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SUPPORT TO SUSTAINABLE RURAL AND PERI-URBAN FAMILY POULTRY DEVELOPMENT

March 2022

SDGs:



Country: Kyrgyzstan

Project Code: TCP/KYR/3703

FAO Contribution: 360 000 USD

Duration: 15 June 2019 – 31 December 2021

Contact Info: FAO Representation in Kyrgyzstan

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Implementing Partners

Ministry of Agriculture (MoA).

Beneficiaries

Schoolchildren; small-scale producers; female livestock owners; livestock-owning smallholders.

Country Programming Framework (CPF) Outputs

FAO Country Programming Framework Priority 2: Reducing rural poverty through smallholder support.

Priority Area 2, Output 2.1: Technical capacities of smallholders strengthened in small animal rearing, with a special focus on rural women.

Output 3.3: On-farm investment promoted to improve productivity and natural resource efficiency.



BACKGROUND

Kyrgyzstan is classified as a land-locked developing (LLDC) and low-income food-deficit country (LIFDC). The poultry sector in the rural areas of the Kyrgyzstan is in its development phase and has great potential for creating jobs, improving the nutrition of rural residents, and generating income. Only about half of the rural households currently keep backyard poultry. The flocks are mostly of low quality and poorly managed, and therefore have low productivity and efficiency characteristics. Traditionally, ruminants are managed by males in Kyrgyz villages, while poultry falls under the responsibility of women. In most households, women directly manage the small livestock, processing the products for family consumption, and marketing the surpluses for income generation.

The main goal of the project was to facilitate the expansion of family poultry farming in rural and peri-urban areas of Kyrgyzstan, in order to reduce poverty and improve the nutrition of rural residents.

IMPACT

The project introduced best practices in small-scale poultry farming, facilitating its expansion in the country. It is expected that this will contribute to enriching the diets of the rural population with animal proteins, and to improving nutrition and food security. In addition, given that in most households women directly manage the small livestock, it is expected that the facilitated expansion of poultry production will provide women with more opportunities to influence the financial and nutritional situation of their families.

ACHIEVEMENT OF RESULTS

The project provided technical assistance and training to the rural population through advisory services, rural schools, agricultural service cooperation, and marketing and development of value chains. Specifically, it enhanced knowledge and skills on feeding, feed-supplementation techniques, health and husbandry practices, and small hatcheries technologies for poultry, to increase the production of meat and eggs, and improve the living conditions of rural families and nutrition of schoolchildren. Further details of key activities and results are outlined below.

Assessments for future family poultry-focused interventions were completed, to improve production efficiency, family poultry value chain and market access, and reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emission intensity. During the analysis of the value chain concerning family poultry farming, as well as an analysis of rural women's participation in this production, a number of problematic issues were identified, and recommendations were made, comprising the development of a new state programme for the development of poultry farming, indicating support measures for family poultry development, to increase its efficiency and productivity.

Households and schools were provided with high-quality poultry and basic equipment and feeds, to increase the consumption of poultry products. In addition, a number of training activities was organized, comprising, among others, training on internal monitoring, joint decision-making, gender development, and monitoring of group activities. The participants demonstrated willingness to improve their skills and methods of interaction in a group, and to master new methods of housekeeping, among other things.

Demonstration family poultry minifarms were established, where training sessions were held on breeding, maintenance, feeding, zoohygiene and health protection of poultry for farmers from 14 districts. Training was also provided on poultry marketing and value chains, to develop practical and substantial proposals and recommendations on the examples of egg and chicken production in family poultry development, marketing development in the poultry products market, and analysis of value chains. In addition, 60 households in conflict-affected areas of the country were provided with dual-purpose chickens and fencing materials.

The capacities of the Republican Veterinary Association (RVA) and the Livestock Research Institute (LRI) to provide advisory services on family poultry production were enhanced. Activities included, among others, a Training of Trainers (ToT) course, providing participants, including consultants from the service provider Chui-Talas Rural Advisory Services (RAS) and RVA representatives, with the necessary knowledge and skills to conduct training sessions on all aspects of RAS for family poultry development.

A four-day stakeholder exchange/study tour was conducted for 14 participants from the seven target schools and 42 beneficiary farmers. Each study tour included training with family/smallholder farmers and small companies. The programme also included master classes from cooks on how to choose chickens, and how to cook healthy food from chicken and eggs.

The project provided support for seven schools in rural areas to create demonstration school poultry farms. Equipment, poultry and feed were purchased and delivered to the pilot areas. Training sessions on running small-scale poultry farming were organized, and a manual for teachers, parents and local communities on running a school poultry farm and its educational and nutritional benefits was developed and published, as well as other training materials.



IMPLEMENTATION OF WORK PLAN AND BUDGET

Owing to the COVID-19 outbreak, most of the planned activities were not completed in time, and a 12-month no-cost extension was requested and approved to complete the activities. The work plan was amended and approved, accordingly. The delays were addressed through online consultations and meetings, and practical activities in the field were moved forward.

The project was allocated additional funds and activities to purchase and distribute family poultry start-up kits, including poultry and fencing equipment, for 60 conflict-affected households in the Batken area.

FOLLOW-UP FOR GOVERNMENT ATTENTION

Stakeholders now have the required capacity to carry out new training activities, supported by the schoolteachers and trainers that were trained during the project. It is recommended that donor funds be sought to scale this up across the country.

SUSTAINABILITY

1. Capacity development

Local organizations, such as veterinary associations, have the capacity in all aspects of proper rural advisory services on modern family poultry development (health, feeding, breeding) to further continue their activities in providing advisory services and the LRI, with forage analysis equipment for demonstration and training purposes, to introduce new technology analysis.

Throughout the project, meetings and seminars were held with the participation of representatives of relevant government agencies (MoA, Ministry of Education and Science, State Inspectorate for Veterinary and Phytosanitary Safety), representatives of public organizations (Republican Veterinary Association, Association of Poultry Farmers of Kyrgyzstan, RAS), private poultry farmers, and households. In addition, local authorities (*ayil* districts, *ayil okmotu*, village elders, activists, school employees, private veterinarians, and others) actively helped to select the project beneficiaries.

Throughout its implementation, the project contributed to the cooperation and development of the agricultural extension and private veterinary services, to continue and manage project activities beyond the project period and allow for possible scaling-up. With regard to the beneficiaries, it is envisaged that the training sessions will improve and sustain the effects of the project activities.



2. Gender equality

The project activities met the needs and priorities of 70 percent female and 30 percent male beneficiaries and stakeholders; and as identified during the design stage, women and men equitably benefited from taking part in the process. The project ensured that women's specific needs were met, and that they enjoyed equal access to the project activities, comprising the assessment, the selection of schools, and the capacity-development activities, and that all potential benefits were equitably enjoyed across project activities.

The issues of gender, especially those related to needs, priorities and constraints of both women and men, were fully addressed by the project. Gender equality was mainstreamed throughout the project, and gender-related indicators were incorporated into the project framework to measure related issues, such as the proportion of benefits of the project, disaggregated by sex.

The project applied a gender-sensitive approach to data and information collection and analysis, which was reported in project findings and relevant reports. In addition, the proposed capacity building activities in the project complemented ongoing interventions to support the Government of Kyrgyzstan to involve women in income-generating projects, building their capacities in agrotechnologies and nutrition awareness under the National Action Plan on achieving gender equality in the country.

3. Environmental sustainability

In terms of environmental sustainability, eggs and poultry meat have the lowest emission intensity of all livestock products. Partially replacing other livestock proteins with products derived from poultry meat would result in a more climate-friendly diet. Moreover, a possible partial switch from ruminant production to poultry production could alleviate the problem of overgrazing, which is acute in Kyrgyzstan. If some households decide to reduce the number of ruminants on pasture, due to improved income from poultry production and a stable supply of protein for the family table, reducing the pressure on pastures will help in combating land degradation and loss of biodiversity.



4. Human Rights-based Approach (HRBA) – in particular Right to Food and Decent Work

The project was implemented with the active participation of different stakeholders, whereby human rights were promoted according to the principles of participation, accountability, non-discrimination, transparency, human dignity, empowerment, and rule of law.

The project successfully contributed to the implementation of the Right to Food Guidelines adopted by FAO in 2004. The National Action Plan has many activities involving the creation of gainful employment and entrepreneurship opportunities for rural youth, women, and other targeted groups, and on improving labour conditions in rural areas.

5. Technological sustainability

The main objective of the project was achieved by providing technical assistance and training to rural women and men, through ToTs for the discussion groups, or Farmer Field Schools (FFS), the Veterinary Association, and rural schools.

The project adapted the training programmes to local requirements in the pilot ayil okmotus/villages and schools, and complemented capacity building by supporting the introduction of family poultry start-up kits, including poultry, poultry feed with supplements, fencing materials, and technology. The knowledge and skills introduced during the project will help to scale up family poultry farms, and to improve the living conditions of rural families and nutrition of schoolchildren.

6. Economic sustainability

All project training materials are freely available, as a public good to beneficiaries and stakeholders, in the public domain.





DOCUMENTS AND OUTREACH PRODUCTS

Documents

- ❑ **Chui-Talas Rural Advisory Service (RAS) Public Foundation (PF).** 2021. Inception report under the contract with UN FAO TCP/KYR/3703, “Support to sustainable rural and peri-urban family poultry development”. 11 pp.
- ❑ **Chui-Talas RAS PF.** 2021. Interim report on FAO project TCP/KYR/3703, “Support to sustainable rural and peri-urban family poultry development”. 19 pp.
- ❑ **Chui-Talas RAS PF.** 2021. Final report on FAO project TCP/KYR/3703, “Support to sustainable rural and peri-urban family poultry development”. 35 pp.
- ❑ **Chui-Talas RAS PF.** 2021. Inception Report on additional contract Chui-Talas RAS PF on FAO project TCP/KYR/3703, “Support to sustainable rural and peri-urban family poultry development”. 11 pp.
- ❑ **Chui-Talas RAS PF.** 2021. Interim report on additional contract Chui-Talas RAS PF on FAO project TCP/KYR/3703, “Support to sustainable rural and peri-urban family poultry development” 18 pp.
- ❑ **Chui-Talas RAS PF.** 2021. Final Report on additional contract Chui-Talas RAS PF on FAO project TCP/KYR/3703, “Support to sustainable rural and peri-urban family poultry development”. 32 pp.
- ❑ **Batken RAS PF.** 2021. Interim report under FAO project TCP/KYR/3703, “Support to sustainable rural and peri-urban family poultry development”. 13 pp.
- ❑ **Batken RAS PF.** 2021. Final report under FAO project TCP/KYR/3703, “Support to sustainable rural and peri-urban family poultry development”. 25 pp.
- ❑ **Bolot Dyikanov** 2021. Analytical report. Analysis of the VC of family poultry farming. 19 pp.
- ❑ **J.Kodoeva.** 2021. Analysis of the possibilities of reducing greenhouse gas emissions in livestock farming through the development of poultry farming. 7 pp.
- ❑ **Bolot Dyikanov.** 2021. Analytical report: Review of analytical assessments in the framework of the FAO project, “Support to sustainable rural and peri-urban family poultry development. 42 pp.
- ❑ **Jalal-Abad RAS PF.** 2021. Interim report on FAO project TCP/KYR/3703, “Support to sustainable rural and peri-urban family poultry development. 15 pp.

- ❑ **Jalal-Abad RAS PF.** 2021. Final report on FAO project TCP/KYR/3703, “Support to sustainable rural and peri-urban family poultry development. 26 pp.
- ❑ **Agency of Development Initiatives PF.** 2021. Interim report on FAO project TCP/KYR/3703, “Support to sustainable rural and peri-urban family poultry development”. 24 pp.
- ❑ **Agency of Development Initiatives PF.** 2021. Final report on FAO project TCP/KYR/3703, “Support to sustainable rural and peri-urban family poultry development. 22 pp.

Outreach Products

- ❑ **Chui-Talas RAS PF.** 2021. Trainers’ Guidelines: Support for sustainable development of poultry farms in rural and urban areas. 99 pp.
- ❑ **Chui-Talas RAS PF.** 2021. Brochure: Fundamentals of Business Plan. 12 pp.
- ❑ **Chui-Talas RAS PF.** 2021. Brochure. Gender Development, Stakeholders and Internal Monitoring. 20 pp.
- ❑ **Chui-Talas RAS PF.** 2021. Brochure: Family Chicken Farm. 22 pp.
- ❑ **Chui-Talas RAS PF.** 2021. Brochure. Fundamentals of Marketing and Value Chain. 14 pp.
- ❑ **Jalal-Abad RAS PF.** 2021. A guide for teachers, parents, and communities on running a school poultry microfarm and its educational and nutritional benefits. 43 pp.
- ❑ **Jalal-Abad RAS PF.** 2021. Brochure on running a school poultry microfarm and its educational and nutritional benefits. 39 pp.



ACHIEVEMENT OF RESULTS - LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Expected Impact	Rural poverty, food insecurity and malnutrition reduced through efficient, low carbon production of animal proteins by smallholders		
Outcome	The beneficiary households (HHs) and schools increased poultry product production		
	Indicator	Amount of eggs and poultry meat produced per beneficiary HH/school.	
	Baseline	Will be calculated during the assessment phase.	
	End Target	Will be calculated during the assessment phase.	
	Comments and follow-up action to be taken	These amounts were not determined during the assessments phase. Due to safety issues with the COVID-19 outbreak emergency, most of the planned activities were not completed in time, and the project was extended for another year. Thus, 1.5-month-old chicks were purchased and distributed to the beneficiaries in July 2021. The timing of egg laying coincided with the onset of winter, and the lack of sunny days in winter limits egg laying. Because of these physiological characteristics of poultry, it is currently too early to talk about a tangible volume of production resulting from the development of family poultry production during the project. The results can be observed in the summer of 2022. However, it should be noted that the chick survival rate was 85%.	
Output 1	Recommendations for focused interventions in Family Poultry (FP) sector developed		
	Indicators	Target	Achieved
	A comprehensive assessment of the FP sector.	The stakeholders will understand the sector and will identify opportunities for future interventions.	
Baseline	There is no full understanding of the needs and opportunities for improving efficiencies of the sector.		
Comments	Data was collected from 32 family poultry farms, reflecting the current picture of family poultry farming. An analytical report on the value chain (VC) of family poultry farming was produced, and several main actors in the chain were identified. An analysis of the possibilities of reducing GHG emissions in livestock farming through the development of poultry farming was conducted. Assessments and recommendations for future family poultry (FP)-focused interventions were completed.		
Activity 1.1	Inception workshop organized		
	Achieved	Yes	
	Comments	The inception workshop was held on 25 June 2019, and was attended by 50 participants, representing state agencies, academia, private sector, Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs), and international organizations, to ensure visibility and inclusiveness.	
Activity 1.2	Community, HH and farm level assessment performed		
	Achieved	Yes	
	Comments	Data was collected from 32 family poultry farms, obtained online via the WhatsApp application. The data reflected the current picture of family poultry farming, and made it possible to conditionally divide family farms by the number of chickens into three groups, as follows: – Group I (mini family farm) with population of 5-15 chickens; – Group II (average family farm) - 16-30 chickens; and – Group III (large family farm) with a population of 31- 50 chickens. Analysis of the data suggested that family poultry farms would not yet be able to provide significant assistance in solving the food security issue of rural residents.	
Activity 1.3	Market and value chain assessment performed		
	Achieved	Yes	
	Comments	An analytical report on the VC of family poultry farming was produced. As part of the VC in the market of the country, several main actors in the chain were identified. Important information was provided by the assessment on: i) the suppliers of resources; and ii) the characteristic features of direct agricultural producers, among others.	
Activity 1.4	Opportunities to decrease GHG emissions from the livestock sector by promoting poultry production analyzed		
	Achieved	Yes	
	Comments	An analysis of the possibilities of reducing GHG emissions in livestock farming through the development of poultry farming was conducted by the service provider, Chui-Talas RAS PF. The analysis showed that the development of poultry farming in the country would contribute to the reduction of GHG emissions in the livestock sector; and recommendations for reducing GHG emissions in poultry farming were provided.	

Activity 1.5	A summary of assessments and analysis with recommendations for future FP focused interventions published		
	Achieved	Yes	
	Comments	Assessments for future FP-focused interventions were completed. During the analysis of this value chain concerning family poultry farming, as well as an analysis of rural women's participation in this production, a number of problematic issues were identified, and recommendations were made, comprising the development of a new state programme (with development priorities) for the development of poultry farming, indicating support measures for family poultry development, to increase its efficiency and productivity.	
Output 2	Consumption of poultry products by smallholders and school children increased among beneficiaries		
	Indicators	Target	Achieved
	The beneficiaries receive poultry, feeds and basic equipment.	The HHs and schools have high-quality poultry, basic equipment and feeds.	Yes
Baseline	The beneficiaries have no poultry, or their poultry has low breeding value.		
Comments	Eighty-four households received 30 dual-purpose chicks and feed with vitamin supplements (each household), while pilot schools received 120 chicks and 600 kg of feed (each school). In total, 3 360 chicks and 12 600 kg of poultry feed were delivered, together with fencing materials.		
Activity 2.1	Define the beneficiaries' selection criteria		
	Achieved	Yes	
	Comments	The selection of beneficiaries' process comprised: i) the selection of oblasts and rayons; target rayons were identified in close collaboration with MoA, RVA, and Ministry of Education and Science; and ii) the selection of target villages was done in close collaboration with the Rayon Agrarian Department, Rayon Veterinarian Division within the State Inspectorate on Veterinary and Phytosanitary Safety (SIVPS), veterinary associations and local authorities; and iii) the selection criteria of direct beneficiaries was carried out in accordance with the parameters.	
Activity 2.2	Select 90 direct beneficiaries in six pilot okmotus/18 villages		
	Achieved	Yes	
	Comments	Eighty-four direct beneficiaries/demonstration farms were selected in 34 pilot villages throughout the country, in consultation with the MoA. The selection was done by the consultants, including the gender specialist, in close cooperation with the local authorities.	
Activity 2.3	Organize information meetings to establish the DG/FFS		
	Achieved	Yes	
	Comments	Two groups were formed in each of the seven regions of Kyrgyzstan, totalling 14 training groups, including 196 farmers, of whom 159 were women, as well as five groups of 60 households, of which 48 were female-headed households, formed in Batken region. During information meetings in Batken Oblast, at the suggestion of the local authorities the main selection criteria for vulnerable households were established.	
Activity 2.4	Organize a set of trainings through the DG/FFS and provide support in planning and management, collaborative decision making and monitoring of the activities		
	Achieved	Yes	
	Comments	Chui-Talas RAS PF organized and conducted 14 training sessions on planning, individual and collective management of income-generating activities, group activities, savings and internal group loans, accounting, and business planning. A total of 192 farmers participated in the training sessions, 157 of whom were women. In addition, 14 training sessions on internal monitoring, joint decision-making, gender development and monitoring of group activities were conducted, in which 190 project beneficiaries participated, 155 of whom were women.	
Activity 2.5	Procure and distribute FP start-up kits for the HH including poultry, equipment and feed		
	Achieved	Yes	
	Comments	Eighty-four households (each) received 30 dual-purpose chicks and feed with vitamin supplements (100 kg). In total, 2 520 chicks and 8 400 kg of poultry feed, as well as fencing materials, were delivered. In addition to Batken region, FP start-up kits were delivered to 60 households in conflict-affected villages; each household received 20 dual-purpose chickens (a total of 1 200 chickens was delivered), as well as fencing materials.	

Activity 2.6	Organize training through the DG/FFS on cooperation and passing on the assistance		
	Achieved	Yes	
Activity 2.6	Comments	Demonstration family poultry minifarms were established, where all practical training sessions and consultations were held, and demonstrations of improved technologies. Chui-Talas RAS PF trainers and consultants conducted training sessions on breeding, maintenance (building a chicken coop), feeding, zoohygiene and health protection of poultry for farmers from 14 districts.	
	Organize a ceremony of passing on the assistance		
Activity 2.7	Achieved	Yes	
	Comments	The distribution of chicks, fodder and equipment in the field was carried out with the participation of representatives of the <i>aiyl okmotu</i> (rural council) in July 2021.	
Activity 2.8	Organize trainings through the DG/FFS on feeding, breeding and housing		
	Achieved	Yes	
Activity 2.8	Comments	Training sessions on breeding, maintenance (construction of chicken coops), feeding, animal hygiene and health protection of poultry was organized, comprising both theoretical and practical classes. The practical part was conducted on demonstration farms in each district. The main purpose of the training was to inform the participants on the management of family poultry farming as an income-generating industry and as an important product (meat and eggs) in family nutrition, while not involving large expenditures of financial and labour resources in its development. A total of 14 training sessions were conducted by Chui-Talas RAS PF, and an additional five training sessions in Batken Oblast by the service provider, Batken RAS. In total, 196 farmers participated in the training sessions, in addition to 60 participants in Batken Oblast. Training materials were produced for this activity, comprising different nine topics.	
	Organize trainings through the DG/FFS on health management, biosecurity and predators control		
Activity 2.9	Achieved	Yes	
	Comments	With regard to poultry health issues, the greatest interest was shown in veterinary preventive measures, and sanitary and hygienic requirements for chicken coops. This training was part of the above-mentioned training activities.	
Activity 2.10	Organize trainings through the DG/FFS on marketing and value chains		
	Achieved	Yes	
Activity 2.10	Comments	Training sessions on poultry marketing and value chains were held in Batken Oblast, attended by 196 participants across the country and 60 from Batken Oblast. The goal of the training was to develop practical and substantial proposals and recommendations on the examples of egg and chicken production in family poultry development, marketing development in the poultry products market, and analysis of value chains.	
	The capacity of the NVA and the LRI to provide advisory services on FP production increased		
Output 3	Indicators	Target	Achieved
	RVA and the LRI have sufficient capacity to advise FP keepers.	RVA and the LRI are able to apply best practices of FP production in Kyrgyzstan's realities.	
Baseline	RVA and the LRI have limited/outdated knowledge on global best practices in FP production.		
Comments	A ToT course was organized, to provide the necessary knowledge and skills to conduct training sessions on all aspects of RAS for family poultry development. In addition, a four-day stakeholder exchange/study tour was conducted, comprising training with family/smallholder farmers and small companies. It was decided that the beneficiaries themselves would purchase the vaccines for demonstration purposes; and trainers-consultants (veterinary specialists) demonstrated the method of vaccinating chickens.		
Activity 3.1	Provide ToT trainings to the NVA and the LRI on all aspects of proper RAS on modern FP development (health, feeding, breeding)		
	Achieved	Yes	
Activity 3.1	Comments	A ToT was organized to provide Chui-Talas RAS PF consultants, including RVA representatives, with the knowledge and skills necessary to conduct training sessions on all aspects of rural advisory services for family poultry development. A local trainer-consultant from each oblast (seven participants) and representatives of RVA from each oblast (seven participants) participated as assistant trainers in the ToT. The Chui-Talas RAS PF experts prepared a training presentation and handout materials for the seminar and ToT, in Kyrgyz and Russian.	

Activity 3.2	Provide the Livestock Research Institute with forage analysis equipment for demonstration and training purposes to introduce new technology/analysis		
	Achieved	Yes	
	Comments	A laboratory feed analyser was purchased and delivered to the LRI of the MoA. A manual on the use of feed analyser was produced in Russian, and training was provided to the laboratory staff.	
Activity 3.3	Facilitate exchange of information between stakeholders in Kyrgyzstan		
	Achieved	Yes	
	Comments	A four-day stakeholder exchange/study tour was conducted for the project beneficiaries, comprising learning from the project participants and successful practices of local poultry farmers. A total of 56 participants were selected for the study tours, comprising 14 participants from the seven target schools, and 42 farmers. Each study tour comprised training with family/smallholder farmers and small companies.	
Activity 3.4	Procure ND vaccine and vaccinate poultry in the pilot communities for demonstration purposes		
	Achieved	Yes	
	Comments	The volume of vaccine required for the vaccination of chickens was very small, and this created a problem for vaccine procurement through the tender. Thus, it was decided that the beneficiaries themselves would purchase vaccines for demonstration purposes; and trainers consultants (veterinary specialists) demonstrated the method of vaccinating chickens.	
Output 4	Improved capacity of six pilot schools to operate educational poultry micro-farms		
	Indicators	Target	Achieved
	Six pilot schools continuously and independently operate small educational poultry farms.	Provide schools with necessary equipment and poultry with high genetic potential and school staff with necessary skills.	Yes
Baseline	The schools do not have poultry farms or other practical tools to teach children poultry biology.		
Comments	The project provided support for schools in rural areas to create demonstration school poultry farms. Equipment, poultry and feed were purchased and delivered to the pilot areas. Training sessions on running small-scale poultry farming were organized; and a manual for teachers, parents and local communities on running a school poultry farm and its educational and nutritional benefits was developed and published, as well as other training materials.		
Activity 4.1	Organize trainings on small-scale poultry production (at least 50% of participants are women)		
	Achieved	Yes	
	Comments	Consultants of the service provider, RAS Jalal-Abad PF, organized and conducted four theory training sessions and four practical workshops for high school students in each pilot school on two topics, comprising breeds of chickens and biological characteristics, and disease control measures and nutritional value of chicken eggs and meat, among other aspects. A total of 28 theory training sessions and 28 practical demonstrations were held, attended by 60 pupils from each school, totalling 450 schoolchildren, including 300 girls.	
Activity 4.2	Develop and publish a manual for teachers, parents and communities on running a school poultry microfarm and its educational and nutritional benefits		
	Achieved	Yes	
	Comments	RAS Jalal-Abad PF adapted existing materials and developed the methodological training manual for teachers, parents and communities on the management of a school poultry microfarm and its educational and nutritional benefits. For the development of the manual, the existing materials of RAS Jalal-Abad PF were used. The contents of the manual comprised: i) biological characteristics of chickens; ii) types of breeds and crosses of chickens; iii) the composition and structure of the chicken egg. Raising chickens at home; iv) conditions for keeping chickens; v) types of feed and vitamins; vi) feeding chickens; vii) control measures against diseases of chickens (Newcastle disease); and viii) nutritional value of chicken eggs. The manual provides detailed information on the conditions for keeping chickens, taking into account the organization of the backyard school economy, followed by practical exercises. In addition, information on types and vitamins of poultry feed was provided separately. All requirements and characteristics of feed were taken into account, as well as their percentage in the preparation at home.	
Activity 4.3	Procure equipment, poultry and feed for a micro farm		
	Achieved	Yes	
	Comments	A total of 120 heads of 1.5-month-old chicks were purchased and delivered to seven pilot schools for the establishment of the school demonstration poultry farm. In addition, each school received 600 kg of special concentrated feed for poultry with vitamin and protein supplements. In total, the seven pilot schools received 840 chicks and 4 200 kg of feed, as well as fencing materials for fencing poultry coops.	

Partnerships and Outreach

For more information, please contact: Reporting@fao.org

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