



Agriculture Prospects Report (October/November 2005)



Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Food
Food, Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Information
Management and Policy Unit (FAAHM)
Kabul, 15 December 2005

Abbreviations

APR	Agriculture Prospects Report
DAP	Diammonium Phosphate
FAAHM	Food, Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Information Management Unit
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FMD	Foot and Mouth Disease
MAAHF	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Food
PPR	<i>peste des petits ruminants</i>
USGS	United States Geological Survey
WFP	World Food Programme

Contact us

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Cover page

Farmers preparing land for irrigated wheat sowing

(Kunduz on 21 November 2005)

Photo courtesy: Mohamed Omar, FAAHM Counterpart staff

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Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Food (MAAHF)

Food, Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Information Management and Policy Unit
(FAAHM)

Agriculture Prospects Report (October/November 2005)

1. Introduction

The present issue is the fifth issue of the bi-monthly Agriculture Prospects Report (APR). The first one was released in early-March 2005. It provided preliminary forecasts of this year's wheat and rice production. The ensuing three issues were produced in mid-May, early-August and mid-October. The purposes of APR are to: (a) provide the estimates of annual crop area and production, (b) quantify the cereal surplus or deficit, (c) identify critical areas needing emergency interventions and/or development initiatives, and (d) present retail market prices of agricultural commodities and their analysis. The primary sources of information for APR are provincial agriculture offices. Radio and telephone are means of communication used for more frequent contacts with them. Information and data provided by other sources (e.g. technical departments in MAAHF, FAO, WFP, USGS Agro-met project) are also used.

From January 2005 MAAHF started collecting the prices of 17 agricultural commodities from 32 provinces on a monthly basis. From August 2005, MAAHF started collecting weekly market prices of: (i) local wheat, (ii) flour, and (iii) imported wheat from the provinces. From the first week of October, the MAAHF weekly market prices are broadcasted on the AM radio programme of MAAHF (*Karana*). MAAHF introduced an improved system of monthly and weekly price collection from November 2005. The system will cover over 30 commodities on a monthly basis and the three commodities mentioned above on a weekly basis. On 14 and 15 November MAAHF staff members from the centre and from 29 provinces were trained in the new price reporting format/system. More refresher courses for the provincial staff are planned. MAAHF is committed to providing the users with the price data on a regular basis. MAAHF plans to gather and disseminate wholesale and producers' prices also. The price data analysis will be provided on a bi-monthly basis.

Conduct of probability sample surveys is essential for bringing improvements in the reliability of current agricultural data. Through FAO's support, in August/September, MAAHF/CSO devised, tested and implemented probability sample survey in six provinces (Logar, Nangarhar, Kunduz, Balkh, Hirat, and Bamyan). The purposes of the survey were to collect: (i) basic agricultural data at the district level and (ii) data on crop area and yield at the household level. District level data collected from 72 districts in the survey provinces have been compiled and tabulated. The bi-lingual, tabulated agricultural data of these districts have been sent to the respective provinces/districts offices for further checking and validation. A report on the household survey will be submitted to MAAHF in January 2006.

2. Crop production in 2005

This year's bumper harvest was possible because of three factors. Firstly, both winter and spring crops benefited from the well above normal precipitation amounts. Secondly, Integrated Pest Management (IPM) was very successful, especially as regards the locust and Sunn pest control coordinated by FAO. Thirdly, increased agricultural inputs use, well-managed irrigation application, and better crop husbandry practices have shown tangible impacts on this year's agricultural production. The pasture and water availability in pastoral areas also benefited from this year's good rainfall.

On the flipside, this year's amount of crop loss due to the floods is moderately higher than a normal year. Rust inflicted slightly above normal damage on wheat areas in parts of the country. Livestock deaths were reported due to diseases, floods, and inadequate feed and poor animal nutrition during the winter.

3. Weather condition for the 2004/05 crops

The weather condition this year was favorable for the winter and the spring crop growing. The accumulated precipitation from October 2004 to February 2005 was well above normal in all parts of the country. Most of the locations in the country received well above normal precipitation in March 2005 also. The precipitation in April was observed to be below normal for a few stations that reported.¹ Rainfall pattern in April 2005 in North-West Frontier Provinces of Pakistan was very good for the standing crops.²

The country experienced higher than Long-Term Average (LTA) rainfall amount in May and June, except in the southern and south-western parts. The amounts of rainfall in July in the east, east-central and southern regions were higher compared to the corresponding LTAs. Other regions experienced lower than LTA or no rainfall amount in that month.³

4. Cereal Area, Production, Utilization and Supply

Total production of cereal in 2005 is estimated at 5.24 million tonnes, of which wheat is estimated at 4.27 million tonnes. Milled rice production is expected to be 325,000 tons. Maize and barley production are estimated at 315,000 tons and 337,000 tons, respectively. Total cereal utilization in 2005 is estimated at 5.8 million tonnes, of which 4.7 million tonnes (81%) will be wheat. The commercial import requirement in 2005 is estimated at 450,000 tonnes. This includes wheat (347,000 tonnes), milled rice (101,000 tonnes), and corn (2,000 tonnes). (Table 1; next page)

¹ Source: USGS Agro-meteorology Project

² Source: Pakistan Agro-meteorological Service

³ Source: USGS Agro-meteorology Project

Given the bumper harvest, the year ending stock-build-up of wheat is forecast at 100,000 tonnes.

Table 1: The 2005 Cereal Balance Sheet ('000 tonnes) for Afghanistan

Description	Wheat	Rice (milled)	Maize	Barley	Total
A. Domestic availability	4,376	325	315	337	5,353
Food aid (WFP) ⁴	110	--	--	--	110
Domestic production	4,266	325	315	337	5,243
B. Utilization	4,723	426	317	337	5,803
Food use	3,688	392	46	23	4,149
Animal feed	--	--	208	236	444
Seed provision	295	11	16	26	348
Losses	640	23	47	52	762
Year ending stock-build-up	100	--	--	--	100
Commercial Import (B-A)	347	101	2	--	450

5. World Wheat Production⁵

World wheat production in 2005 is forecast at 619 million tonnes, which is about 1.3% lower than the record harvest in 2004, but still well above the average of the past five years. Wheat production in Asia has been forecasted at 264 million tonnes, an increase by 4.3% over 2004. Wheat production in the neighboring countries is much higher than the last year. (Table 2)

Table 2: Wheat production in the World, Asia and in the neighboring countries⁶

Area	Production (million tonnes)		% increase/decrease Compared to 2004
	2004	2005	
World	626.9	618.8	-1.3
Asia	253.5	264.4	+4.3
Pakistan	19.5	21.1	+8.2
Iran	14.0	14.5	+3.6
Kazakhstan	9.9	11.4	+15.2

⁴ Part of this amount is locally purchased

⁵ Source: FAO

⁶ Source: FAO

6. Price of agricultural commodities and services⁷

6.1. International market price of wheat

International export market price of wheat in November 2005 ranged between US\$133-167 per tonne (6.5-8.2 Afs/kg)⁸. Summarized world wheat price in the past five years is presented in Table 3 and a graph below.

Table 3: Lowest, highest and average price of wheat in the world market (2001 to 2005)⁹

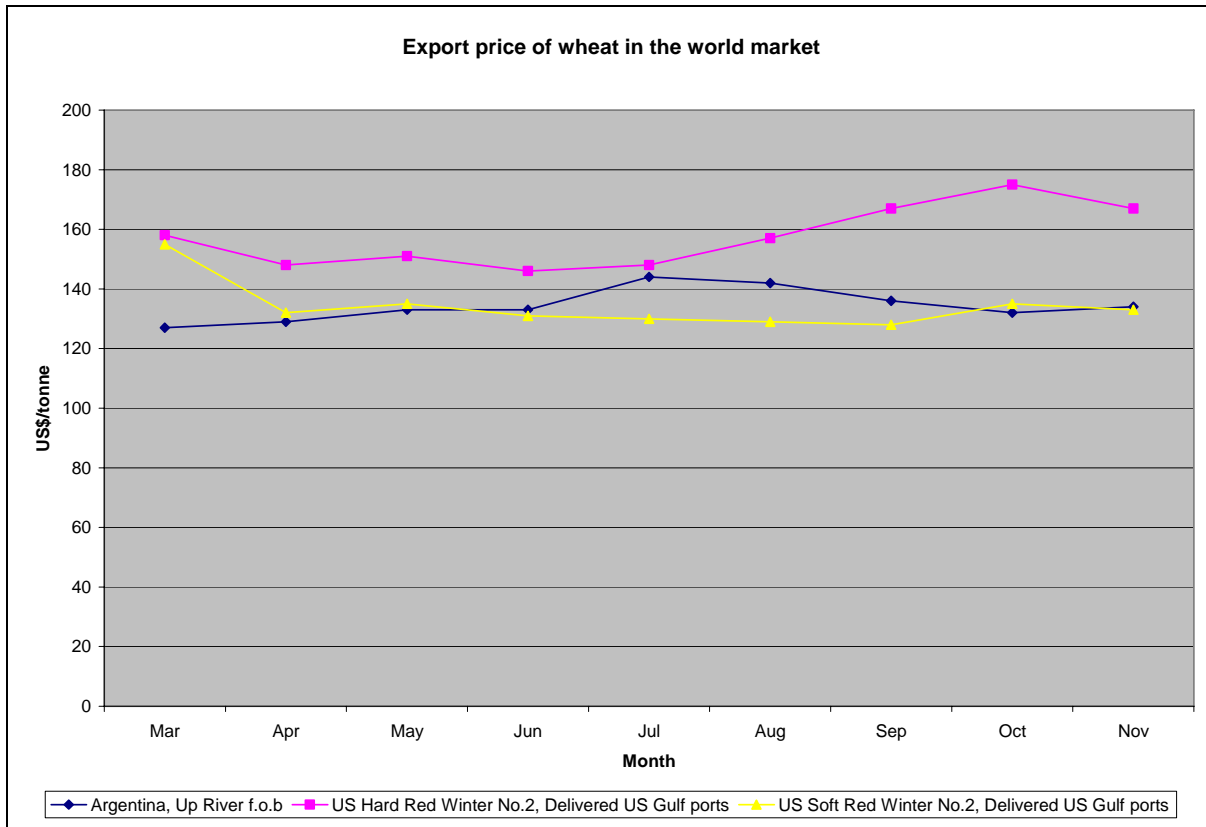
	Price (US\$/tonne by type of wheat (fob; Persian/US Gulf))		
	Argentina	US2 Hard	US2 Soft
Low 2001	107	125	93
High 2001	129	137	118
Average 2001	119	130	107
Low 2002	110	123	111
High 2002	157	197	161
Average 2002	132	151	130
Low 2003	137	131	125
High 2003	165	174	161
Average 2003	151	150	138
Low 2004	111	146	130
High 2004	161	173	160
Average 2004	139	161	145
Low 2005	127	148	128
High 2005	144	175	155
Average 2005	134	157	134

The average wheat price in international market is lower than the last two years. Since August the price (fob; Persian Gulf) of Argentina Trigopan Upriver wheat shows a generally downward trend. The prices of US hard and US soft wheat (fob; US Gulf) showed a steady increase in August to October 2005, but by the end of November a downward trend in the price was eminent.

⁷Detailed data on the prices presented here can be found in "Price Bulletin (November 2005)" of FAAHM.

⁸ Source: International Grain Council and FAO.

⁹ Source: International Grain Council and FAO

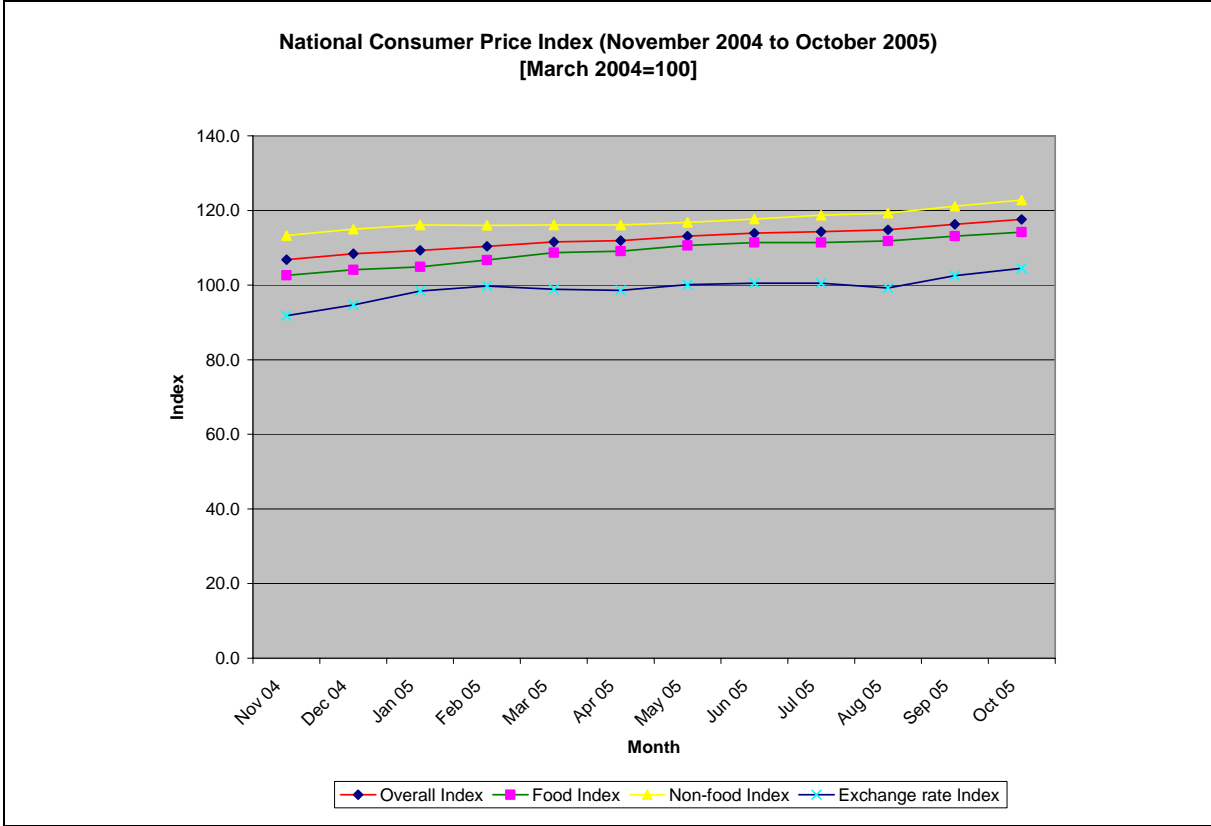


6.2. Consumer Price Index¹⁰

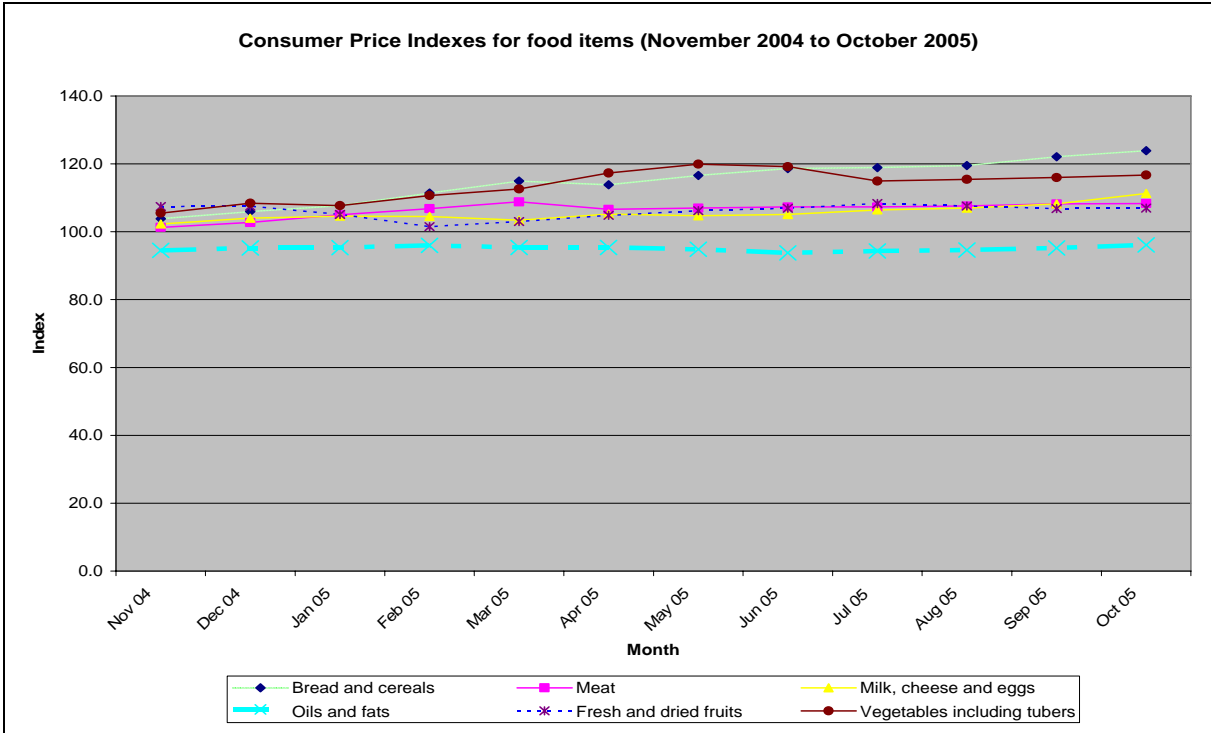
National Consumer Price Index (CPI) of Afghanistan is the weighted average of the CPIs for Kabul, Herat, Kandahar, Jalalabad, Mazar-e-Sharif and Khost. The weights assigned to food and non-food items in the national CPI calculations are 60.6% and 39.4%, respectively. March 2004 is the base-period used for the calculation.

Compared to November 2004, national CPI in October 2005 was higher by about 11 percent-points. The Exchange-rate Index also rose by approximately 13 percent-points in the reference period. The linear correlation coefficient between monthly CPI and the monthly Exchange-rate Index is high (0.9) and highly significant. This suggests that the inflation in the country has been greatly influenced by the movements in the exchange-rate.

¹⁰ Source: Central Statistics Office (CSO).



With monthly increase in the national CPI between 0.1% and 1.5%, the annual increases in the CPI of the food and non-food items were 11.6 and 9.5 percent points, respectively.



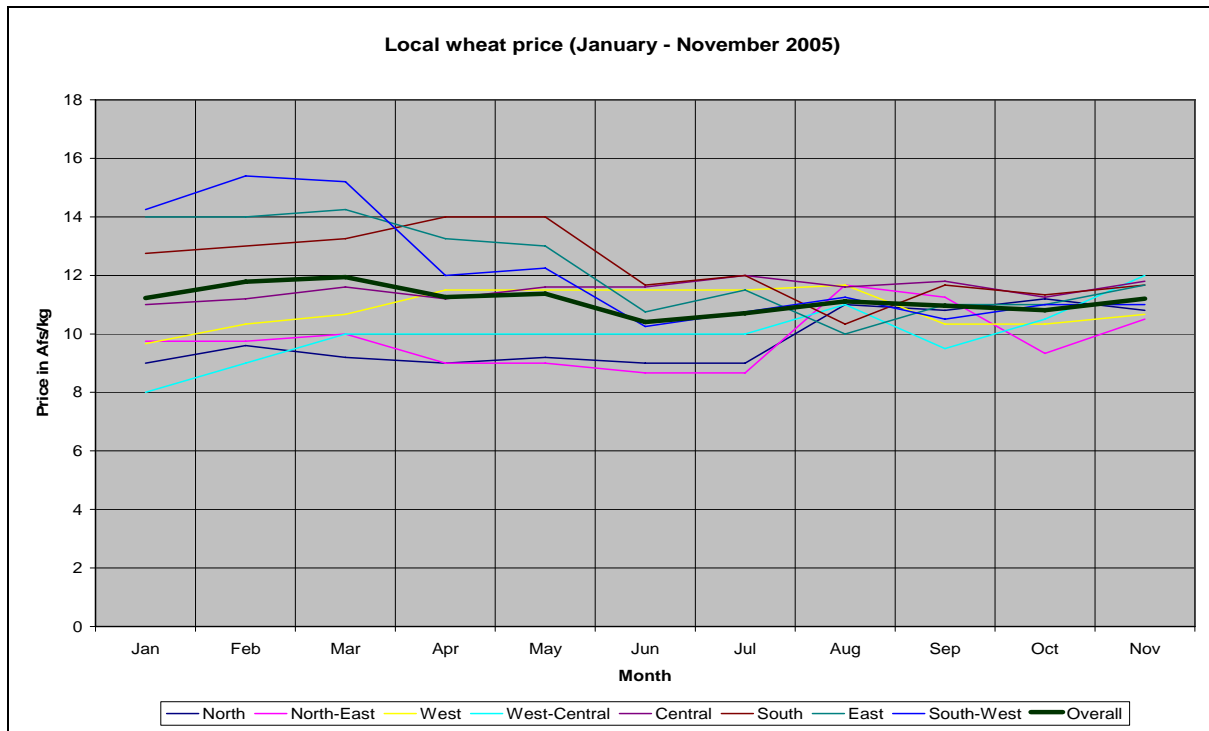
Bread and cereal – which have one-fourth share in the overall CPI – showed highest increase (up by 20 percent points) among the food items. The price increases were substantial (up 11 percent-points up) also in the case of vegetables and tubers. The increase in the prices of livestock products (meat, milk, cheese and eggs) in the one-year period was 7-9 percent point. Oil and fats were slightly costlier (2 percent-points higher). Consumer prices of fresh and dry fruits exhibited a slightly decreasing trend.

6.3. Prices

Monthly retail market prices of various commodities by province can be found in FAAHM’s “Price Bulletin (November 2005)”. The purpose below is to summarize and analyze these data at the regional and country levels.

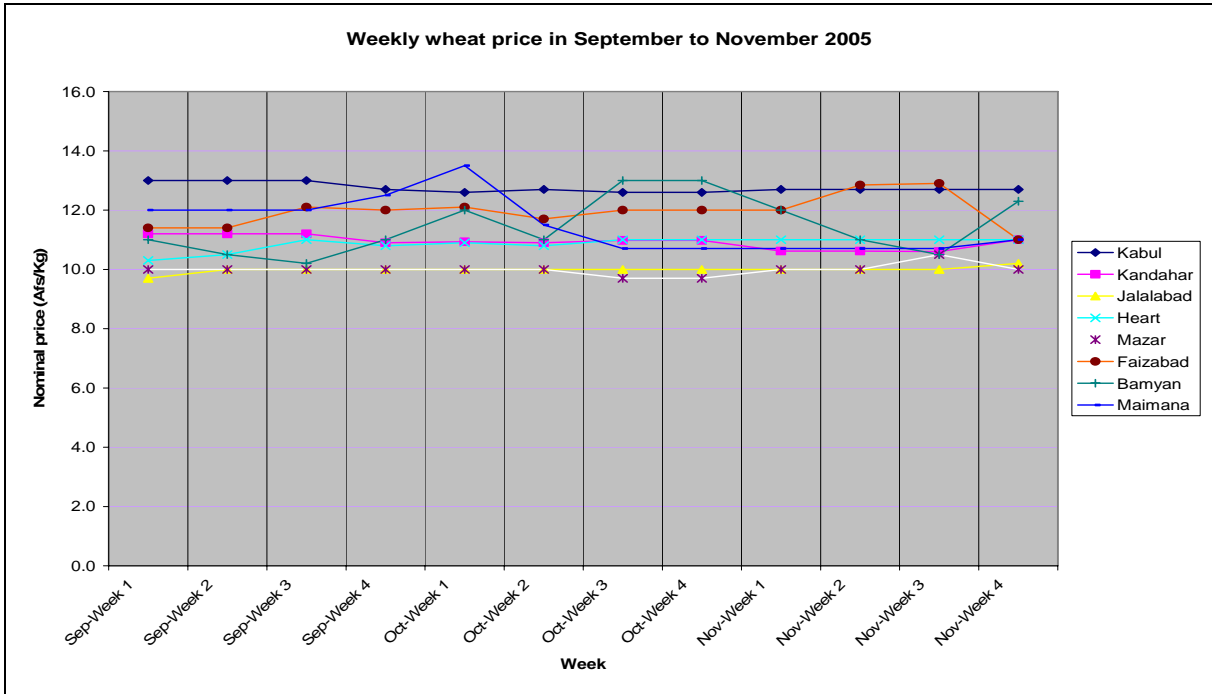
6.3.1. Wheat prices

In November the average price of local wheat was Afs 11.2/kg, an increase of 3.6% over October price. The price of local wheat was slightly above Afs 11 per kg in January-March 2005. The price variation across provinces was very wide in the period and the price-trend also showed slightly increasing tendency. The latter fact is consistent with the demand for wheat seed for the spring planting. The wheat price decreased moderately in April, May, and part of June, which can be explained satisfactorily by the bumper harvest prospects. After June the prices remained stable especially in the north and north-east. The price variations across provinces also narrowed after September.



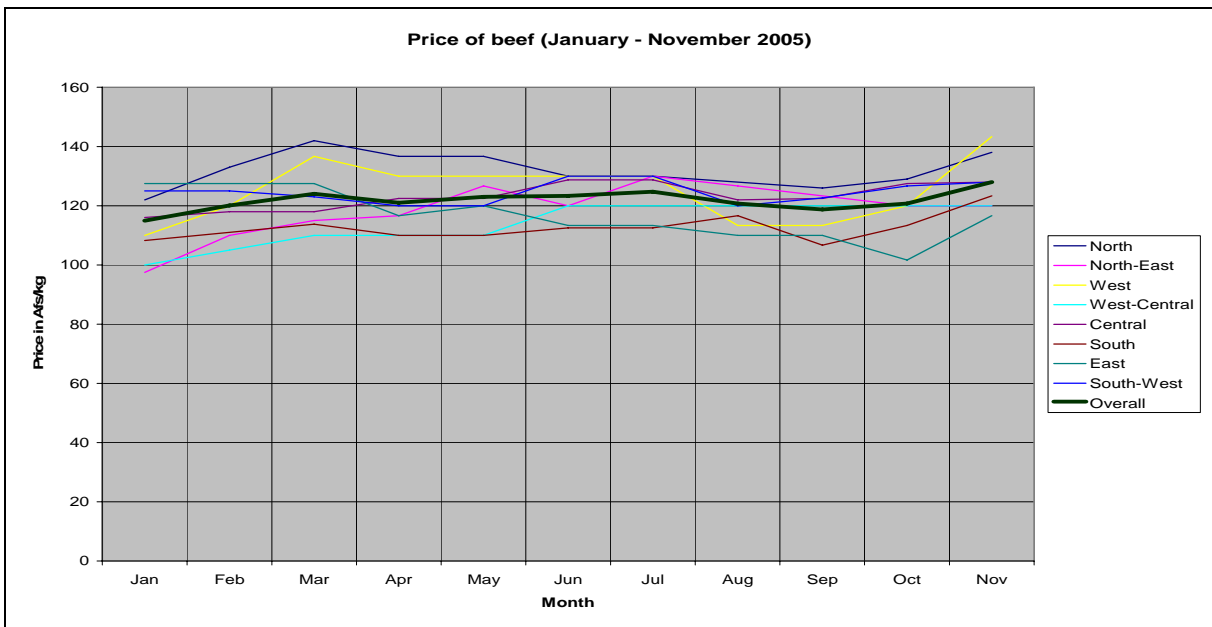
After the harvest, the price of wheat in Kabul has been very stable. The price dropped slightly in September and has gone up since then. Weekly wheat price reported by WFP also shows

that the price has been generally stable after the main harvest. The price of wheat after harvest indicates that the local grain market has performed very well this year.

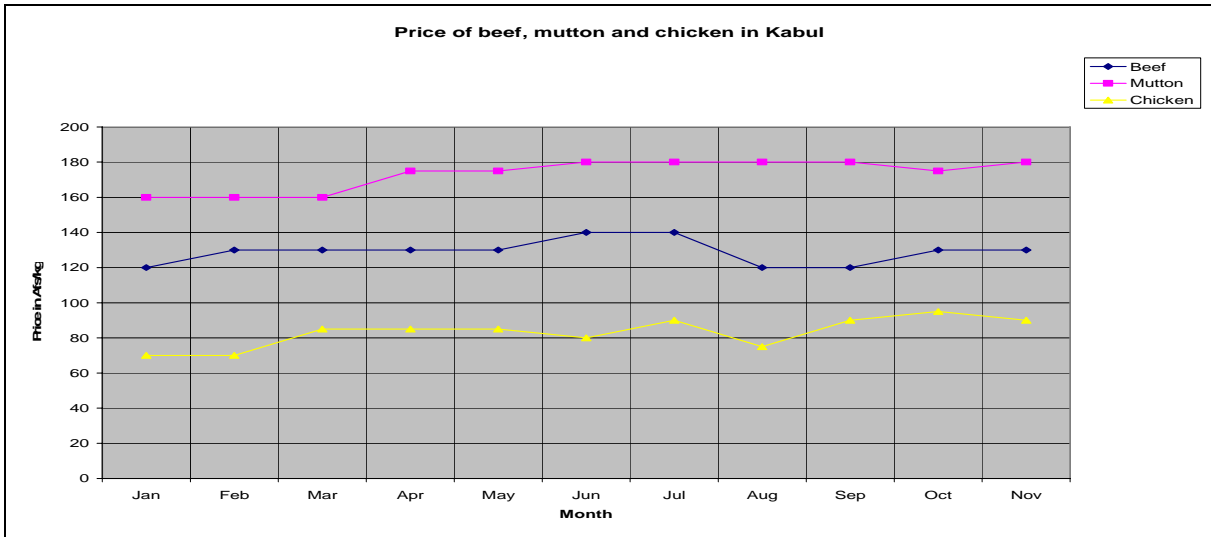


6.3.2. Livestock and livestock products prices

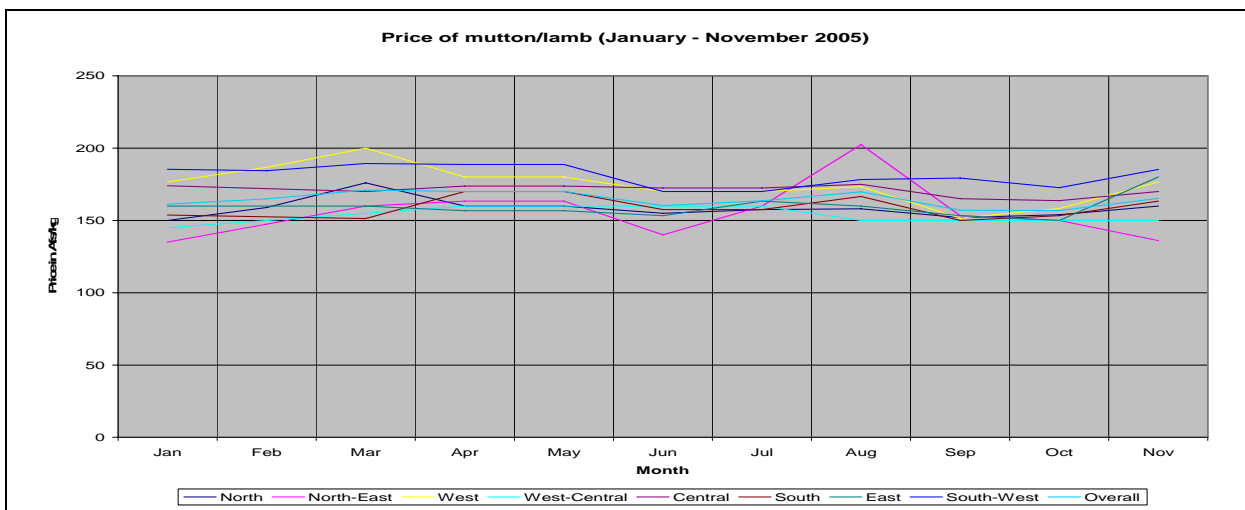
The average price of beef in November is Afs 128/kg, which is higher by 6% than the corresponding price in October.



North-east and west-central regions experienced gradual increase in price of beef in the January-November period, but the price in the same period in the east showed by and large a decreasing trend. For other markets, price of beef increased up to March. It became generally cheaper after March. By September beef-price in these markets reached the level of January 2004 price. The difference in beef price across markets has narrowed (Afs 110-130/kg) in June-November.

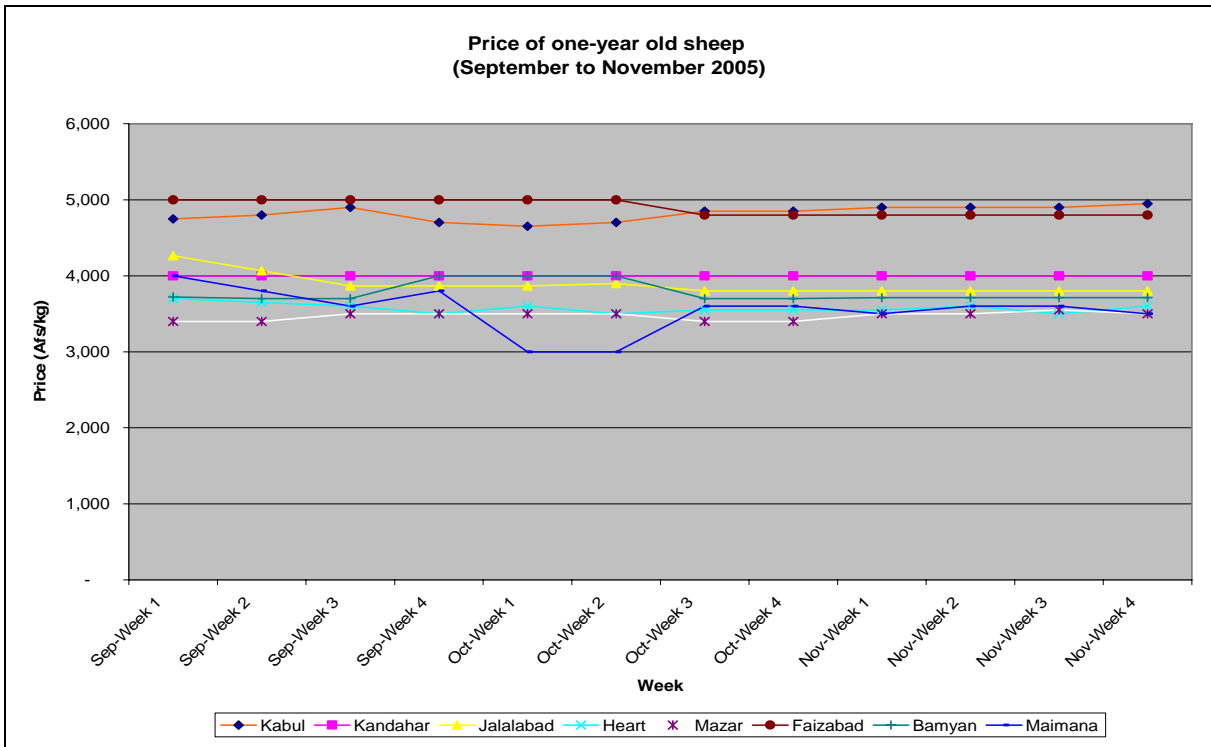


There was slight increase in price of mutton up to March; then decrease or at par price up to June/July and slightly upwardly movement from July, before reaching or crossing the level of January 2004 price in November 2005. The difference in mutton-price across markets narrowed considerably in July, but did not stabilize.

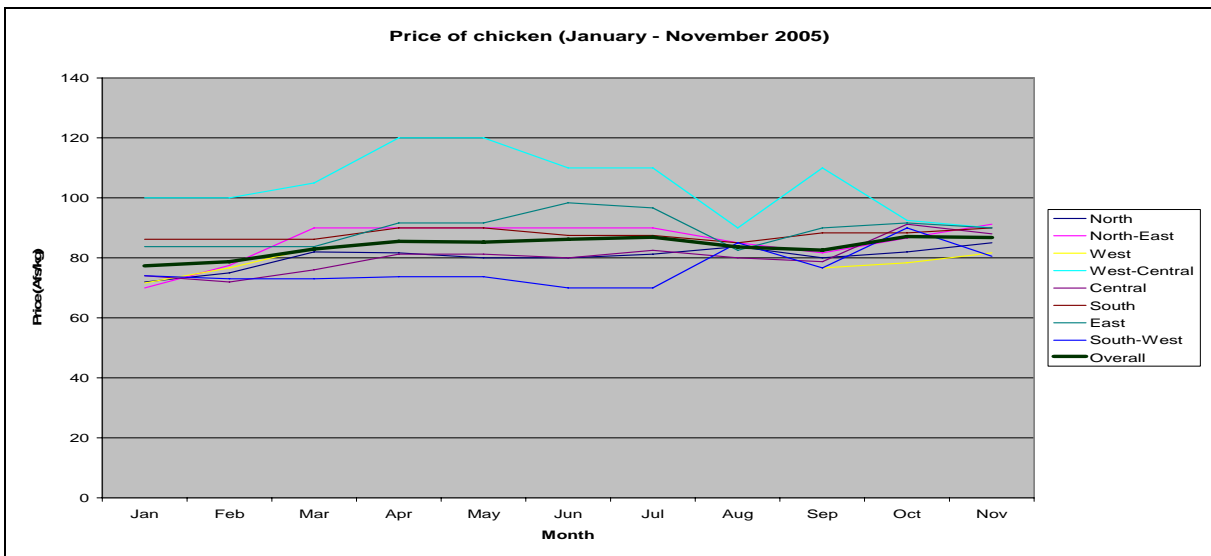


In November the average price of a one-year sheep ranged between Afs 3,500 to 5,000 for most of locations¹¹.

¹¹ Source: WFP



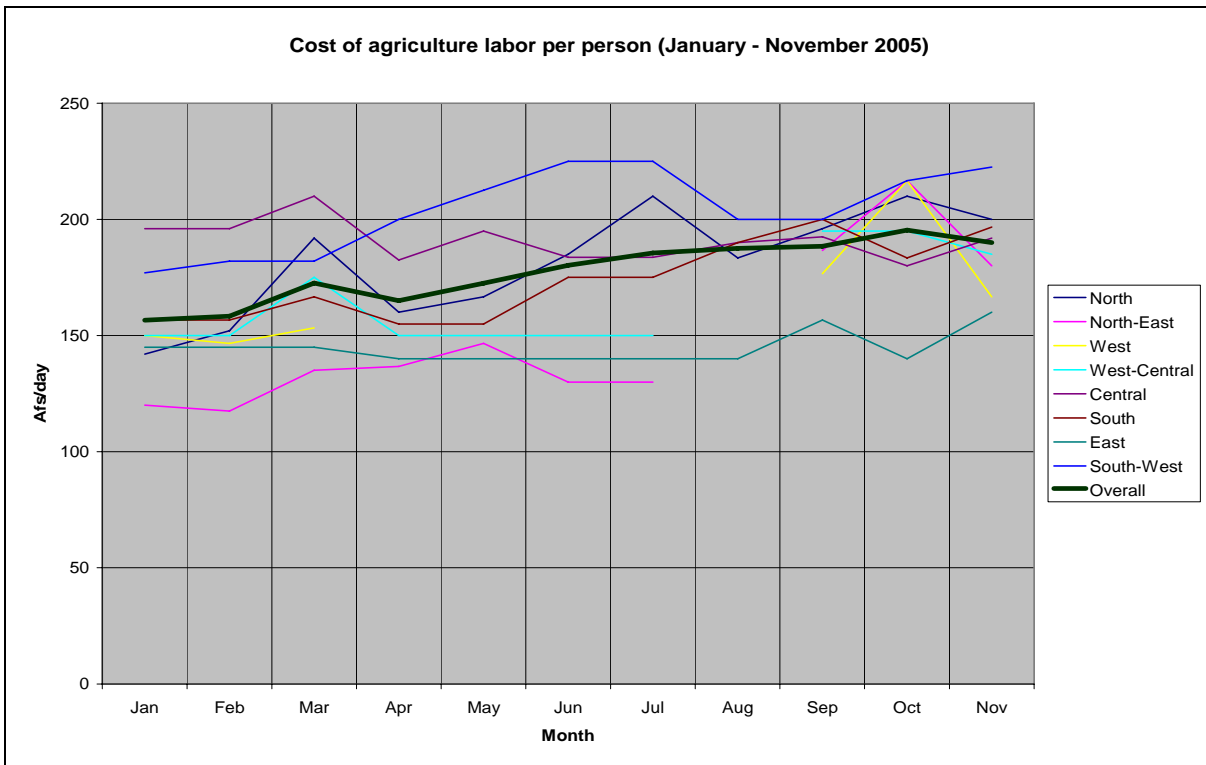
With an average price of Af\$ 87/kg (range Af\$ 80-90/kg), chicken prices across regions were least variable in November. Early in the year the price of chicken showed considerable spatial variations (70-120 Af\$ /kg). In earlier months sheep were cheapest in the north, but the seasonal price variations in these areas were also much higher. Seasonal variation in the price of sheep was much less in regulated markets. However, it exhibited a consistent seasonal price movement pattern up to May in these areas also. The price was moderately higher from January to May. In the East and West-Central region there was a decrease in the price from June to August. The price in September was higher than in August. In other areas, the price rose higher from June to August, before having a mixed trend in September.



6.3.3. Labor costs

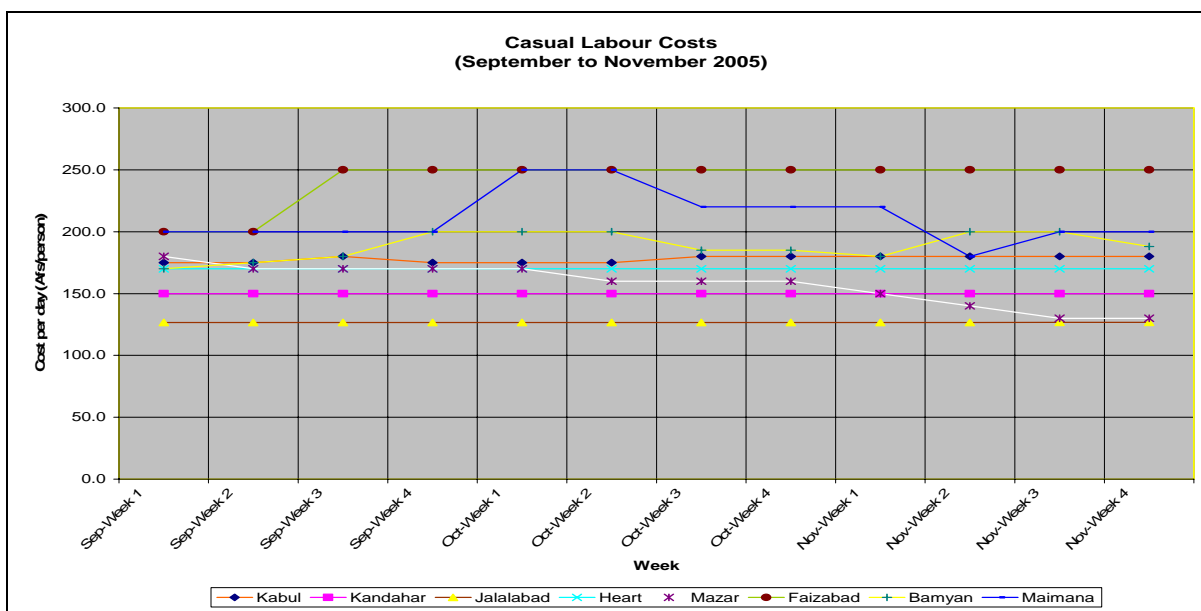
Agriculture labor costs around 125-225 Afs/day. Highest agricultural labor costs were reported from South-Western, Central and Northern Regions.

The costs for agricultural labors presented below generally depict large variations across provinces. These also reflect the seasonal variations in demand/costs within a province. January is a lean period for agricultural operations. Thereafter there is some demand for agricultural labor in February/March (for spring cropping). The peak demands are in June/July and in October/November, when the main farm operations are carried-out.



The cost of casual labor¹² ranges between 125-250 Afs/day. It shows not much seasonal variations. The costs are lowest in Jalalabad (East), Kandahar (South-west) and Herat (West), in that order. North and North-East are unstable market for casual labor. The labor costs are stable particularly in Central, East, South-west, West-Central (partly) and West.

¹² Source: WFP



6.3.4. Fertilizer prices¹³

In the world market, urea is currently cheaper than the same time last year. However, stronger demand in coming months is expected to increase urea prices. DAP prices in the world market remained stable during the last few months. The DAP prices are about 5-12 percent higher than a year ago. Unlike urea price, DAP price is expected to remain stable in the near future.

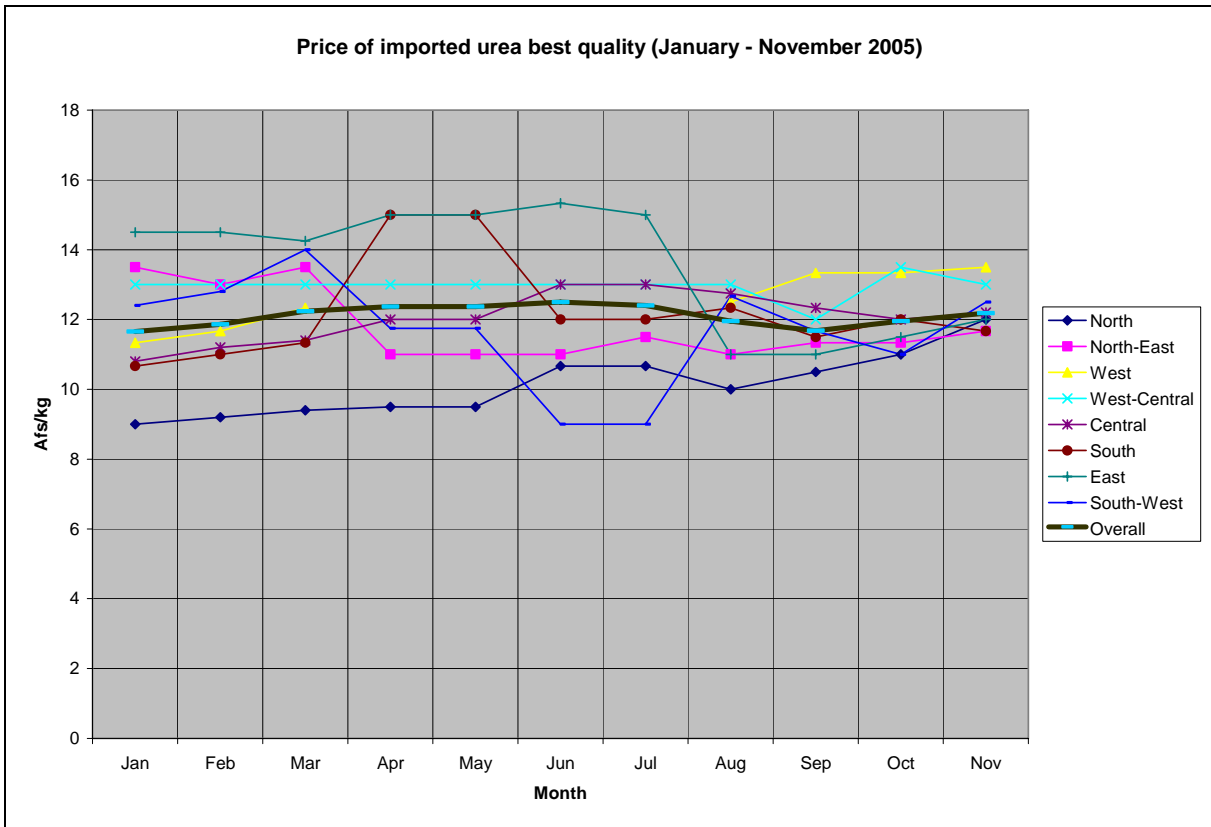
Table 4: Fertilizer spot prices (fob US\$/tonne; bulk purchase) in the world market¹⁴

Type	Location (Bulk fob)	Oct-05	Nov-05	Nov-04	% change
Urea	Persian Gulf	243 - 249	248 - 252	249 - 254	-2.2
DAP	US Gulf	266 - 267	265 - 266	235 - 237	12.9

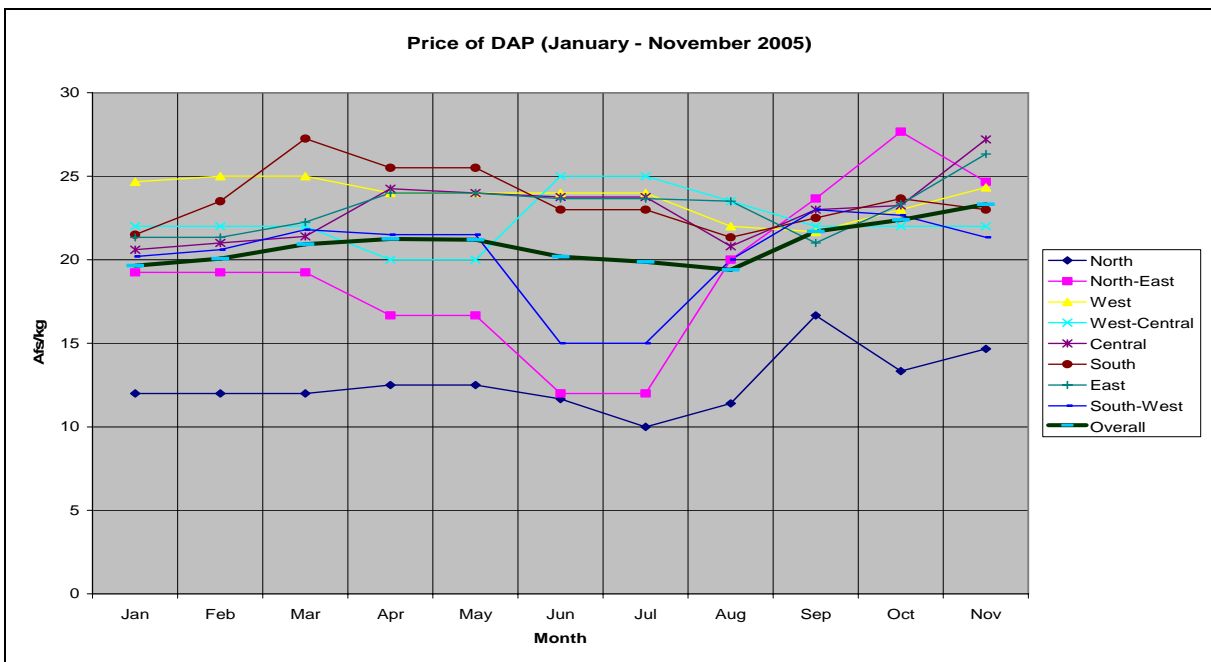
In Afghanistan best quality imported urea in November were sold at Afs 12.2/kg (US\$249/tonne), on average. The price of urea was stable after April in the entire reporting period in the West-Central region, north and north-east and east. The Central parts experienced slight rise in price from May to July. From June the price of urea has a consistent pattern across regions. The price patterns suggest that South and South-West are thin markets for urea.

¹³ The price of fertilizer per bag expressed in Afs/kg

¹⁴ Source: FAO



The average price of best quality DAP in November was Afs 23.3/kg. Before August spatial variation in the case of DAP prices was very large indeed. Since August the price of DAP has gone up by 20%. Its price is increasing.



DAP is very costly in Afghanistan. DAP price in north is more consistent with the international price. The seasonal prices of DAP in the case of north, north-east, south-west and south showed quite similar pattern. Price in the east (Afs 22-24/kg) and west (Afs 22-25/kg) were most stable. Large variations in DAP prices across provinces can be attributed to: (i) the marked difference in the quality of DAP available in the markets and (ii) the transportation costs involved.

7. Food security

7.1. Special Programme for Food Security

“Special Programme for Food Security (SPFS) in Afghanistan – Preparatory Phase for Community-based Food Production Capacity Building” aims to pave the way for the launching of a “National Programme for Food Security”. The objectives of SPFS are to ensure adequate supply of food for the population, enabling all sections of the society to have access to adequate and safe food, reducing seasonal and year-to-year variability in food supply, and accelerating the growth of the agricultural sector on a sustainable basis. The SPFS in Afghanistan is funded under FAO regular programme with a total budget of US\$551,050 for a period of over 4-years (August 2003 to December 2007).

7.2. Locust and sunn pest control

From 2002 FAO has coordinated emergency control programmes against locust in northern Afghanistan. The 2005 campaign against locusts started at the earliest two stages of the locusts’ life cycle. Compared to the last year and the year before the locust infestation this year was considerably less. Due to the timely and effective interventions, there were “diminished” or “insignificant” infestations of the locust this year. Had there been uncontrolled outbreak of the said pests, there would have been substantial loss of cereals.

The results of the egg bed surveys 2002-2005 suggest good progress made in locust control since the campaign started in 2002. It is obvious that there is a need for massive donor support in order to control the locust and Sunn pest annually.

8. Some issues in cereal production

During the crop assessment missions of FAAHM several aspects of agricultural development emerged. One very conducive development in this regard is the private trader’s involvement in establishing and operating a modern flour mill in Kundud.

The mill has already shown positive results in terms of: (i) purchase of local wheat from farmers (Afs 9 to 10 Afs/kg), (ii) producing quality flour in the country and (iii) selling of flour to interested clients.



A modern flour mill in Kunduz

Other aspects related to this are crop diversification, particularly for alternative livelihood.



Good cotton harvest (November 2005); Saffron cultivation (November 2005)

9. Prospects of the 2005/06 crops

A typical winter wheat in Afghanistan has a winter dormancy of about three months starting November/December. The dormancy period varies across locations, depending particularly on the weather and climatic patterns.

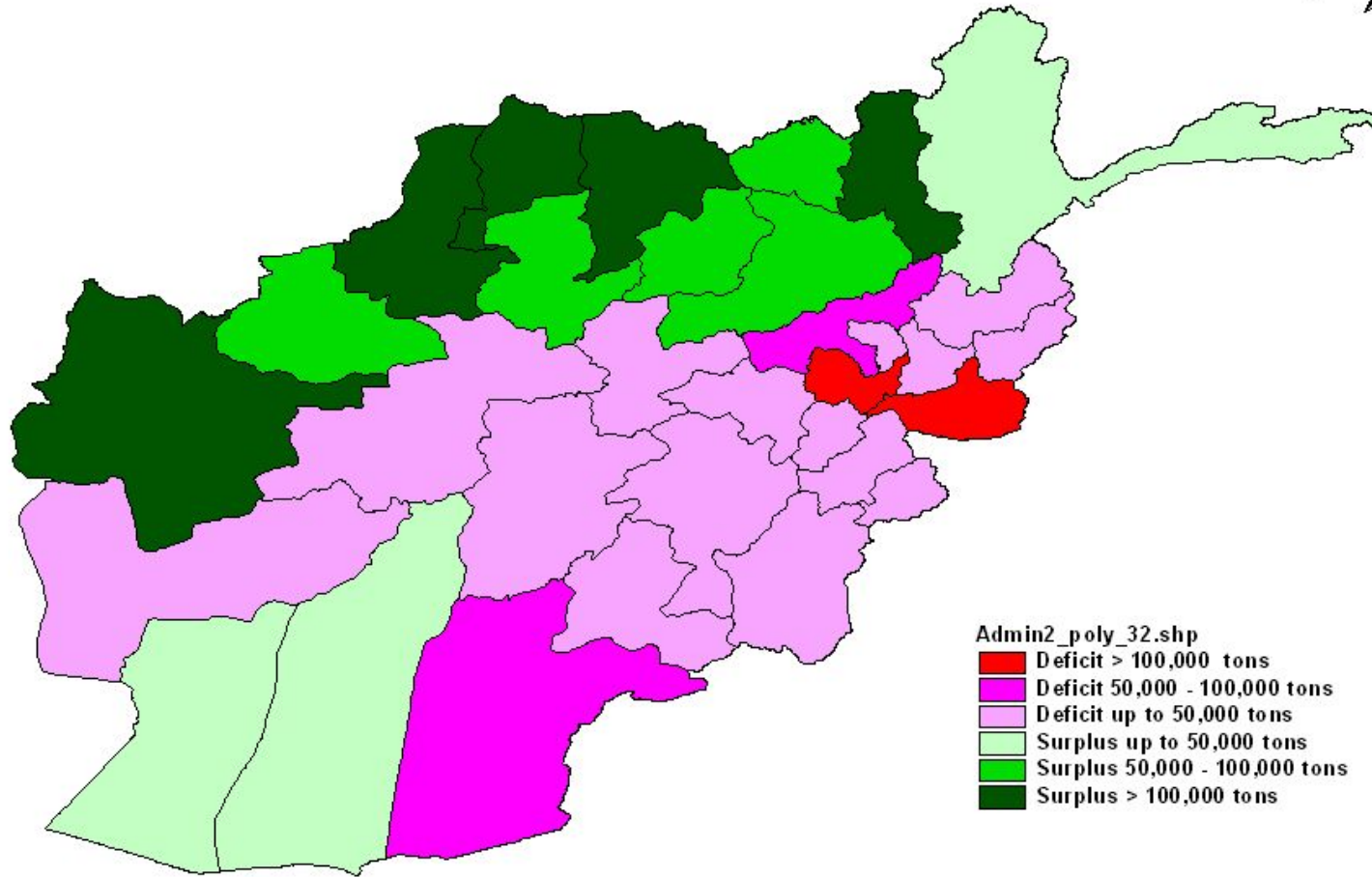
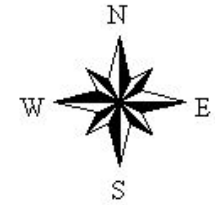
Irrigated wheat this year was (being) sown on time and the sowing is progressing well in most of the provinces. It is rather early to assess sowing progress for rainfed wheat and barley. Barley was being planted on time in north, north-east, east and south-west regions and other parts. The sowing progress is reported to be normal. The planting of rainfed wheat is progressing well in south-west provinces. Dry weather has been reported in various parts of the country. However, it is rather too early (in November) for assessment of the rainfed wheat sowing. A synopsis of the crop and livestock prospects by province is provided in Annex IV.

Afghanistan Map with Provincial Boundaries



(Source: AIMS)

Map 2: Wheat Balance 2005



Admin2_poly_32.shp

- Deficit > 100,000 tons
- Deficit 50,000 - 100,000 tons
- Deficit up to 50,000 tons
- Surplus up to 50,000 tons
- Surplus 50,000 - 100,000 tons
- Surplus > 100,000 tons

300 0 300 Miles



Annex 1
Assumptions involved in calculating the cereal utilization

Population ('000 number) [Source: Central Statistics Office]

Population in 2003	22,191.0
Settled population	20,691.0
Nomads	1,500.0

Annual growth-rate is estimated at 1.92%.

The 2004 FAO/WFP Crop and Food Supply Mission used a population figure of 22.6 million (22.191x1.0192) in 2004.

Projected population in 2005 23,051.5 (22,191x1.0192x1.0192)

Of which

Settled population	21,493.5
Nomads	1,558.0

Food use 2005

Crop	Annual Requirement (kg/person/year)	Population (‘000 number)	Food Requirement (‘000 tons)
	(1)	(2)	(1)x(2)
Wheat	160	23,051.5	3,688
Milled rice	17	23,051.5	392
Maize	2	23,051.5	46
Barley	1	23,051.5	23
Total	180	23,051.5	4,149

Seed and Feed use

Crop	Forecast Area (‘000 ha)	Production (‘000 t)	Seed-rate (kg/ha)	Seed use (‘000 t)	Feed ¹⁵ (‘000 t)	Loss ¹⁶ (‘000 t)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)x(3)	--	% of (2)
Irrigated wheat	1,089	2,728	175	191	--	409
Rainfed wheat	1,253	1,538	83	104	--	231
All wheat	2,342	4,266	126	295	--	640
Paddy	160	325	105	11	--	23
Maize	261	315	60	16	208	47
Barley	240	337	110	26	235	51
Total	3,003	5,243	--	348	443	761

¹⁵ Feed use: two-third of production for maize and 70% in the case of barley

¹⁶ Losses: 15% of production for wheat, maize and barley; 7% for milled rice

Annex 2
Area and Production of Wheat in 2005
(Final Estimates)

REGION/ Province	Irrigated Wheat			Rainfed Wheat			Total Wheat		
	Area	Yield	Production	Area	Yield	Production	Area	Yield	Production
	('000 ha)	(t/ha)	('000 tons)	('000 ha)	(t/ha)	('000 tons)	('000 ha)	(t/ha)	('000 tons)
NORTH	224	2.51	563	671	1.16	777	895	1.50	1,340
Faryab	44	2.50	110	180	1.33	239	224	1.56	349
Juzjan	50	2.50	125	95	1.10	105	145	1.59	230
Sar-i-Pul	25	2.50	63	115	1.20	138	140	1.44	201
Balkh	89	2.50	223	154	1.05	162	243	1.58	385
Samangan	16	2.62	42	127	1.05	133	143	1.22	175
NORTH-EAST	222	2.53	561	323	1.38	447	545	1.85	1,008
Bughlan	54	2.50	135	74	1.50	111	128	1.92	246
Kunduz	93	2.50	233	14	1.40	20	107	2.36	253
Takhar	50	2.60	130	135	1.30	176	185	1.65	306
Badakhshan	25	2.50	63	100	1.40	140	125	1.62	203
WEST	144	2.52	363	210	1.28	268	354	1.78	631
Heart	97	2.62	254	110	1.23	135	207	1.88	389
Farah	24	2.40	58			0	24	2.42	58
Badghis	23	2.20	51	100	1.33	133	123	1.50	184
WEST-CENTRAL	35	2.09	73	42	0.88	37	77	1.43	110
Ghor	22	2.00	44	39	0.88	34	61	1.28	78
Bamyan	13	2.20	29	3	1.05	3	16	2.00	32
CENTRAL	110	2.60	286	6	1.33	8	116	2.53	294
Kabul	21	2.60	55	1	1.05	1	22	2.55	56
Parwan	29	2.60	75	5	1.33	7	34	2.41	82
Kapisa	10	2.66	27				10	2.70	27
Logar	22	2.40	53				22	2.41	53
Wardak	28	2.70	76				28	2.71	76
SOUTH	102	2.60	265	1	1.00	1	103	2.58	266
Paktya	18	2.60	47				18	2.61	47
Paktika	16	2.60	42				16	2.63	42
Khost	12	2.50	30				12	2.50	30
Ghazni	56	2.60	146	1	1.16	1	57	2.58	147
EAST	74	2.09	155				74	2.09	155
Nangarhar	51	2.00	102				51	2.00	102
Laghman	14	2.50	35				14	2.50	35
Kunarha	8	2.00	16				8	2.00	16
Nooristan	1	2.00	2				1	2.00	2
SOUTH-WEST	178	2.60	462				178	2.60	462
Kandahar	39	2.50	98				39	2.51	98
Helmand	80	2.66	213				80	2.66	213
Zabul	12	2.50	30				12	2.50	30
Nimroz	14	2.50	35				14	2.50	35
Uruzgan	33	2.60	86				33	2.61	86
TOTAL	1,089	2.51	2,728	1,253	1.23	1,538	2,342	1.82	4,266

Source: FAAHM/MAAHF

Annex 3
Wheat Balance in 2005 by Province

REGION/ Province	Settled population (Projected)	Irrigated wheat	Rainfed wheat	Wheat Production	Required for human consumption	Seed	Post harvest losses	Surplus or Deficit
	('000)	('000 ha.)	('000 ha.)	('000 tons)	('000 tons)	('000 tons)	('000 tons)	('000 tons)
NORTH	3,100.1	224	671	1,340	496.0	94.9	201.0	548.1
Faryab	824.9	44	180	349	132.0	22.6	52.4	142.0
Juzjan	464.8	50	95	230	74.4	16.6	34.5	104.5
Sar-i-Pul	493.2	25	115	201	78.9	13.9	30.2	78.0
Balkh	986.4	89	154	385	157.8	28.4	57.8	141.0
Samangan	330.8	16	127	175	52.9	13.3	26.3	82.5
NORTH-EAST	3,165.0	222	323	1,008	506.4	65.7	151.2	284.7
Bughlan	754.8	54	74	246	120.8	15.6	36.9	72.7
Kunduz	865.5	93	14	253	138.5	17.4	38.0	59.1
Takhar	790.9	50	135	306	126.5	20.0	45.9	113.6
Badakhshan	753.8	25	100	203	120.6	12.7	30.5	39.2
WEST	1,928.9	144	210	631	308.6	42.6	94.7	185.1
Heart	1,254.8	97	110	389	200.8	26.1	58.4	103.7
Farah	356.7	24	0	58	57.1	4.2	8.7	-12.0
Badghis	317.4	23	100	184	50.8	12.3	27.6	93.3
WEST-CENTRAL	918.4	35	42	110	146.9	9.6	16.5	-63.0
Ghor	511.5	22	39	78	81.8	7.1	11.7	-22.6
Bamyan	406.9	13	3	32	65.1	2.5	4.8	-40.4
CENTRAL	5,517.1	110	6	294	882.7	19.7	44.1	-652.5
Kabul	3,578.6	21	1	56	572.6	3.8	8.4	-528.8
Parwan	765.8	29	5	82	122.5	5.5	12.3	-58.3
Kapisa	379.0	10	0	27	60.6	1.8	4.1	-39.5
Logar	327.6	22	0	53	52.4	3.9	8.0	-11.3
Wardak	466.1	28	0	76	74.6	4.9	11.4	-14.9
SOUTH	2,054.6	102	1	266	328.7	17.9	39.9	-120.5
Paktya	416.9	18	0	47	66.7	3.2	7.1	-30.0
Paktika	371.0	16	0	42	59.4	2.8	6.3	-26.5
Khost	316.4	12	0	30	50.6	2.1	4.5	-27.2
Ghazni	950.3	56	1	147	152.0	9.9	22.1	-37.0
EAST	1,997.5	74	0	155	319.6	13.0	23.3	-200.9
Nangarhar	1,148.6	51	0	102	183.8	8.9	15.3	-106.0
Laghman	392.8	14	0	35	62.8	2.5	5.3	-35.6
Kunarha	340.8	8	0	16	54.5	1.4	2.4	-42.3
Nooristan	115.3	1	0	2	18.4	0.2	0.3	-16.9
SOUTH-WEST	2,811.9	178	0	462	449.9	31.2	69.3	-88.4
Kandahar	949.3	39	0	98	151.9	6.8	14.7	-75.4
Helmand	785.7	80	0	213	125.7	14.0	32.0	41.3
Zabul	258.8	12	0	30	41.4	2.1	4.5	-18.0
Nimroz	157.4	14	0	35	25.2	2.5	5.3	2.0
Uruzgan	660.7	33	0	86	105.7	5.8	12.9	-38.4
Total for settled	21,493.5	1,089	1,253	4,266	3,439.0	294.6	639.9	-107.5
Total for unsettled	1,558.0	--	--	--	249.3	--	--	-249.3
Overall	23,051.5	1,089	1,253	4,266	3,688.3	294.6	639.9	-356.8

Annex IV: Crop and Livestock Situation by Province (November 2005)

Region	AIMS Code	Province	Narrative Summary
North	18	Faryab	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land preparation and sowing for Irrigated Winter Wheat (IWW) going on. - Precipitation was favourable. - Normal planting for IWW observed. - Temperature is normal. - Use of fertilizer is same as the last year. - Use of improved seeds and pesticide has decreased. - Irrigation water is not enough. - PPR has adversely affected 1,000 animals causing high mortality.
North	17	Jawzjan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land preparation and sowing started early for Irrigated Winter Wheat. - Precipitation was favorable and temperature normal. - 1,000 ha affected by adverse conditions and 2,400 ha by pest and diseases. - Fertilizer use is same as the last year but use of pesticides have decreased. - Irrigation water is not enough. - Livestock situation was normal except that a small number of sheep and goats are affected by diseases.
North	31	Sar-i-Pul	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land preparation and sowing of Irrigated Winter Wheat and Barley. - Precipitation favorable and temperature normal. - 700 ha affected by melon fly. - Use of improved seeds increased - Use of fertilizer and pesticides are same as 1384. - Irrigation water is enough. - 250 sheep lost in floods.
North	16	Balkh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land preparation and sowing of Irrigated Winter Wheat, Barley and Vegetables going on. - Precipitation favorable and temperature normal. - 100 ha affected by floods. - There is a problem of melon fly. - Use of improved seeds increased; fertilizer use remains same. - Irrigation water enough. - In Mazar -Sharif, Balkh, Dihdadi, Sholgara, Chimtal, Chahar Bolak, and Khulm livestock diseases like FMD, Sheep pox, Enterotoxaemia, Pasteurellosis, Anthrax, Blood Parasites, and PPR prevalent. - The diseases have adversely affected 3,500 livestock.

Region	AIMS Code	Province	Narrative Summary
North	15	Samangan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land preparation and sowing started in time for Irrigated Winter Wheat. - Precipitation favorable and temperature normal. - Improved seeds and pesticides not easily available. - Fertilizer price is at par with the last year. - Irrigation water is not enough. - FMD and Enterotoxaemia affected about 500 cattle and sheep.
North-East	13	Baghlan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land preparation started on time for Irrigated Winter Wheat. - Precipitation was not very favorable - Temperature is normal. - 300 livestock affected by FMD, otherwise livestock situation is normal.
North-East	14	Kunduz	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land preparation of Irrigated Winter Wheat and Barley completed. - Favorable precipitation and temperature. - Use of improved seeds has increased - Irrigation water is enough. - Pasteurellosis affected 500 sheep, 150 cattle, and 1,000 chickens. - In Chahar Dara, Aliabad and Kunduz districts over 2,000 ha of land is adversely affected by the floods. - 20 sheep, 1 cow, 2 donkeys and 400 fruit trees were also lost due to the floods.
North-East	12	Takhar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land preparation and sowing IWW started/on-going normally. - Precipitation was not favourable. - Temperature was normal. - Improved seeds, fertilizer and pesticides are not available. - Irrigation water was enough. - Livestock situation was normal except that 300 sheep adversely affected by FMD.
North-East	11	Badakhshan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land preparation and sowing started early for Irrigated Winter Wheat with favourable precipitation and temperature - Use of improved seeds increased. - Fertilizers and pesticides use stable. - Irrigation water adjudged to be not enough. - Livestock situation is normal.
West	20	Hirat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land preparation and sowing were done on time for Irrigated Winter Wheat. - Precipitation was favorable with temperature remaining normal. - In Kushki Sangi, Gulran, Kushk Kuhna, Kohsan, Sunn pest and melon flies adversely affected melons, wheat, barley, potato and peas growing. - Use of fertilizer is normal; Pesticide use has increased. - Irrigation water is not enough. - In all districts FMD, PPR, sheep-pox prevalent; 2% of the livestock population are estimated to be adversely affected.

Region	AIMS Code	Province	Narrative Summary
West	21	Farah	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land preparation and sowing started early for Irrigated Winter Wheat. - Irrigation water is not enough. - Improved seeds are not available easily. - Livestock situation is normal.
West	19	Badghis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land preparation has started early for Irrigated Winter Wheat. - Precipitation is not very favorable. Temperature is low. - Use of improved seeds, fertilizers and pesticides increased. - Cold weather and FMD have adversely affected 3,000 sheep and cattle.
West-Central	27	Ghor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land preparation and sowing for Irrigated Winter Wheat started on time. - Sporadic cases of FMD reported.
West-Central	28	Bamyan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land preparation and sowing started on time for Irrigated Winter Wheat and Barley. - Temperature is normal and precipitation is enough. - Improved seeds are not easily available (costly). - Prices of fertilizer and pesticides have increased. - Irrigation water is enough. - FMD.
Central	1	Kabul	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land preparation and sowing of Irrigated Winter Wheat. - Enough precipitation and temperature normal - Increased use of improved seeds, fertilizers and pesticides. - Irrigation water is not enough. - Livestock situation is not good as livestock are affected by adverse conditions and diseases.
Central	3	Parwan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land preparation and sowing is normal for Irrigated Winter Wheat and Barley. - Precipitation was favourable; temperature was normal. - Use of improved seeds is same as the last year. - Use of fertilizers and pesticides are constrained by their high costs. - Livestock situation is normal except for some sporadic cases of FMD.
Central	2	Kapisa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land preparation and sowing on time for Irrigated Winter Wheat. - Precipitation favorable though frost has already occurred. - Fertilizer and pesticides uses have increased. - Irrigation water is enough. - Prevalence of FMD and Enterotoxaemia; 500 cattle are adversely affected.

Region	AIMS Code	Province	Narrative Summary
Central	5	Logar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land preparation and sowing started on time for Irrigated Winter Wheat. - Temperature normal, but precipitation not favorable so far. - Water for irrigation not enough. - Use of improved seeds increased. - Lack of vaccines (for animals) a major problem.
Central	4	Wardak	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land preparation for Irrigated Winter Wheat on-going. - Precipitation not so favorable so far and many parts are dry. - Improved seeds are not easily available (costly). - Costs of other inputs like fertilizer and pesticides are also very high. - Livestock situation normal.
South	7	Paktya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land preparation for Irrigated Winter Wheat on-going. - Precipitation not enough and many parts are dry. - Prices of farm inputs like seeds, fertilizer and pesticides are very high. - Livestock situation normal.
South	29	Paktika	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land preparation and sowing of Irrigated Winter Wheat with increased use of improved seed. - Fertilizer reported to be more costly. - Water available to crops low. - 2,000 poultry birds died because of New Castle. - FMD, Black Leg and Enterotoxaemia prevalent.
South	32	Khost	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land preparation and sowing started early for Irrigated Winter Wheat. - Precipitation not very favorable, though temperature is normal. - Mostly use local seeds and Enterotoxaemia is the only livestock problem.
South	6	Ghazni	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land preparation and sowing for Irrigated Winter Wheat and Barley. - Precipitation is favorable and temperature is normal. - Use of improved seed is the same like last year. - The prices of fertilizer and pesticides have increased. - FMD is reported in many parts of the province.
East	8	Nangarhar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land preparation and sowing started for Irrigated Winter Wheat. - Both precipitation and temperature was favourable. - Use of improved seeds has increased. - Fertilizer and pesticide uses are not high due to high costs involved. - Irrigation water was not enough. - In Kama district, 100 animals adversely affected by Black leg. - About 3,000 livestock affected by Blackleg and Enterotoxaemia.

Region	AIMS Code	Province	Narrative Summary
East	9	Laghman	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land preparation and sowing for Irrigated Winter Wheat started. - Precipitation not favourable; temperature normal. - Use of improved seeds increased; irrigation water was not enough. - 3,000 sheep affected by sheep pox and pasteurolosis.
East	10	Kunar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land preparation and sowing started for Irrigated Winter Wheat. - Precipitation and temperature are favorable. - Improved seeds not available and the cost of fertilizer and pesticides have increased. Irrigation water enough. - Blackleg and Enterotoxaemia have affected 400 livestock.
East	30	Nuristan	- No report
South-West	24	Kandahar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land preparation for the sowing of Irrigated Winter Wheat is delayed due to absence of rain and shortage of irrigation water. - Livestock situation is normal.
South-West	23	Hilmand	- No report
South-west	25	Zabul	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land preparation and sowing started on time for Irrigated Winter Wheat; temperature is normal. - Use of improved seeds increased. - Fertilizers and pesticides are costly. - Irrigation water was not enough. - Livestock situation is normal.
South-West	22	Nimroz	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land preparation and sowing on time for Irrigated Winter Wheat and Barley. - Precipitation is not favorable so far. - Improved seeds and pesticides are not easily available. - Minor outbreak of FMD in some parts.
South-West	26	Uruzgan	- No report