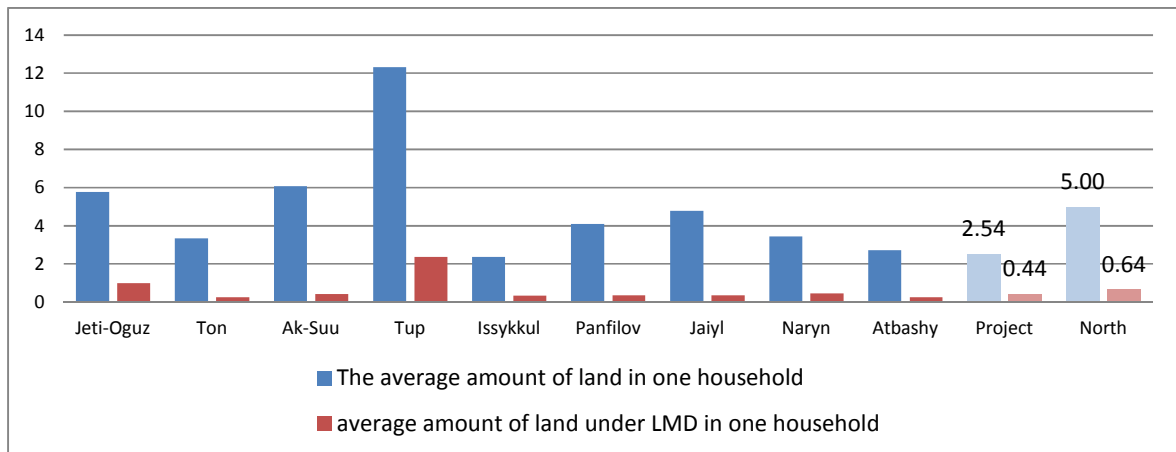
## Average amount of land recourses per 1 household by regions, ha/pers.

### South of KR



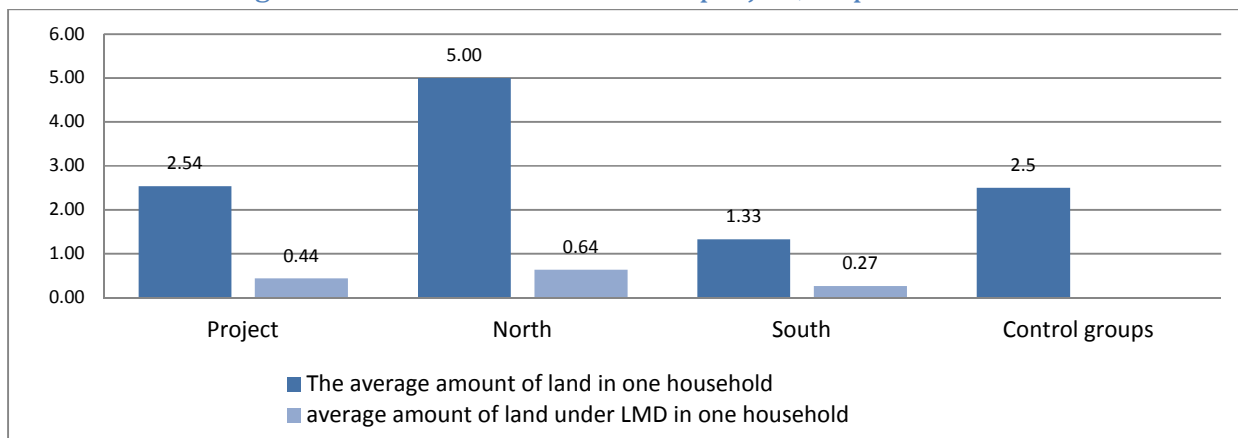
On average in the south of the country farmers have 1.33 ha of land per household and 0.27 ha out of it is under LMD farm activity. The smallest amount of land that was on an average per household was recorded in Uzgen region - 0.7 ha, respectively, and 0.3 ha out of it were under LMD activities. The greatest amount of land that was on an average per 1 household was in Nooken region - 1, 75 ha, and 0.3 ha out of it was under LMD activities.

### North of KR



On average in the north of the country farmers have 5 ha of land per household and 0.64 ha out of it is under LMD activity. The smallest amount of land that was on an average per household was recorded in the Issyk-Kul region - 2.37 ha, respectively, and 0.33 ha out of it was under LMD activities. The greatest amount of land that was an on average per household was in Tup district - 12, 33 ha and 2.37 ha out of it was under LMD activities.

## Generalized average ratio of land recourses in the project, ha per household

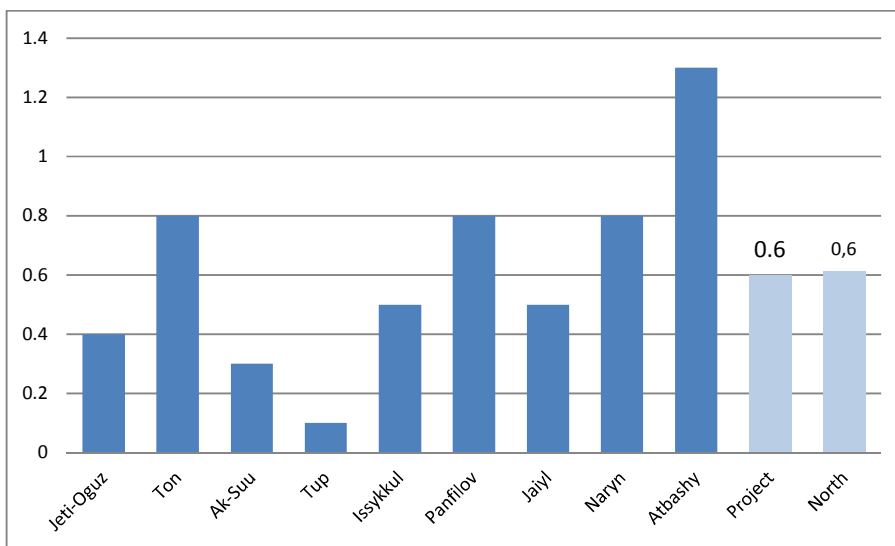


On average, households involved in the project activities in the north have on 34% more land than households in the south of country. As well as the average indicators on the amount of land allocated for the LMD activities, and it is on 58% more in the north compared to south.

The share of irrigated land in the project in 2011 was 70% from the total amount of land available in the households, but under the LMD products households devoted only 25% of irrigated lands. In the north of the country the share of irrigated land was 70%, and 17% out of it households assigned for production under LMD. In the south of the country the share of irrigated land was 30%, and 31% out of it was allocated by households under LMD production. In the households of control group there was 64% of irrigated land

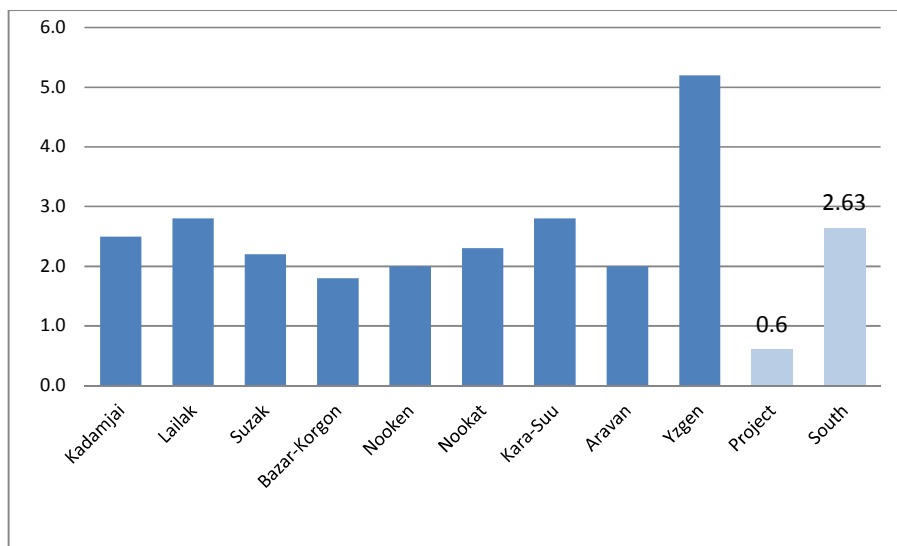
## Availability of human resources (capacity) to handle the available land, people/ha

### North of KR



In the north of KR most capable human resources per 1 ha of land was at Atbashy district, and it was 1.3 persons respectively. The lowest indicator was in the Tup district - 0.1 person per 1 ha respectively. In average this indicator in the north was 0,6 persons per hectare

## South of KR



In the south of KR highest indicator of availability of human resources to handle and grow on 1 hectare of land, was 5.2 pers in Uzgen region. The lowest rates were in Nooken and Aravan districts - 2 people per 1 ha, respectively. On average this indicator in the south was 2,63 people per hectare.

On average in the project per 1 hectare of land it was 0.6 people. In comparison, of this indicator in the north and south of KR we can see that the south is more provided with human resources, but activity is more labor-intensive. In the north farmers also used mechanized production, or practice of hiring additional labor. Availability of human resources influences on the types of products .

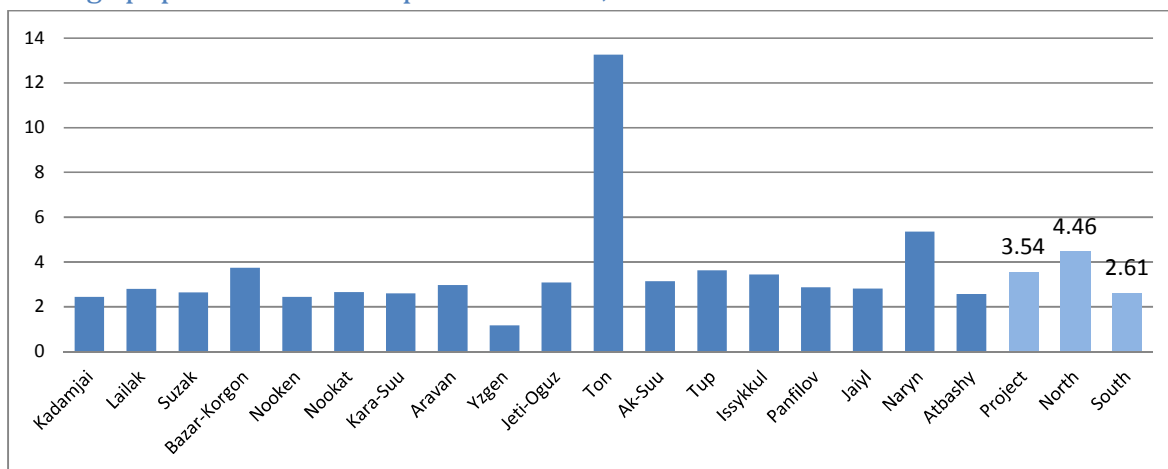
### The total amount of land according to age groups, ha

Age categories	Number of respondents in this age group	Total amount of land in the households of respondents
<25	102	178,68
25-35	522	1 257,48
36-45	1 059	3 149,79
46-55	1 029	2 288,36
56-65	370	850,25
>65	18	48,8



## Population of cattle, small cattle and poultry

### Average population of cattle per household, unit.

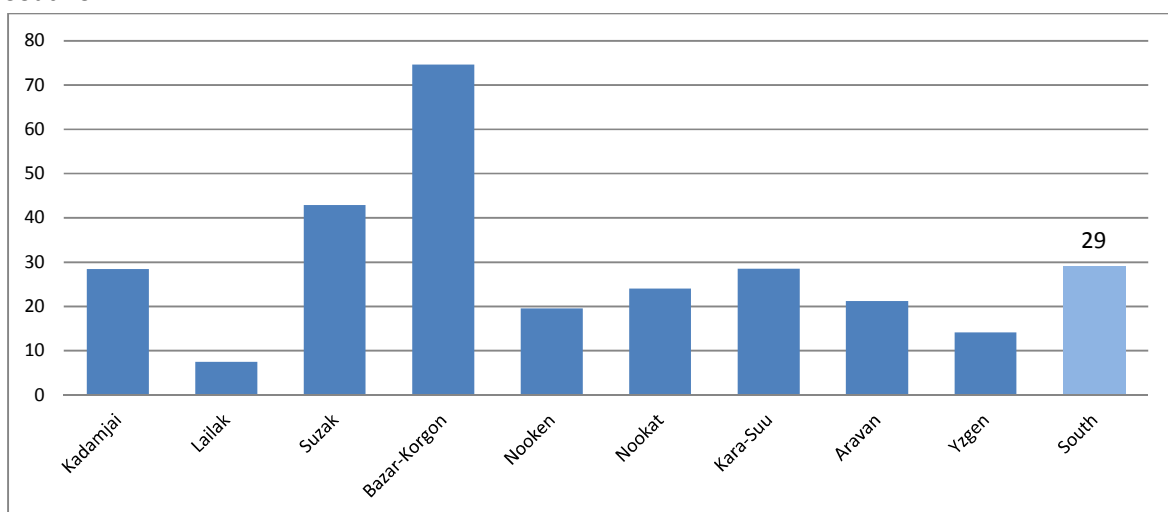


The average number of cattle in the project per 1 household is 3.5 pc. In the north of KR, this indicator is 4.5 pc, while in the south, this figure is 2.6 cattle per 1 household. The largest index of the average number of cattle in a household was in Ton district and it was 13.3 pc on average per household, and the lowest average number was in Uzgen region, and the average amount of cattle was 1.2 pc per 1 household.

The average number of small cattle is 11.8 pc per household in the project. In the north of the KR on average it is 12.1 small cattle per household and in the south of country this figure is 11.6 small cattle per household.

### Average number of chickens in the household, pc.

#### South of KR

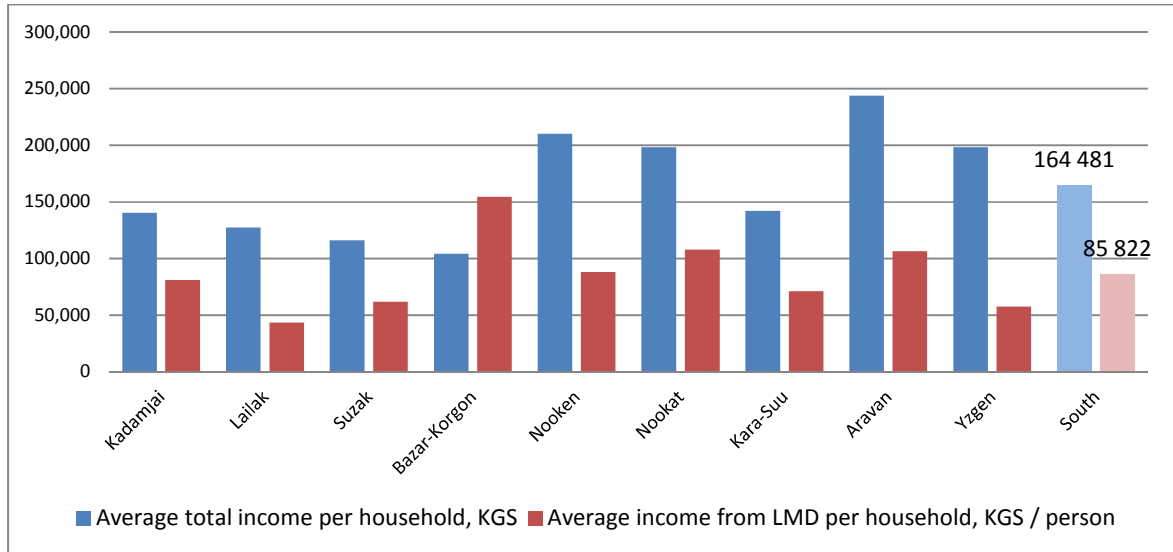


In the south for the past 5 years project has been active in the poultry sector, working with "Oasis Agro", with co-op "Ak-Orgo Agro" and NGOs MehrShavkat, DCCA, RAS Jalal-Abad and TEC-Center. The average number of chickens per household in the south of the country is 29 pc. The largest number of chickens have farmers of Bazar-Korgon district and this figure is 9 923, chickens. On average it is 75 chickens per household. Only in Lailak district average number of chickens per household is 7.5 pc.

In general in project the average indicator is 19.4 chickens per household, and in the north of the country an average indicator of chickens is 10 pc per household, which is almost 3 times lower than in the south.

## Household income

### South of KR



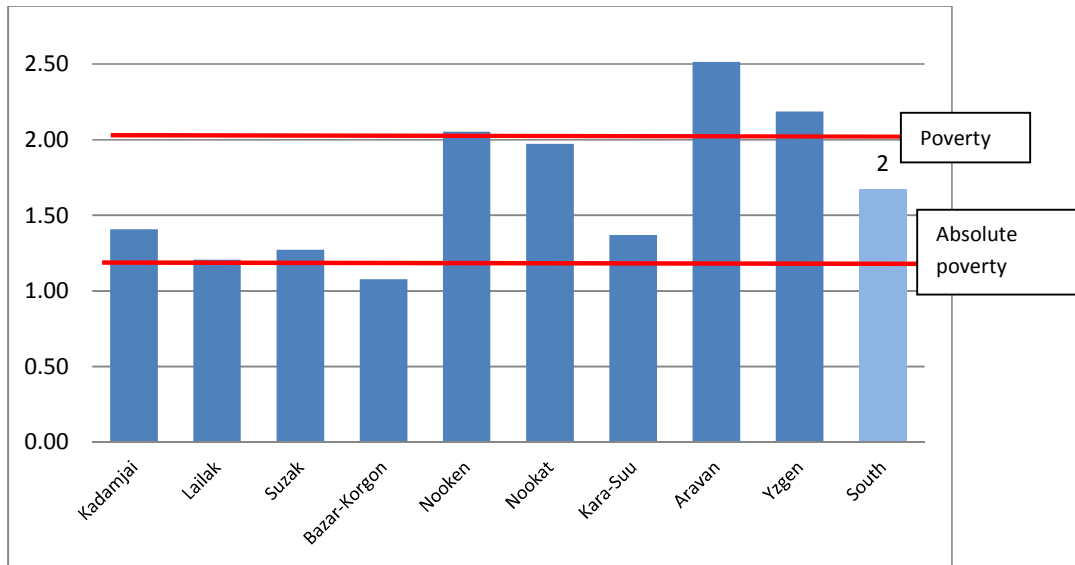
The data on income in the Database in 2011 represented only in the south of the country. In the north, the majority of households involved in the cultivation of potatoes and as potato is not yet sold, data on income are not represented.

In general, in the south of the country the average income per household was 164 481 KGS, and the average income from LMD activity was 85 822 KGS per 1 household, and it was 52% in the total income of households in the south of KR

In general in project according to provided dates total income of households in 2011 (all districts of south of the country, as well as 4 districts of north of KR) amounted to 338 143 276 KGS, and the total income from the LMD activity was - 112 727 021 KGS and it was 33% of total household income.

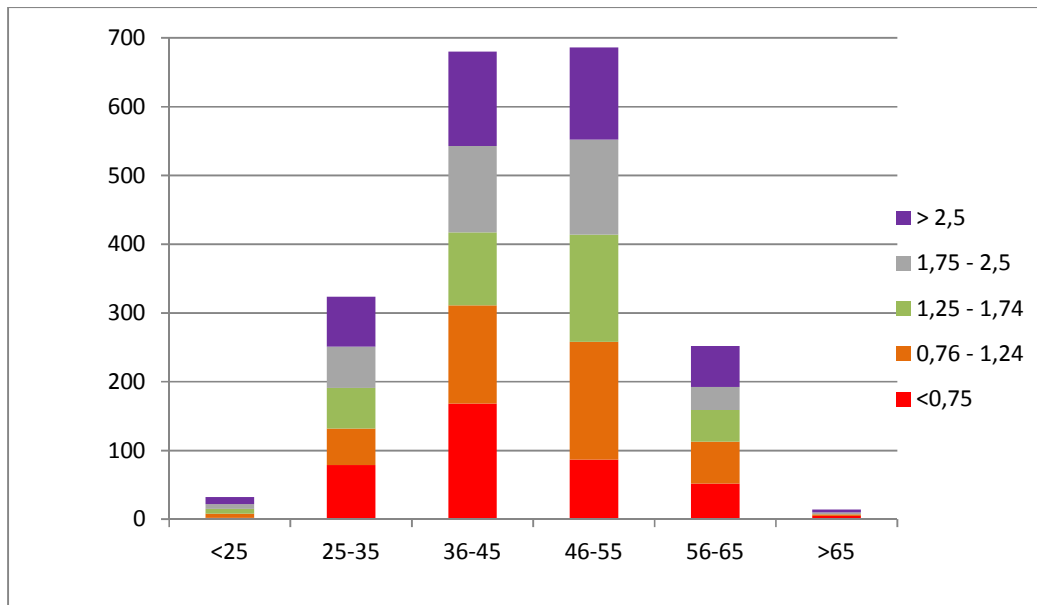
## Average income per one family member, USD / day

### South of KR



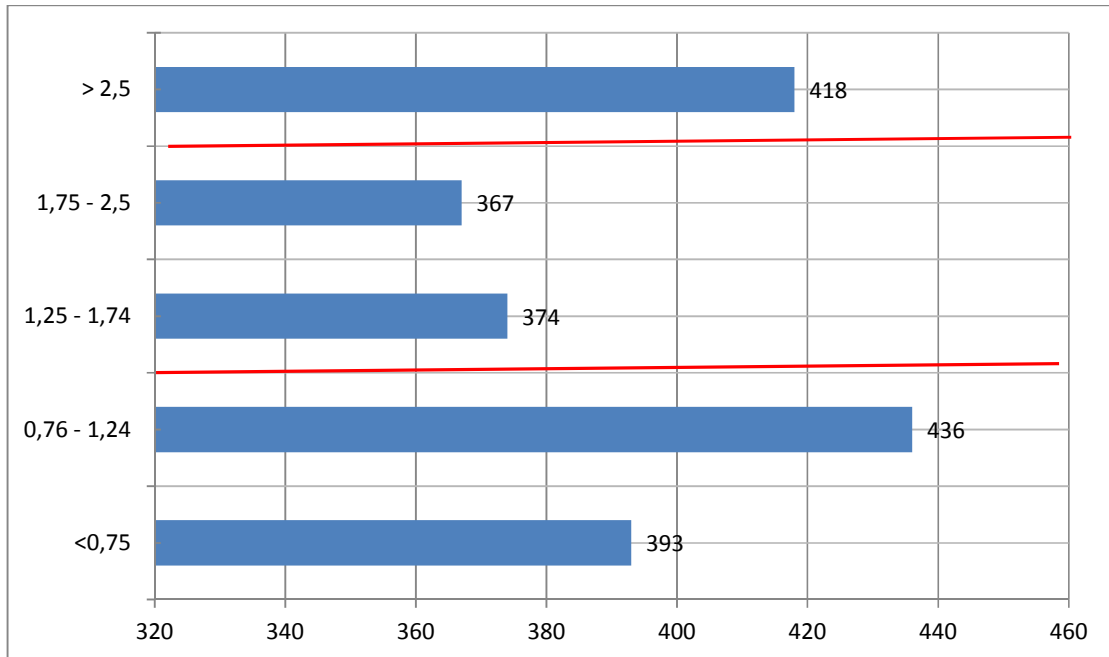
In the south of the country an average income for one on household member was \$ 2 per day. The highest rate was in Aravan district - \$ 2.51 and the lowest, \$ 1.08 per day for one family member was recorded in the Bazar-Korgon district.

### The level of secure of respondents, by age group, pers



By age categories level of economic security of respondents distributed evenly, it mean that in each age group there are absolutely poor, and farmers who receive more than \$ 2.5 per day. But in the main age group that involved into the project, there is a large number of respondents, where one household member have less than 0.75 dollars per day.

## Level of poverty, pers.

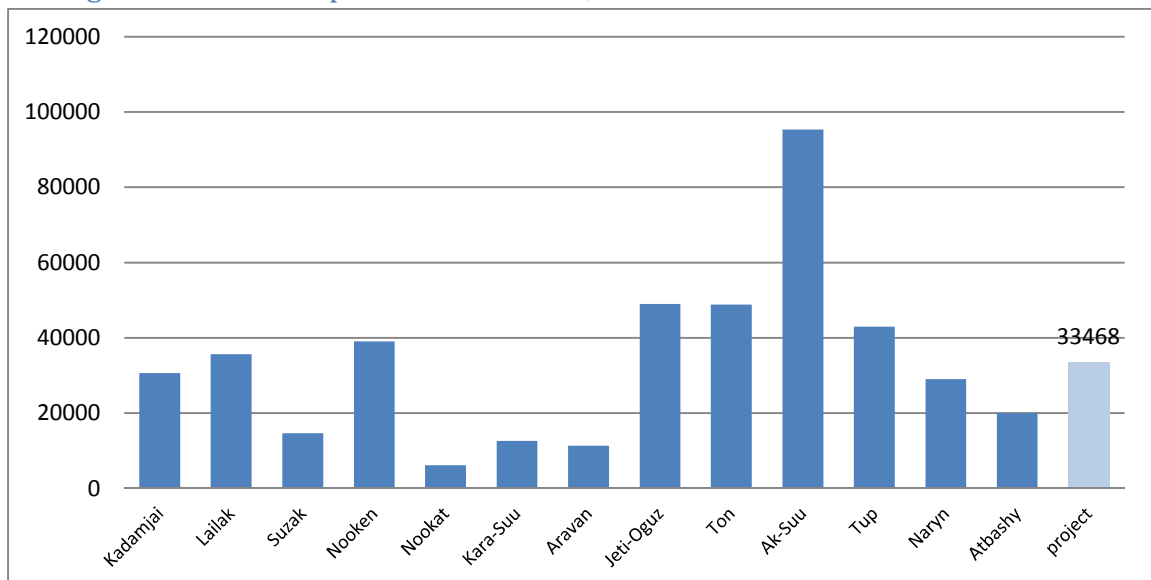


From all respondents only 64% reported their income and 41.7% out of them is in category of absolute poverty, 37.3% - in the category of poor and 21% in the category, receiving more than \$ 2.5 per day.

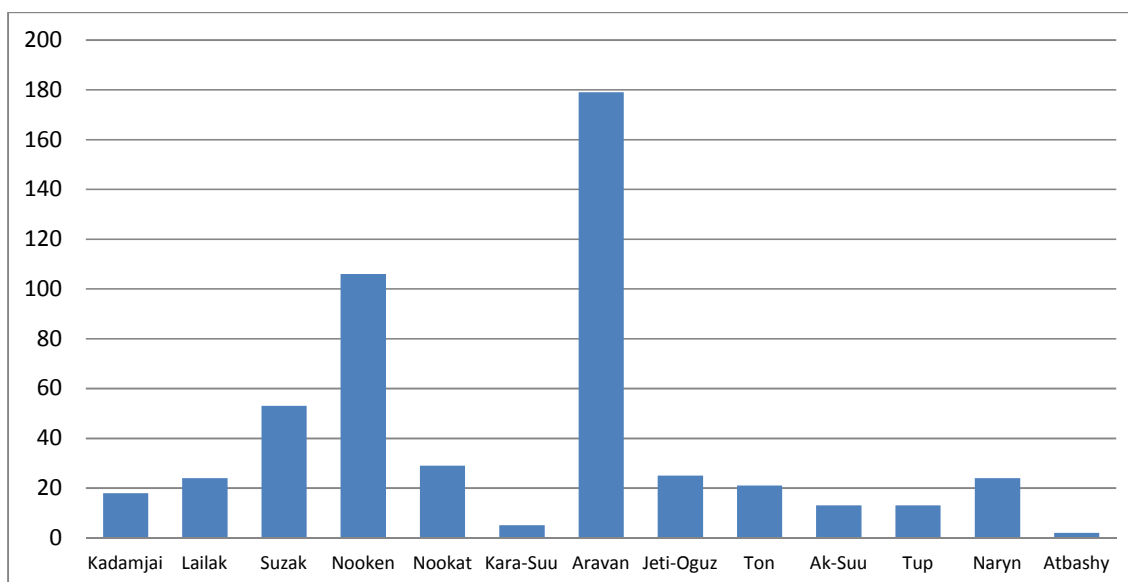
## Credit resources

Out of 20 districts only in 12 (6 districts in the south and 6 districts in the north) households took credits in 2011. Share of households that have taken credits was 16%. From 3 127 respondents, only 512 households, involved in the activities of LMD project, took credit for the total amount of 13 376 030 KGS, on average the amount of credit per one household was 33 468 KGS.

## Average credit amount per one household, KGS



## Number of households that have received the credit in 2011.



In general in 2011 512 households received credits. 383 out of them took credits for cultivation agricultural production, 54 - for animal husbandry and 75 on both of these aims. Thus, in the south of KR households take credits more actively than in the north.

## Rotation of farmers

In 2011, into project activities were involved 11 partner organizations and 191 farmers' groups were formed. The share of new groups in the project was 32%

Organizations	Average number of groups	Average number of new groups
TES	30	4
Mehr-Shavkat	29	0
DCCA	30	16
AgroBilim	10	8
Tayan	12	1
RAS Jalal-Abad	10	6
RAS Batken	14	4
AgroLead	22	18
TAIC	30	4
Shoola	4	0
Total	191	61

## Consulting services

Data on the payment of farmers for agricultural trainings provided only nine consulting organizations out of 11 organizations that are involved into LMD activities. The average amount of payment for consulting services per one farmer was 350 KGS. The highest payment for the consulting services was taken by Ak Orgo Agro Cooperative, and the lowest was in RAS Batken. In general according to database 1 159 farmers made payment for a total amount of 405 255KGS.

Average amount of payment for consultations per one farmer, KGS.

