



ADAPTATION FUND



**GENDER ASPECTS
IN RUNNING
AGRICULTURAL
BUSINESS AND
IMPLEMENTING
ADAPTATION
MEASURES IN THE
NORTHERN REGIONS
OF KARAKALPAKSTAN
(RESUME)**

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INTRODUCTION

Climate change affects women and men in different ways, mainly because of their gender-differentiated relative powers, roles and responsibilities at the household and community levels. Women tend to be overburdened with household duties and caring for children, the sick and the elderly. Women and men contribute differently to the causes of climate change, are differently affected by climate change, respond differently to its impacts and, in the presence of choice prioritize different mitigation solutions and options to cope with the negative effects of climate change. These differences are based on the traditional gender-role attributions in most societies, as well as on gender access to resources and the ability to participate in discussions and decision-making at the political level.

Engaging women and girls in building community resilience to the impacts of natural disasters is essential for achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and most notably SDG 5 (Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women). Due to gender being inseparable from most issues on the development agenda, women's participation is necessary for the achievement of other SDGs, in particular SDG 1 (Eradicate poverty), SDG 11 (Sustainable cities and communities) and SDG 13 (Climate change).

Successful achievement of the set goals requires understanding, engagement and promotion of the unique

opportunities for women in disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation. On the one hand, their valuable set of skills and areas of expertise will help decision-makers and professionals in disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation to enhance measures for the benefit of vulnerable communities. On the other hand, this potential can serve to eliminate the existing gender imbalances. Having the opportunity to take leadership positions in risk reduction, preparation, response and recovery, women can influence the formation of the course of development and contribute to the advancement of the status of women and the transformation of the system of relations in society.

The process of promoting gender equality in Uzbekistan has seen periods of decline and growth since independence in 1991. In recent years, more than 25 gender-relevant legislative acts have been adopted in the country. Those acts create a basis for a broader and more comprehensive involvement of women in the process of shaping the country's climate policy, planning, designing and implementing measures on adaptation and mitigation. However, the implementation process is impeded by insufficient and inaccurate gender-related data on sectorial needs, assessments of vulnerability and climate-related risks, and prioritization of measures to mitigate the effects of climate change.

1

SOCIO-ECONOMIC STUDY OF THE STATE OF WOMEN-LED AGRICULTURAL BUSINESS, INCLUDING THE IDENTIFIED GAPS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THEIR ELIMINATION IN THE PILOT AREAS OF THE PROJECT

As part of the study conducted in the period from September 14 to September 17, 2020 in the project target districts of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, in-depth discussions have taken place involving women's focus groups with the participation of over 50 women.

The study identified current women's initiatives, as well as helped to analyze the need for additional initiatives and outline existing problems and their possible solutions with recommendations for further support (see Table 1).

Table 1. Overview of existing and planned women's initiatives in the project districts of the Republic of Karakalpakstan

	Muynak district	Kanlykul district	Kegeyli district	Bozatau district	Takhtakupyr district	Chimbay district
Social and economic indicators	Population -32,331 people. 5,057 households ~ 49.5% women, Area - 37.88 thousand sq. km	Population-51,447 people. 8,348 households ~ 49.3% women, Area - 0.74 thousand sq. km	Population - 73,222 people. 13,510 households ~ 49.7% women, Area - 0.92 thousand sq. km	Population-21,611 people. 3,401 households ~ 49.9% women, Area - 2.04 thousand sq. km	Population – 40,423 people. 7,912 households ~ 50.4% women, Area - 21.12 thousand sq. km	Population - 116,300 people. 18,571 households ~ 48.8% women, Area - 2.2 thousand sq. km
Specialization	Livestock	Plant growing	Plant growing	Livestock	Livestock	Plant growing
Existing problems	Loans (bank limits) Lack of specialists Technical problems (equipment) Importing products Women lack support and assistance in employment	Lack of human resources Lack of funding "Iron Notebook" is not working Problems in getting loans Some Rural Councils of Citizens lack gas and water supply	Water shortage Some Rural Councils of Citizens lack gas and water supply, gas supply is available only in the district center Loans (bank limits) Lack of specialized knowledge Women's unemployment	Water shortage Some Rural Councils of Citizens lack gas and water supply, gas supply is available only in the district center	Finance Loans High rent Women lack support and assistance in employment Lack of equipment for gas and water infrastructure	Water Supply Lack of equipment Lack of premises for doing business Lack of human resources Lack of funding "Iron Notebook" is not working

	Muynak district	Kanlykul district	Kegeyli district	Bozatau district	Takhtakupyr district	Chimbay district
Existing industrial facilities		Textile factory Sewing workshop Atelier Consumer service enterprises	61 enterprises, of which 2 are large Paper factories	2 joint ventures (textile enterprise) Livestock complex Bread shop "Doka Bread" 20 small industrial facilities		
Existing female business initiatives	Livestock farm Milk processing workshop Hotel Mini – bakery Barber shop Cafe	Atelier Confectionery and bakery	Atelier Confectionery and bakery Sericulture Poultry farm	Greenhouse farming Handicraft	Greenhouses Packaging factory Tailor shop Sewing factory Bakery Miscellaneous shops	Atelier Confectionery and bakery Barber shop Miscellaneous shops
The need for business initiatives	Beauty salons Fitness clubs Bakery Milk processing workshops Meat-processing factory	Private schools and kindergartens Cannery Dry cleaning Weaving (carpets) Flower greenhouses Dairy production Hydroponics	Consumer services (dry cleaning, beauty salons) Confectionery and bakery Sericulture Poultry farm	Dairy production Meat production Greenhouse Handicraft Consumer services (dry cleaning, beauty salons)	Consumer services (dry cleaning, beauty salons) Wool processing Health center Meat processing Craft workshop Dairy production	Mini hotels Guesthouses Handicraft workshops Consumer services (dry cleaning) Dairy production Greenhouses
Requests	Financial support for women's initiatives Training	Financial support for women's initiatives	Loans Training	Wells Water purifiers	Wells Women group leaders Development of handicrafts Training for women Raising awareness campaigns for women	Interest-free loans Cash loans Assistance in getting loans and subsidies for business employing less than 50 staff

2 DEMOGRAPHIC DATA AND EMPLOYMENT

In the framework of the aforementioned study, individual interviews were conducted with 36 women aged from 18 to 67 leading their business initiatives in six project's target districts of the Republic of Karakalpakstan.

The average family size of the interviewed women was from 5 to 8 people. The gender survey also demonstrated that only 8% of the women surveyed have families of more than 8 people. The size of young families does not exceed 5 people.



Figure 2.1 The process of surveying female focus groups

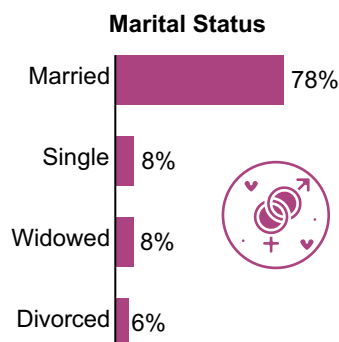


Figure 2.2 Profile of female respondents by marital status.

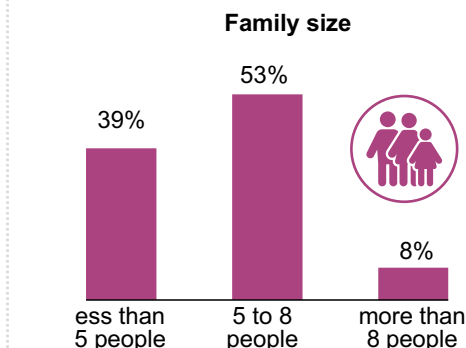


Figure 2.3 Distribution of families by size.

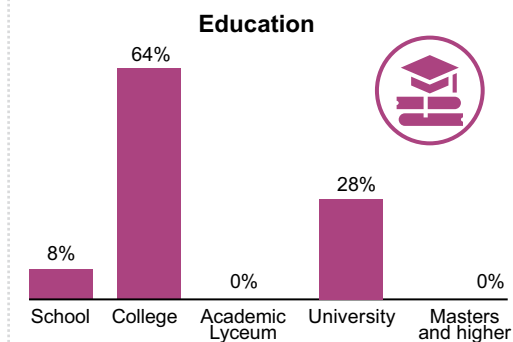


Figure 2.5 Distribution of education levels among women

The results revealed that women with higher education either rarely stay in the rural areas, or that few women in the chosen rural areas plan to get an undergraduate degree or even less so a postgraduate degree. Of the women surveyed, only 28% had higher education; 8% of women graduated from a non-specialized school only; the overwhelming majority (64%) have secondary education (graduated from a college or a technical school).

Occupation wise 18% of the total number of respondents were housewives who are just planning to start a family business; 11% indicated that they currently do not have a permanent job; 8% have their own agricultural business; 45% have their own non-agricultural business (specified further in the report); some respondents work in the educational, health or private sector companies, as contracted staff. Women who work in the education or health sector seem to run a family business more often than those who do not.

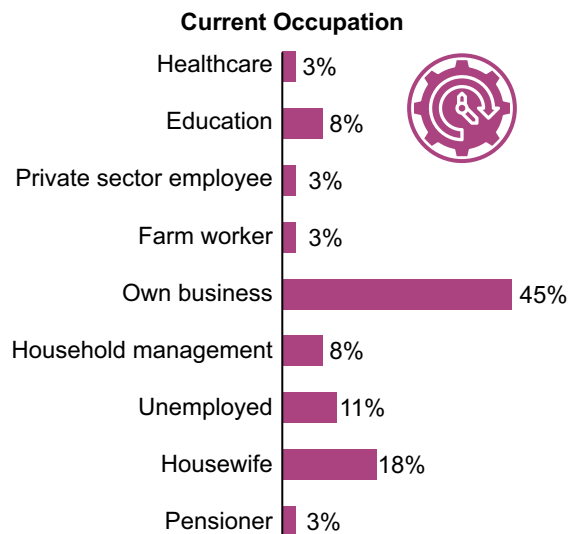


Figure 2.6 Distribution of women by occupation type.

3

RAISING AWARENESS AND CAPACITY BUILDING

To identify the needs for raising the level of knowledge for implementation of practices and technologies that assist in running climate-resilient agriculture and contribute to the establishment and support of gender equality in access to such practices, an analysis of the baseline conditions and the composition of target groups was carried out. The analysis demonstrated that the main beneficiaries of training are potentially small household owners, medium-sized farmers, water consumers association members, and vulnerable groups of the population of both gender.

Despite the fact that numerous activities in rural areas are being held for women to raise their awareness, improve

qualifications, develop skills, or simply inform on certain issues, both by government and non-governmental organizations and projects, the degree of participation of rural women in such events is still low. Gender based stereotypes affecting the degree of participation of rural women in trainings and capacity raising events is still presented as it's evidenced by 12% of the respondents which were not granted the permission for participation by their family members. The survey demonstrated that rural women are not actively involved in the work of public organizations.

Involvement of target groups in training is dependent on preparation of training programs and materials in an

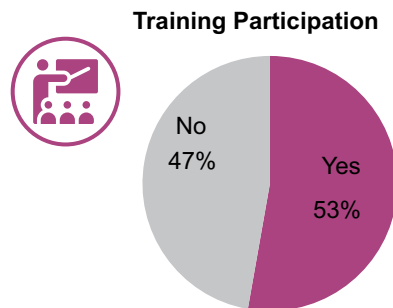


Figure 3.1 Participation in training and capacity building activities.

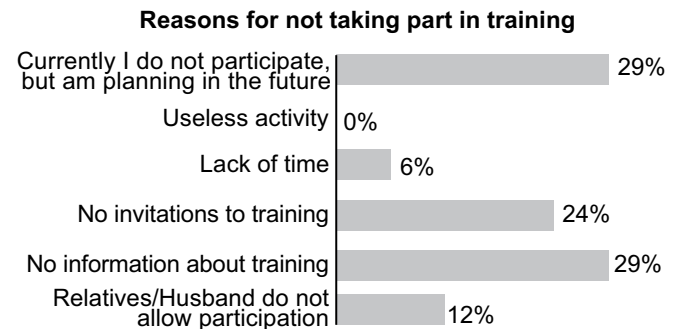


Figure 3.2 Reasons for not taking part in training.

Are you a member of NGO?

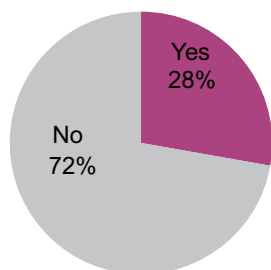


Figure 3.3 Participation of women in NGOs.

accessible local language that meets population’s needs and contains practical case studies for the local conditions, as well as on organization of visits to demonstrate best practices and provision theoretical and practical exercises. In order to increase women’s participation certain measures addressing gender stereotypes should be put in place.

Effectiveness of training events can be ensured through careful selection of the participants who seek to acquire knowledge, ready to apply the acquired knowledge in

Which NGO are you a member of?

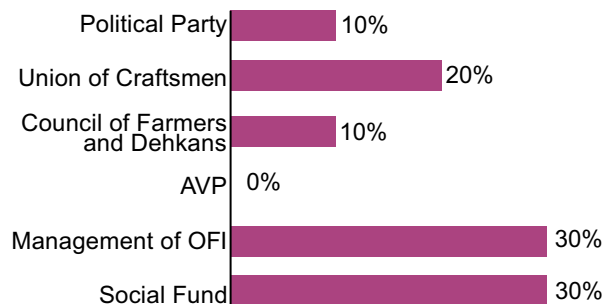


Figure 3.4 Membership of women in the various NGOs.

practice, and have the potential to disseminate knowledge. It is important to involve large farm owners in training as well as representatives of organizations that have the capacity to disseminate knowledge for sustainability of learning outcomes, provided support from the local authorities.

For a wider coverage of the population information events such as farm days, field schools, fairs, competitions, demonstration trips to exchange experiences, educational campaigns with the participation of the media, etc. are necessary.

4 INDIVIDUAL ENTREPRENEURIAL AND BUSINESS ACTIVITIES

Among the survey participants, 81% of women indicated that they already have a business and 19% said that they are planning to start or in the process of opening their own business. Farming and raising livestock were mentioned as the main forms of entrepreneurial activity in the field of agricultural production, while dairy production and fodder sales were indicated for the agricultural processing sector. Most entrepreneurship fields mentioned were outside of agricultural business, and included tailoring, bakery and pastry production, miscellaneous shops,

craft workshops, private kindergartens, dry cleaning, cafes, hotels, and barber shops.

Despite the simplified procedure for starting a business (adopted in 2017), 48% of women surveyed believe that starting a business was relatively difficult, while 52% believe that it was easy or relatively easy for them to start and implement their business initiatives. At the same time, about half of the women went through the procedure for starting a business themselves, without external assistance; 21% of women received support

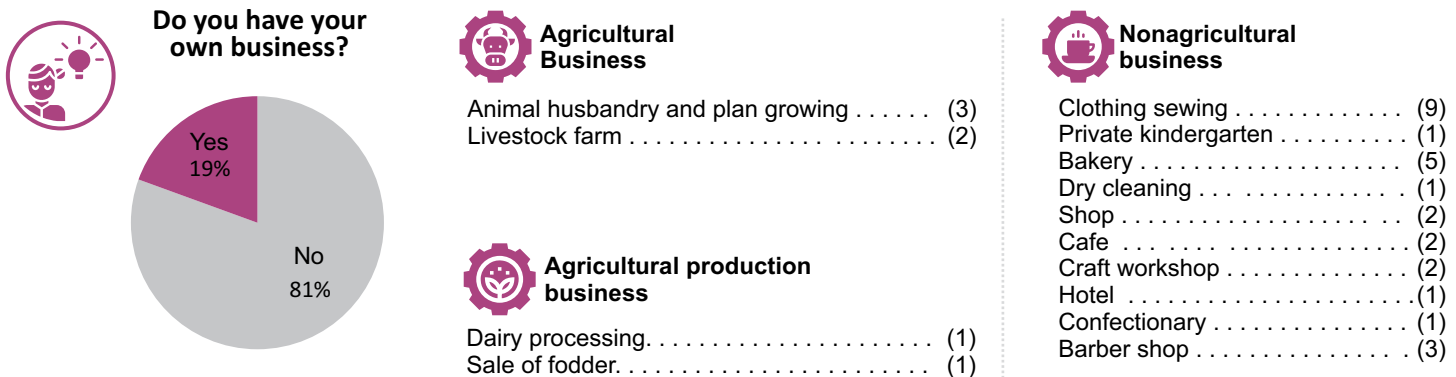


Figure 4.1 Business ownership among female participants

Who assisten you in the collection of documents?

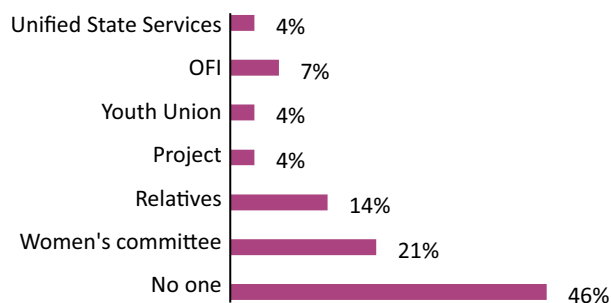


Figure 4.2 Distribution of female respondents by assistance received during business opening stage.

How difficult was it to open your own business?

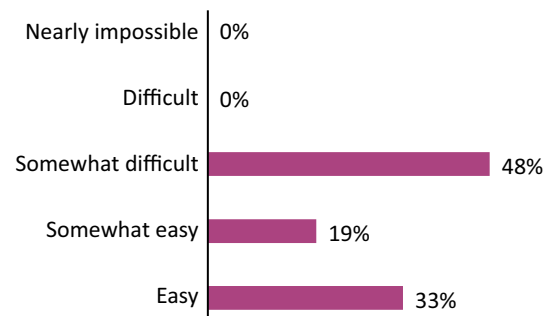


Figure 4.3 Results of the survey of women on perceived difficulty in opening business.

(referral, counseling, etc.) from the district Women’s Committee; 14% listed support from family and relatives.

When starting a business, women face various types of problems: 58% of respondents indicated financial problems at the stage of starting a business; others reported technical (33%), administrative (19%); lack of knowledge and legal literacy (14%); lack of support from family members (11%); self-doubt

and low self-esteem (11%). Despite these problems, women still plan to expand their businesses (83% of respondents) and are ready to advise and assist their friends in opening business (83%), indicating that running a business is economically beneficial, interesting for rural communities, prestigious and promising.

5 GENDER ROLES AND ISSUES OF AGRICULTURAL AND LIVESTOCK COMMUNITIES IN PROJECT AREAS

Women in rural areas are less competitive in the labor market, given the limited number of formal jobs, lack of

education, professional qualifications, skills and pervasive gender stereotypes. Women are most often engaged in activities that generate additional income in a small family business (gardening or crafts), these activities have a significant potential and are supported by the state.

Women, including those employed, contribute to the economic well-being of the family by taking care of household plots. They grow fruits, vegetables or seedlings, look after livestock and poultry, produce dairy products for family

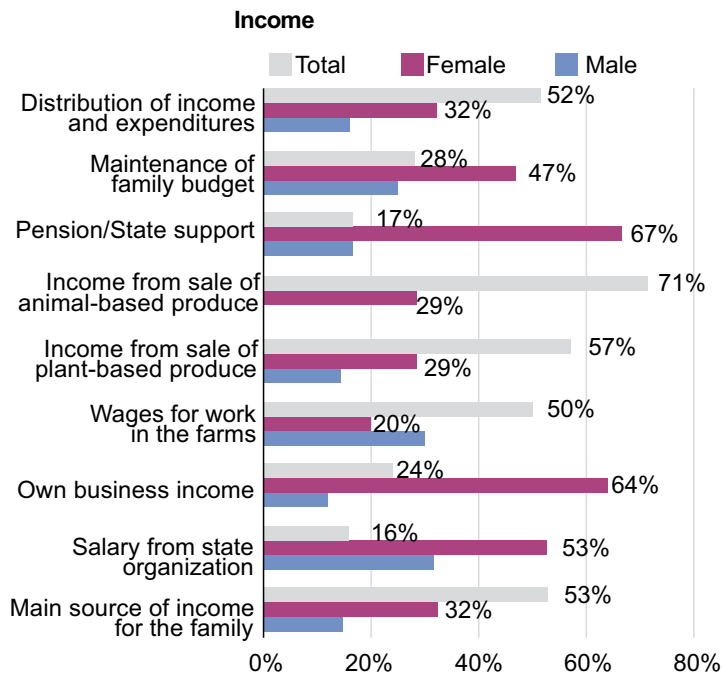


Figure 5.1 Main income sources for rural population and their share for women.

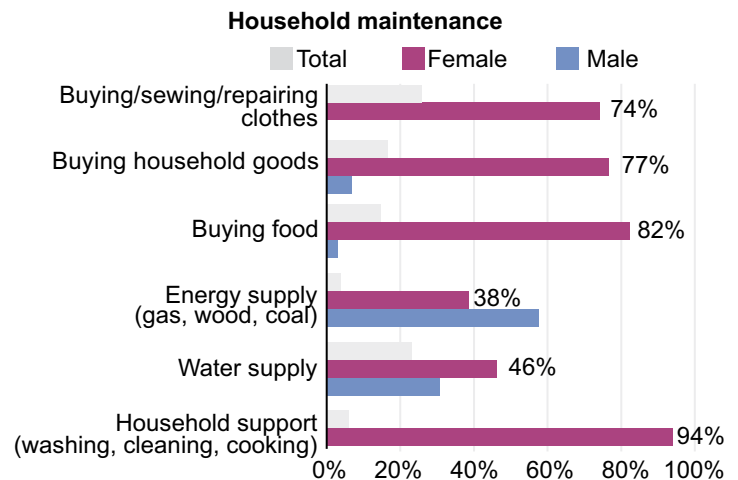


Figure 5.2 Role of women in maintenance of household.

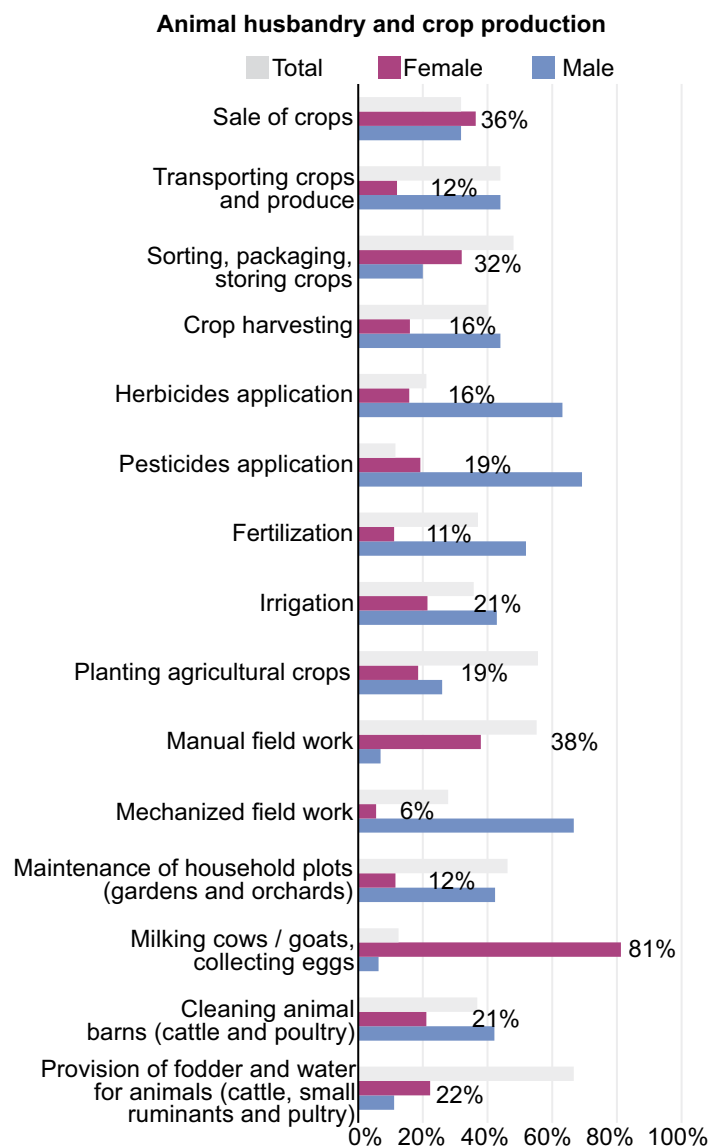


Figure 5.3 Input of women in maintain animal husbandry and crop production activities.

consumption and for sale, bake bread, sew clothes for family members, sometimes taking orders for sewing from neighbors, etc. Women play a critical role in ensuring food security and dietary diversity for their households as well as look after children’s health.

Providing households with drinking water is a burdensome obligation (on average, drinking water delivery accounts for 22 people / hour per month) in rural areas.

Women engaged in agricultural activities are facing systematic discrimination in terms of access to resources and services, such as bank loans, land warranties and education, which are necessary for increasing their work outputs. Figures 5.3-5.4 demonstrate the role of women in animal husbandry activities and social sphere.

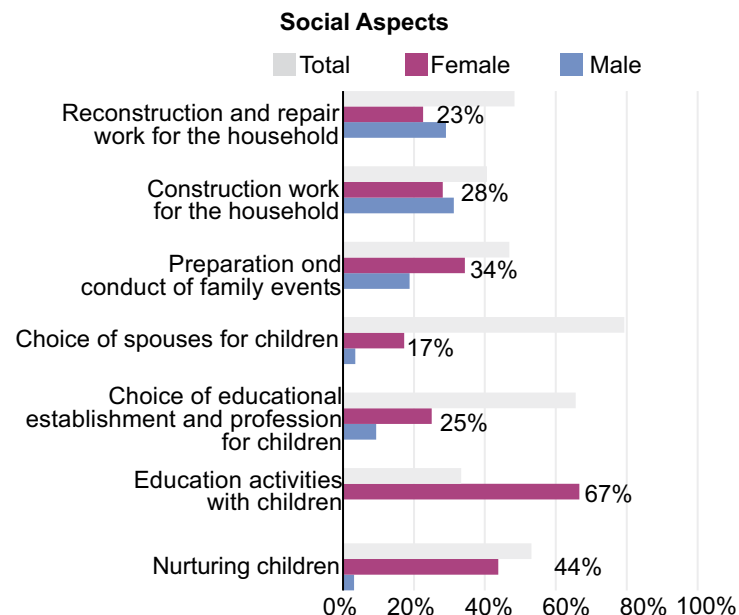


Figure 5.4 Input of women in social aspects.

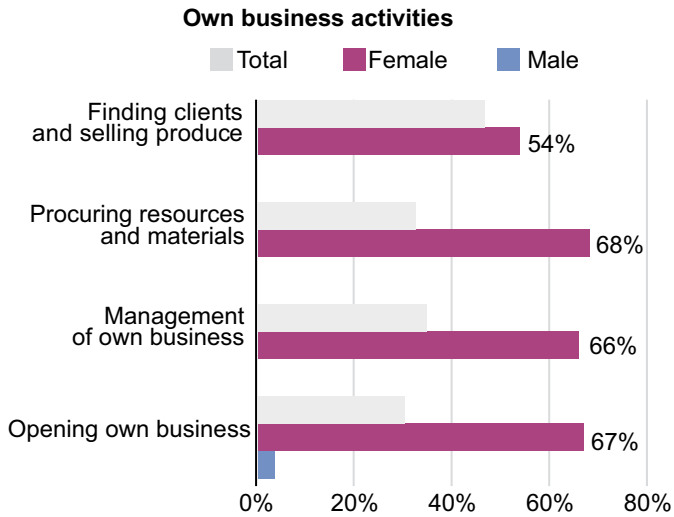


Figure 5.5 Input of women in initiation and support of entrepreneurship.

Most women entrepreneurs in Uzbekistan start their business careers around the age of 40, when their children have grown, and children being able to share everyday household maintenance duties and finally getting sufficient time and resources to concentrate on their own business. Typically, women occupy micro and mini segments of the market due to lack of financial resources and management skills (Figure 5.5).

6

ASPECTS OF GENDER EQUALITY IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF MEASURES TO ENSURE THE CONDUCT OF CLIMATE-RESILIENT AGRICULTURE IN THE NORTHERN REGIONS OF KARAKALPAKSTAN

Activities in supporting climate-resilient agriculture in the northern district of Karakalpakstan were implemented in the following areas:

- Provision of access to information of water availability and draught;
- Establishment and development of rural extension services centers;
- Introduction of agro- and water-saving practices;
- Implementation of landscape adaptation measures;

Provision of access to knowledge on climate-resilient sustainable methods for agricultural activities including pastureland based animal husbandry.

6.1 PROVIDING ACCESS TO RISK ASSESSMENT INFORMATION ON WATER SCARCITY AND DROUGHT

The project has developed 6-8 month lead-time forecast methods for assessment of water availability (70-100% accuracy) for several key hydrological stations located in the lower course of the Amu Darya river (Dorganata, Tuyamuyun, Kipchak, Samanbai and Kyzyljar). Forecast information was disseminated to end users through the project newsletters and special reports. 23 women specialists (out of 115 specialists) were trained on the use of methods for long-term assessment of water availability and drought in the lower course of the Amu Darya river using the Early warning of Drought system.



Figure 6.1 Work with the system of early warning of drought.

876 women (out of 5157 beneficiaries) received information on the risk of water scarcity and drought.

6.2 ESTABLISHMENT AND DEVELOPMENT OF INFORMATION AND CONSULTING CENTERS IN AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

To date, there is no system for providing specialized professional advice on adaptation practices; the one-off assistance provided to stakeholders focuses only on traditional agricultural and natural resources management practices.

As part of the project, three Extension Service Centers (ESCs) were established and assistance was provided for devising a concept and a roadmap for their long-term



Figure 6.2 Provision of services by the Extension Services Centers (distribution of information bulletins and training on testing the moisture level in soils).

development, as well as in the preparation of training programs and business plans with the involvement of 5 national consultants (2 women). In 2017-2021, the ESCs benefited 6,021 women (out of 21,200 beneficiaries) through provision of advice, thematic training, hydrometeorological information and project publications.



6.3 INTRODUCTION OF AGRICULTURAL AND WATER-SAVING PRACTICES

To achieve the final target of the project, which is to ensure that at least 40,000 users start using agro- and water-saving practices, the project demonstrated and implemented the following practices: zero-seeding, mulching, crop rotation, deep soil loosening, plant biosecurity, climate-

Figure 6.3 Introduction of agro- and water-saving practices (laser field levelling, greenhouse keeping, application of drip irrigation in intensive gardening and fodder production using hydroponics equipment)

Table 2. Coverage of target population (total and women) in application of agro- and water-saving technologies

Agro-saving/ water-saving practice	District of application	Coverage area (ha / m ²) or volume of production (kg)	Total coverage (number of people)	Coverage of women (number of people)
Zero seeding	Bozatau	1580	5834	2235
	Kegeyli			
	Chimbay			
	Takhtakupyr			
	Kanlykul Muynak			
Mulching	Bozatau	303	1518	382
	Kegeyli			
	Chimbay			
	Takhtakupyr			
	Kanlykul Muynak			
Crop rotation	Bozatau	400	2000	980
	Kegeyli			
	Chimbay			
	Takhtakupyr			
	Kanlykul Muynak			
Deep soil loosening	Bozatau	188	984	482
	Kegeyli			
	Chimbay			
	Takhtakupyr			
	Kanlykul Muynak			
Application of plant biosecurity	Bozatau	562	3794	986
	Kegeyli			
	Chimbay			
	Takhtakupyr			
	Kanlykul			
Application of a complex of agro- technical measures (deep soil loosening, mulching, crop rotation, zero seeding, biosecurity)	Bozatau	3033	14130	5065
	Kegeyli			
	Chimbay			
	Takhtakupyr			
	Kanlykul Muynak			
Climate- resilient forage production	Bozatau			2917
	Kegeyli			
	Chimbay			
	Takhtakupyr			
	Muynak			
Greenhouse management	Bozatau	4.58 ha		57875
	Kegeyli			
	Chimbay			
	Takhtakupyr			
	Kanlykul Muynak			
Conducting intensive gardening	Bozatau	24		11085
	Kegeyli			
	akhtakupyr			
	Kanlykul			
	Muynak			
Laser field levelling	Bozatau	7512 ha		7000
	Kegeyli			
	Chimbay			
	Takhtakupyr			
	Kanlykul Muynak			
Drip irrigation	Bozatau	36.81 ha		16527
	Kegeyli			
	Chimbay			
	Takhtakupyr			
	Kanlykul Muynak			
Water supply from groundwater	Bozatau			9138
	Muynak			
	Chimbay			
	Takhtakupyr			
	Kanlykul			
Total		10610.4 ha		118672
				50154

resilient forage production, greenhouse management, intensive gardening, laser field leveling, drip irrigation, groundwater supply. 47,444 women (42% of the total number of beneficiaries) use agro- or water-saving practices (see Table 2).

The set goal also had a gender agenda in terms of provision of access to these practices and creation of seasonal and permanent jobs for women. During the implementation of agro-saving and water-saving practices 2,522 seasonal and permanent jobs for women were created (out of the 5,361 newly created jobs).

6.4 IMPLEMENTATION OF LANDSCAPE ADAPTATION MEASURES

Ecosystems are mainly affected by such processes as ongoing degradation of land (in particular, pastures) and soil deflation. These processes ensue from the lack of soil moisture replenishment from atmospheric precipitation, which leads to reduction in bio diversity of fodder vegetation for livestock. The project targeted restoration of vegetation on an area of 70,000 hectares of degraded land to stabilize ecosystems at the landscape level through the creation of

production and pasture cooperatives with a wide involvement of women.

In 2018-2019, 10 production and pasture cooperatives were established in the pilot areas of the project, including “BOZATAU JAILAW”, “AKTUBA JAILAW”, “SAHAMAN JAILAW”, “AJINIAZ JAILAWI”. The cooperatives hosted 5 saxaul seedling nurseries for subsequent planting on the former seabed of the Aral Sea, which supported the state program for afforestation of this region.

Moreover, each cooperative hosted a women’s group of activists (108 women across the groups), who take responsibility for fair distribution of material and financial benefits received by the cooperatives among all members of cooperatives. Those include the creation and replenishment of the seed fund; provision of fodder fund for the winter-spring period; collection of seeds of drought-resistant plants (saxaul, tamarisk, chogon, cherkez, teresken) for nurseries (see Table 3). Every year 9,327 women (out of 18,406 members of the established cooperatives) take active part in the implementation of adaptation measures at the landscape level. For example, 120 permanent and 198 seasonal jobs, including 189 for women were created for the works on seed collection.



Figure 6.4 Collection of data on pasture conditions for development of pasture management plans upon application of estuary irrigation. Collection of desert plants’ seeds.

Table 3. Professional and gender profile of pasture cooperatives

		District/ Rural Council of Citizens	Pasture area (ha)	Number of members (number of people)	Number of female members (number of people)	Number of women - members of activist groups (number of people)
1	TAXTAKUPIR JAYLAWLARI	Takhtakupyr /Kara Oy	409.7	2806	1455	9
2	MULK JAYLAW	Takhtakupyr/Mulk	1568.9	2611	1367	9
3	JANADARYA JAYLAW	Takhtakupyr/ Zhanadar	388.4	496	228	15
4	ERKINDARYA JAYLAW	Bozatau / Yerkindarya	8400.4	2461	1240	16
5	BOZATAW JAYLAWI	Bozatau/Bozatau	1863.2	2163	1128	8
6	PORLITAW JAYLAWI	Bozatau /Aspantai	3178.5	785	393	7
7	AKTUBA JAILAWI	Bozatau/ Kuskanatau	876.2	1653	837	7
8	SHAXAMAN JAYLAWI	Bozatau/KokSuu	7585.0	1578	758	11
9	BESKOPIR JAYLAW	Kanlykul/Beskopir	231.0	2043	991	11
10	AJINIYAZ JAYLAWLARI	-/Khakim Ata	582.1	1810	930	11
		Total	25083.4	18406	9327	108

6.5 DISSEMINATION OF KNOWLEDGE ON CLIMATE-RESILIENT TECHNOLOGIES FOR CULTIVATION OF CROPS AND LIVESTOCK GROWING IN THE CONDITIONS OF DRYLANDS

Project activities, which reflected the gender aspects, were carried out in the following areas:

- Inventory control;

- Data analysis and dissemination of its results and lessons learned;

- Conduct of demonstrations.

26 consultants (6 women) took part in the inventory of established agronomic and water-saving activities with the purpose of identification of successful practices. The project disseminated 12 newsletters and 26 thematic publications and infographics to 15,525 people (6,194 women).

7

CONCLUSIONS AND
RECOMMENDATIONS

Mainstreaming gender perspectives in addressing the causes of climate change is critical for identification of driving forces arising at the planning, design and implementation stages of climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies. Gender perspectives consideration is also crucial for the analysis of successes and failures in implementing climate strategies, adaptation measures, and actions at the central, regional, and local levels.

Implementation of adaptation measures in water management and crop production activities, taking into account climate change scenarios, is dependent on improved knowledge, establishment of roles and increased participation of women and young families. These social groups are more vulnerable to climate change, especially considering that they live in the ecologically unfavorable Aral Sea region and that their involvement is necessary for implementation of the set strategy.

Agricultural research and extension and advisory services play a key role in unlocking the potential of agricultural innovation and achieving sustainable agricultural development, especially in the context of capacity building of farmers, relevant decision makers and administrations (including women) of adaptation measures.

The results of a gender survey conducted within the framework of thematic project activities made it possible to formulate the following recommendations for supporting women's entrepreneurship in the small and medium-sized business sector in the field of agriculture:

- Expansion of current activities to improve financial literacy and management skills among potential female clients (in cooperation with the Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the Association of Business Women);
 - Enhancement of the existing gender-related legal framework of the participating commercial banks: 30% quota for women in the total amount of loan portfolio; 30% quota for women representation in management positions of participating commercial banks (including regional divisions); 30% quota for women farmers in the total loan portfolio of participating commercial banks;
 - Expansion of awareness-raising activities for women aimed at ensuring their wider participation in income-generating actions in rural areas, both remote and newly settled, in cooperation with interested organizations and at creating equal opportunities and access to trainings for women.
 - Awareness-raising activities addressing gender stereotypes preventing women from life-long education and employment.
 - Supporting innovative projects aimed at introducing climate adaptation measures, practices and technologies developed by women through sub-loans from participating commercial banks.
 - Expand outreach on financial and non-financial banking services for women clients, promoting climate adaptation related entrepreneurship.
- Participating commercial banks, in collaboration with other government and non-governmental organizations, are



Figure 7.1 Manager of “BESKOPIR JALWAI” pasture cooperative, Gulistan Aralbayeva became a winner of the district level competition among cooperatives’ managers. Pishegul Iygelikova (Takhtakuyr district) is practicing the innovative technology on utilization of heat from decaying *Glycyrrhiza* residues in her greenhouse.

encouraged to expand outreach activities among women farmers to familiarize them with financial and non-financial services offered to female clients.

Events for the development of small and medium-sized businesses in agriculture should provide for cooperation with the Chamber of Commerce, industry representatives, NGOs, «Tadbirkorayol» organization and the Association of Craftsmen «Hunarmand.» Events and training should cover such areas as marketing, management of leased farms, taxation, insurance

systems, legislation in the area of planning and business management for the development of agriculture, creation of cooperatives and unions, enhancement of knowledge in the field of agriculture with the emphasis on the specifics of agricultural production in the region and processing technologies (for example, the production of cheese, homemade butter, etc.). All events and trainings should take into account climate change and adaptation issues, incorporate gender perspectives, and be based on gender sensitive approach.



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