



Agriculture Prospects Report (June/July 2005)



Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Food
Food, Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Information
Management and Policy Unit (FAAHM)
Kabul, 2 August 2005

Abbreviations

AIMS	Afghanistan Information Management Service
APR	Agriculture Prospects Report
DAP	Di-Ammonium Phosphate
FAAHM	Food, Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Information Management and Policy Unit (of MAAHF)
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FEWS NET	Famine Early Warning System Network
FMD	Foot and Mouth Disease
GIEWS	Global Information and Early Warning System (of FAO)
IPM	Integrated Pest Management
MAAHF	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Food
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PP	Plant Protection
PPR	<i>peste des petits ruminants</i>
RAMP	Rebuilding Agricultural Markets Program
USGS	United States Geological Survey
WFP	World Food Programme

Contact us

This report supersedes FAAHM's Agriculture Prospects Report (April/May 2005) of 18 May 2005. As crop growing conditions may change rapidly, comments as regard this publication are most welcome. Contact us at the following address:

Haqiqatpal Ghulam Rabbani, Director, FAAHM, MAAHF

GhulamRabbani.haqiqatpal@af.fao.org

Mobile: +93-(0)70-284879

Primary sources of information for Agriculture Prospects Report are individual provincial agricultural offices. FAO project "Support to FAAHM in the MAAHF" (GCP/AFG/034/GER) provides technical guidance and the financial support for the reporting.

Cover page

*A farmer harvesting wheat from his lush irrigated field in Deh Bali village, Mahmud Raqi district in Kapisa province (on 19 July 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 (June/July 2005)

1. Introduction

This report supersedes Agriculture Prospects Report (APR) released by MAAHF in May 2005. The report provides updated estimates of the 2005 crop outputs, quantifies the cereal surplus/deficit, identifies areas needing actions or interventions, and supplies retail market prices of agricultural commodities and services. The report is intended for the use of MAAHF, Central Statistics Office (CSO), and international agencies.

Most of data in the APR are presented at the provincial levels. Primary sources of information for APR are individual provincial agricultural offices. The APR draws upon information and data available through the provincial crop monitoring missions fielded by MAAHF. Radio and telephone are other means of communication used for more frequent contacts with the provincial agricultural offices. Information and data provided by other sources (e.g. Technical Departments in MAAHF, USGS Agro-met project, FAO and WFP) are also very important.

Timeliness and reliability are very important for the APR. The first APR of 2005, which was released by MAAHF in the early March 2005, provided preliminary forecasts of this year's wheat and rice production. The ensuing issue, which was produced in mid-May, provided data on national cereal supply, demand and surplus/deficit. FAO's Corporate Document Repository and Global Information and Early Warning System (GIEWS) on Food and Agriculture have used the cereal production forecasts of the May APR.¹

Conduct of probability sample surveys is essential for bringing improvements in the reliability of current agricultural data. Through FAO's support, FAAHM/CSO would devise, test and implement probability sample survey in seven provinces². The main purposes of the survey will be to collect: (i) data on crop area and yield at the household level and (ii) basic agricultural data at the district level. The survey will be conducted in August 2005, security situation permitting. FAAHM will also provide technical and operational assistance to the

¹ <ftp://ftp.fao.org/docrep/fao/008/j5649e/j5649e00.pdf>

² Logar, Nangarhar, Kunduz, Balkh, Hirat, Kandahar, and Bamyan

Extension Department of MAAHF for the conduct of similar sample surveys in additional nine provinces³. The survey in the nine provinces is expected to be funded by another source.

MAAHF reinstated the system of collection of agricultural prices from January 2005. The system is in infancy and MAAHF intends to strengthen quality, timeliness, coverage and frequency of the reported data.

2. Crop production prospects

The provincial missions of MAAHF returned to Kabul on 20 July after visiting the eight selected provinces⁴. Wheat was being harvested when the missions were in the provinces.



Stack of wheat ready for threshing in North of Hirat on 5 July 2005 (photo credit: FAOR)

Farmers in Afghanistan are looking forward to having bumper harvest of cereals this year. The total production of cereals this year is estimated at 5.24 million tonnes, which is 2.4% less than in 2003.

In terms of cereal production, this year has been adjudged as the second best year in the last twenty-five years. This year's bumper cereal harvest has become possible because of the three key factors.

³ Parwan, Wardak, Ghazni, Laghman, Badakshan, Takhar, Jawzjan, Faryab and Nuristan

⁴ Sar-i-Pul (North), Samangan (North), Bughlan (North-East), Kabul (Central), Kapisa (Central), Paktya (South), Khost (South), and Helmand (South-West)

Firstly, both winter and spring crops benefited from the well above normal precipitation amounts.



Threshing of wheat in Karukh district, Hirat province on 5 July 2005 (photo credit: FAOR)

Secondly, Integrated Pest Management (IPM) played a very important role in this regard. From 2002 FAO has coordinated emergency control programmes against the locust in northern Afghanistan.

The 2005 campaign against locusts started at the earliest two stages of the locusts' life cycle. Due to the timely and effective interventions, there were "diminished" or "insignificant" infestations of the locust this year.

An emergency project for the control of Sunn pest has begun in the country, also in cooperation with FAO. Thanks to the IPM efforts made by the donors (USAID, UNAMA, GOAL among others) and FAO over the last three years' period, it was possible to avoid potentially huge crop losses due to the locust and Sunn pest this year. Had there been uncontrolled outbreak of the said pests, there would have been substantial loss of cereals.

Thirdly, agricultural inputs use, irrigation and better crop husbandry practices have shown some tangible impacts on this year's agricultural production. The pasture and water availability in pastoral areas have also benefited from the good rainfall.



Improved rainfed wheat in Kushk district, Hirat in early-July 2005 (photo credit: FAOR)

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

3. Weather condition

The weather condition this year was generally favorable for winter and spring crop growing. The accumulated precipitation in October 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. The precipitation in April was observed to be below normal for a few stations that reported⁵. Rainfall pattern in April 2005 in North-West Frontier Provinces of Pakistan was very good for the standing crops⁶. The country experienced higher than normal rainfall in May and June, with the exception low rainfall amounts in the period in the southern and south-western parts⁷.

⁵ Source: USGS Agro-meteorology Project

⁶ Source: Pakistan Agro-meteorological Service

⁷ Source: USGS Agro-meteorology Project

4. Cereal Area, Production, Utilization and Supply

Production of cereal in 2005 is estimated at 5.24 million tonnes. Country-level changes in the total cereal production from 1998 to 2005 are shown in Table 1. The year to year changes in the production of cereals are drastic. For example, the 2003 had bumper cereal harvest mainly due to favorable weather conditions. In 2004 the production had dipped considerably due to drought in some areas and reduced precipitation in other. Production of wheat in 2005 is estimated at 4.27 million tonnes, which is only slightly lesser (by 2.2%) than the production in 2003.

Table 1: Cereal production in Afghanistan in 2005 compared to the latest years

Crop	Production ('000 tonnes) ⁸							
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 (APR July)
<i>Irrigated wheat</i>	2,020	1,988	1,329	1,514	2,110	3,017	1,867	2,728
<i>Rainfed wheat</i>	814	512	140	83	576	1,345	426	1,538
Total wheat	2,834	2,500	1,469	1,597	2,686	4,362	2,293	4,266
Milled Rice	301	188	105	122	260	291	310	325
Maize	330	240	115	160	298	310	234	315
Barley	240	216	74	87	345	410	220	337
Total cereals	3,705	3,144	1,763	1,966	3,589	5,373	3,057	5,243

At the country-level, the wheat production estimates of May APR and July APR are virtually the same. However, the estimates for some provinces are different. Assuming normal growing conditions for paddy in the coming months, the output of milled rice production in 2005 is expected to be 325,000 tons. Maize and barley production are estimated at 315,000 tons and 337,000 tons, respectively.

Table 2: Forecasted Area and Production of different Cereals in 2005

Crop	Area (‘000 hectares)	Yield (kg/hectare)	Cereal Production (‘000 tonnes)
Irrigated wheat (Winter & Spring)	1,089	2510	2,728
Rainfed wheat (Winter & Spring)	1,253	1230	1,538
All wheat	2,342	1820	4,266
Paddy	160	3030	325
Maize	261	1207	315
Barley (all types)	240	1404	337
Overall	3,003		5,243

⁸ Sources: Data for 1998-2004: FAO/WFP CFSAM; 2005 MAAHF

The 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 440,000 tonnes. This would include wheat (337,000 tonnes), milled rice (101,000 tonnes), and corn (2,000 tonnes). The year ending stock-build-up of wheat is forecast at 100,000 tonnes.

Table 3: The 2005 Cereal Balance Sheet ('000 tonnes)⁹

Description	Wheat	Rice (milled)	Maize	Barley	Total
A. Domestic availability	4,386	325	315	337	5,363
Food aid (WFP)	120	--	--	--	120
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)	337	101	2	--	440

5. Livestock

Livestock numbers in Afghanistan are estimated at: 3.72 million cattle (of which 2.1 million are cows), 8.76 million sheep, 7.28 million goats, 1.59 million donkeys, 141,000 horses, 175,000 camels and 12.16 million chickens.¹⁰ Some indicative indicators of the livestock production system are presented below:¹¹

- Calving-rate for cows - 75-80%
- Fertility-rate for sheep and goats - 80%
- Average meat production per cattle and sheep - 95 kg and 16 kg
- Milk production per cow - 1,000 to 1,500 kg per year
- Wool production – 1.5 kg/sheep

A third of small ruminants and more than half of horses and camels in the country are kept by nomadic livestock owners. Most of the ruminants are kept in mobile production system, looking for potentially better grazing areas. Oxen are most important source of farm power.

During the reporting period, activities in the field of animal health, Artificial Insemination (AI), improved fodder production continued steadily. Further insights into rural poultry development and integrated dairy schemes are provided below.

⁹ See Annex 1, Annex 2 and Annex 3 for details

¹⁰ Source: FAO Livestock Census, 2003

¹¹ Source: Various publications of FAO

Rural Poultry Development ¹²

FAO/RAMP/USAID rural poultry development programme with women is progressing steadily. With widows and women returnees as main targeted beneficiaries, this program aims to improve food security and increase rural income.

A total of 396 Village Groups consisting of 22,845 village women have been formed so far. During the reporting period 94 new Village Groups were formed and work for strengthening the 302 already established Village Groups continued. The women trainers of the project have conducted 7,634 classes for 12,977 selected beneficiaries (average one hour each), whilst 13,935 non-beneficiary women have also benefited from the training. Training of additional 13,282 village women is being completed. The idea is to provide poultry services, through the project-sponsored Village Groups, after the project comes to a close, thereby insuring sustainability.

Of approximately 5.06 million eggs produced by the project-distributed pullets, the Village Group leaders have sold 330,009 eggs to the city shops. About 431,216 birds were vaccinated through the Poultry Producer Groups, which also treated about 37,068 birds and sold about 142,055 tonnes of poultry ration. So far, following amounts of inputs have been distributed to the project beneficiaries: pullets 96,583; feeders 12,677; drinkers 12,677; feed 134,601 kg; wire mesh for coop building 22,932 meters.

The feed processing centers in Baghlan, Kabul, Jalalabad, Kunduz provinces are producing poultry feed to be sold by the Village Group Leaders. In total, these centers have processed more than 276,656 kg of poultry ration, of which 134,601 kg (about 49%) was for the project's use and the rest (142,055 kg) was processed on behalf of the Village Group leaders who intend to sell the feed at the nearby markets. The establishment of a feed center in Ghazni province has been postponed as the pullets are yet to be distributed to the trained families.

Integrated Dairy Scheme Development ¹³

With MAAHF, FAO piloted projects for the establishment of private Integrated Dairy Production Schemes in Jalalabad, Kandahar, Kabul and Mazar, together with an upcoming project that includes Kunduz. FAO has established Milk Collection Centers in various rural areas in order to purchase raw milk and process that into butter, yoghurt, chaka and pasteurized milk on a daily basis.

Integrated Dairy Scheme development programme of FAO/German trust fund continued the collection and processing of milk in three main areas: Kabul, Mazar, and in recently established Kunduz dairy processing facilities. Up to July 2005 Guzergah dairy processing facilities alone registered the collection of more than 463,500 liters of milk (approx. value Afs 8.36 million) from small dairy farmers.

¹² Main writer of this part of the report is Dr. Antonio Rota, Senior Technical Advisor GCP/AFG/030/USA and SDA a.i. GCP/AFG/040/GER

¹³ Main writer of this part of the report is Dr. Antonio Rota, STA GCP/AFG/030/USA and SDA a.i. GCP/AFG/040/GER

Animal Feed Industry¹⁴

The development of private Animal Feed Industry in Afghanistan is very important. The FAO scheme is profitable, unique (being a sole producer of animal feed) and beneficial to small livestock producers, including women. Assistance in privatization of FAO-established initiative in animal feed production is very much desirable.

Adverse conditions for livestock

Livestock losses due to floods have been reported from fifteen provinces this year. Inadequate feed, poor nutrition during winter, lack of supply and shortage of vaccines are usual problems in all the provinces, but more so in the provinces of Farah, Takhar, Faryab, Hirat and Kapisa.

Food and Mouth Disease (FMD) outbreak was observed in parts of the country. FMD, enterotoxaemia and lack of feed and fodder during the harsh winter were the main reasons for the death of higher number of livestock this year.

Overgrazing and the grazing-land encroachment are found everywhere, but their adverse effect is more visible in Faryab, Farah, Jawzjan, Sari-Pul, Samangan and Badghis.



A Kuchi sheep herder in Kushk, Herat on 19 July 2005 (photo credit: Dr. Antonio Rota)

¹⁴ Main writer of this part of the report is Dr. Antonio Rota, STA GCP/AFG/030/USA and SDA a.i. GCP/AFG/040/GER

Anthrax and Pasteurellosis were not reported to be a major problem in the reporting period. PPR is prevalent all over the country throughout the year. Mortality from PPR is very high (80-100%). Vaccines for PPR and FMD are not produced in the country.

Main problems to be addressed in the case of livestock are:

- Inadequate feed and fodder production and supply
- Supply and storage of vaccines
- Water supply for the livestock in pastoral areas

Further details on the adverse factors by province can be found in Annex IV.

6. *World Wheat Production*¹⁵

World wheat production in 2005 is forecast by FAO at 612 million tonnes, which is 2.5% lower than the record harvest in 2004, but still well above the average of the past five years. Wheat production in Asia has been forecast at 260 million tonnes, an increase by 2.4% over 2004. At the regional level, only Asia is expected to have more wheat production this year than the last year.

This year all of Afghanistan's neighboring countries are expecting higher than last year's wheat production. For example, Asian Commonwealth of Independent States (former) region is expected to have 23 million tonnes of wheat this year, which is over 7.5% compared to the last year. Wheat production in Pakistan is expected to be higher than the last year by 8%. The increase in production in Pakistan is a result of favorable weather condition, the increased minimum support price from PKRs 350 per 40 kg to PKRs 400 per 40 kg¹⁶, and availability of agricultural inputs and credit. Pakistan is expected to import some 1 million tonnes of wheat to maintain strategic reserves and meet the demand of growing population. The country is expected to export 2.2 million tonnes of rice in 2005/06. Compared to the last year Iran and Kazakhstan also expect to produce 3.6% and 9.1% more wheat this year.

Table 4: Wheat production in the World in 2005¹⁷

Area	Production (million tonnes)		% increase/ Decrease compared to 2004
	2004	2005	
World	627.4	611.5	-2.5
Asia	253.9	259.9	+2.4
Pakistan	19.8	21.4	+8.0
Iran	14.0	14.5	+3.6
Kazakhstan	9.9	10.8	+9.1

¹⁵ Source: FAO

¹⁶ This translates to approx. 8.25 Afs/kg

¹⁷ Source: FAO

7. Price¹⁸

International market price of wheat ranged between US\$134-139 per tonne in July. The wheat price in May to July (Table 5) exhibits a slightly upward trend.

Table 5: International Market Price of wheat (US\$ per tonne)¹⁹

Wheat Type	March	April	May	June	July
Argentina, Up River f.o.b	127	129	133	133	139
US No.2 Hard Red Winter, Delivered US Gulf ports	158	149	150	148	148
US No.2 Soft Red Winter, Delivered US Gulf ports	155	134	132	133	134

Monthly retail prices of various agricultural commodities and services are presented in Annex V and weekly prices of selected commodities can be found in Annex VI. Data shown in both of these tables do not exhibit downward trends in the price of wheat. Further monitoring of the price movements in the coming weeks/months is necessary after the bulk of this year's harvest arrives in the markets.

8. Adverse Factors in crops

Details on the adverse factors up to May are available in the May APR and are not repeated here.

Crops in fifteen provinces were adversely affected by the floods. The floods continued to cause damage to the standing crops (particularly wheat) in the reporting period.

The locust was seen mainly in Baghlan, Balkh, Samangan, Kunduz, Juzjan, Nangarhar, Faryab, Saripul, Kabul, Wardak and Ghor. Preventive and control measures against the pest were taken at the earliest two stages of the pests' life cycle and potentially huge loss of cereals and pastures was avoided, thanks to the efforts made by the donors and FAO. The pest was contained in all areas, except in the remotest (mined) areas of Kunduz and Balkh²⁰. The locust control needs to be continued in 2005 and beyond.

Sunn pest was seen mainly in Jawzjan, Faryab, Saripul, Badghis, Hirat, Kunduz, Khost, Ghor (especially in Charsada district), Paktiya, Balkh, Samangan and Helmand. The Sunn pest control was also a great success this year although the delivery of the pesticide was slightly delayed.

¹⁸ Source: International Grain Council

¹⁹ Source: International Grain Council

²⁰ Six Months activity reports, FAO/Mazar, Locust, Sunn Pest project

Sunn pest infestation is on rise annually and it will cause more damages to crops in the coming years if its mechanical²¹ or chemical²² control, in that order of preference, is not facilitated in a large scale.

Early in the season, favorable spring rains not only provided perfect growing conditions for wheat but also created ideal conditions for rust and smut diseases to prosper. This year incidence of rust in wheat was somewhat favored by moisture, especially in north, north-east and south-west regions. Rust in wheat was seen from Surobi (Kabul) and Turkhan (Nangarhar) areas. In Balkh province, three varieties of wheat - Lalmi-3, Takhar-96 and Herat-99 – were found to be seriously affected by rust. Sporadic cases of rust symptoms in wheat were found also in Nangarhar, Nimroz, Bamyan (particularly in Waras and Panjab), Nuristan and Basous village (Imam Sahib) in Kunduz. Smut was mainly seen around Parwan and Kapisa area and was also found in some fields in Nakpai, Quiche, Daulatyar Gultepa villages in Char Dara district of Kunduz.

A surge of melon fly – mainly attacking melons, water melons, other fruits, and pumpkin – has been observed in various parts of the country. The problem is most prevalent in Faryab, Jawzjan, Saripul, Balkh and Kunduz. There is a lack of appropriate environmental friendly pesticides for the control.

Another prominent problem at present is that of the Cicadas (especially in vineyards) in the central regions of Kabul, Parwan and Kapisa. Use of huge quantities of PP chemical (Sevin) has not been very effective for its control. FAO and other agencies are against the use of chemicals for the control of this insect. Manual control and IPM are the best options available.

Onslaught of rodents in the field crops and fruit trees is persistent in all provinces. MAAHF do not have any chemicals for rodents' control. Existing measures for the control of this pest have not produced satisfactory results.

Cutworm was seen in some vegetable fields in Takhar and Baghlan, but with very insignificant adverse effects. A type of aphid damaged pistachio in Badghis and Hirat. The infestation typically spreads in a band and adversely affects a wide area quite fast. Its control has become very difficult indeed.

Further details on adverse factors by province can be found in Annex IV.

9. Inputs Supply

An important issue raised in all provinces was that of the inadequate agricultural inputs supplies and their substandard quality. Every year a number of international organizations distribute wheat seeds to farmers. In 2004, about 11,000 tons of Quality Declared Seed (QDS) wheat seed was distributed by FAO implementing partners, ICARDA²³/RAMP²⁴, French Embassy and Swedish Committee.

²¹ Collected by insect collection net and bury in the soil

²² Deltamethrine, 20,000 liters of which was spread by airplane

²³ International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas

²⁴ Rebuilding Agricultural Markets Programme

Both provincial officials and farmers reconfirmed that the demand for the QDS is growing and they would like to have substantially more QDS seed for the next year's planting.

10. Approach to achieve self-sufficiency

Afghanistan is 90% self-sufficient in cereal production in a good year. The annual cereal production of the country ranged between 1.76 and 5.37 million tonnes in the last ten years.

It will be far much easier for Afghanistan to achieve self-sufficiency in cereal production (in a normal year) through the minimization of pre and post harvest losses of the cereals. For example, under uncontrolled scenarios, the pre-harvest cereal loss due to the locust infestation can be as high as one-fifth of the total production potential. At present post-harvest loss of cereals is also very high (15% of the production). About 75-100,000 tons of cereals will be available for human consumption if the post harvest losses were to be reduced by 3 percent point. In this connection, the seven areas of interventions -- in order of priority -- are the control of:

- (i) the locust
- (ii) Sunn pest
- (iii) use of proper storage facilities²⁵ (like on-farm or communal grain silos)
- (iv) rodents
- (v) weeds
- (vi) rust (through varietal changes and improvements)
- (vii) smut (treatment of seed before sowing/planting)

Given above, there is a need for massive donor support in order to control the locust and Sunn pest annually. There is a window of opportunity to address this problem in a sustainable way through the expansion of the already initiated interventions by MAAHF and FAO.

11. Agriculture Situation in selected provinces

Agricultural situations up to May in individual provinces were presented in the May APR. Updated information on the agricultural situation in some selected provinces is shown in Annex IV.

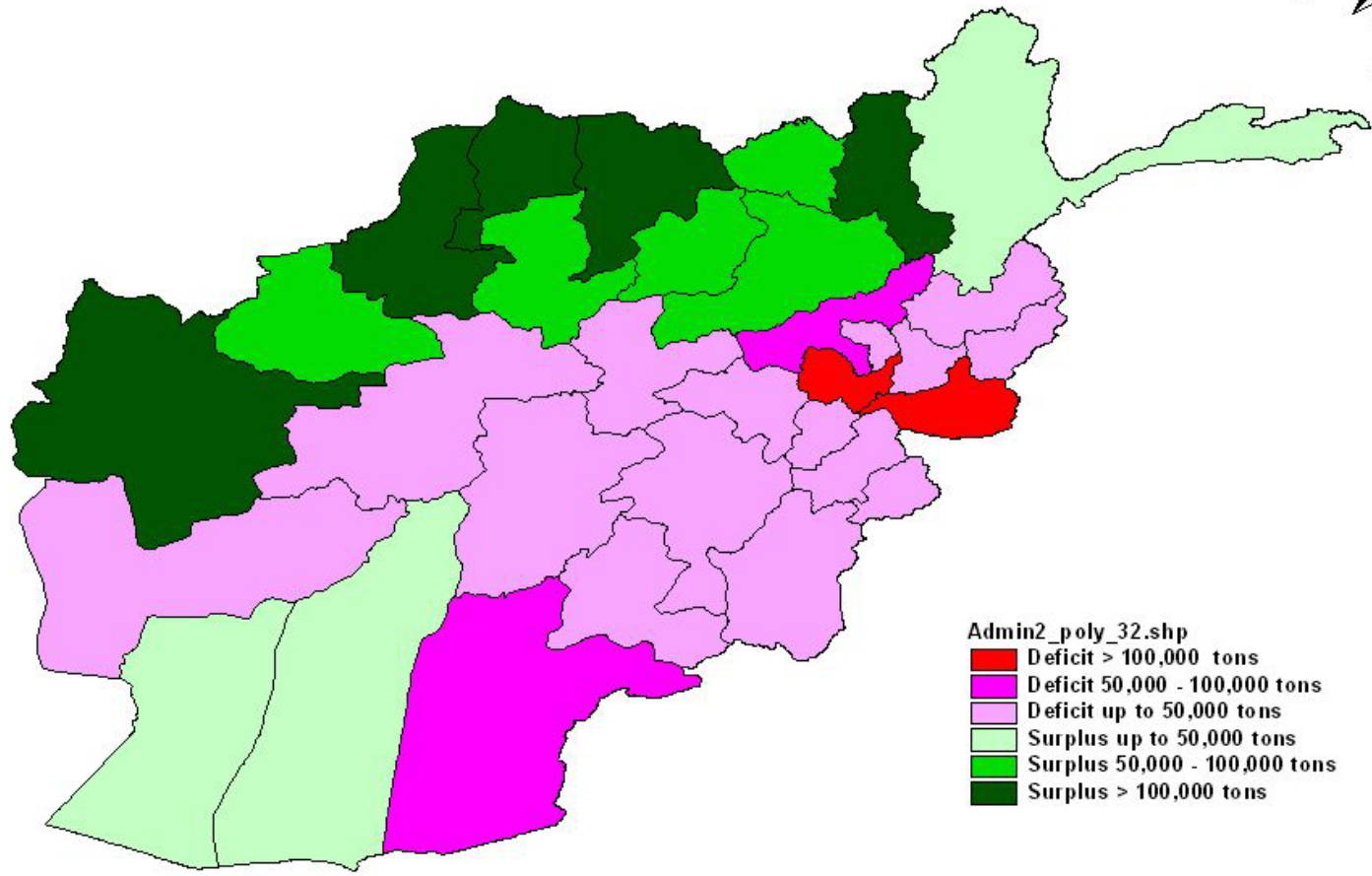
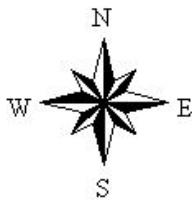
²⁵ for reducing post-harvest and quality losses and getting better price of the produce

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 ¹ (‘000 t)	Loss ² (‘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

¹ Feed use: two-third of production for maize and 70% in the case of barley

² Losses: 15% of production for wheat, maize and barley; 7% for milled rice

Annex 2
Area and Production of Wheat in 2005
(July 2005 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

Additional Information on Agriculture Situation in Selected Provinces

1. Faryab (North)

- The floods destroyed about 400 ha of crop area (mainly wheat) in Pashtun Kot and Shirin Tagab districts.
- Sunn pest was contained by spraying insecticides in 29,450 ha of crop land in Pashtun Kot, Bilchiragh, Gulziwan, Kohistan, Almar, Centre of Faryab and Qaysar districts. In addition, in estimated 16,570 ha of cropped area, the pest was manually controlled.

2. Jawzjan (North)

- About 850 ha of crop area (mainly wheat) has been adversely affected by floods. Main flood affected areas are in Khwaja Du Koh, Mardyan, Fayzabad, Qarqin and Mingajik districts.

3. Sari Pul (North)

- About 5% area under irrigated wheat in Kohistanat, Sangcharak and Balkhab districts was adversely affected by the locust.
- 5% area under irrigated wheat area in the province was adversely affected by Sunn pest.
- The floods from Sari Pul River have destroyed wheat in Sari Pul, Sayyad and Sozma Qala Districts. The total cereal production loss due to the floods is estimated at 200 tons.

4. Balkh (North)

- Initially the locust was a threat in Nahri Shahi district. The control measures this year against the locust were very effective.
- Sunn pest caused 20% yield loss in about 1,000 ha of wheat.
- Melon fly adversely affected melon in Chahar Bolak, Dawlatabad, Nahri Shahi and Dihdadi Districts.
- Apples and tomatoes have been affected by worms.
- Sunn pest, rust and smut this year appeared marginally above normal.
- Floods have adversely affected 150 families and damaged 47 houses.

5. Samangan (North)

- Wheat was attacked by rust in Aybak, Hazrati Sultan, Dara-I-Sufi Bala and Ruyi Du Ab districts.
- Sunn pest attacked 50 ha of rainfed wheat in Feroz Nakhchir district, causing about 50% loss in crop yields in the affected areas.
- A total of 350 ha of cropped land (mainly wheat) has been destroyed by floods in Hazrati Sultan, Ruyi Du Ab and Khuram Wa Sarbagh districts.
- Loss of livestock due to floods was remarkable: Few goats and horses were also lost.

6. Baghlan (North-East)

- Beetles are serious pest in potato, especially in Puli Khumri and Baghlan Jadid Districts.
- Floods have adversely affected over 1,500 ha of wheat areas in Puli Khumri, Dushi and Baghlan Jadid Districts.

7. Kunduz (North-East)

- Heavy floods from Kunduz River adversely (but partially) affected 4,000 ha of wheat fields and other crops in Ali Abad, Chahar Dara, Imam Sahib, Kunduz Centre and Khan Abad Districts. About 170 houses and 2 mosques were also destroyed.
- The locust appeared especially in Kunduz Center, Imam Sahib, Chahar Dara, Khan Abad, Qalay-I- Zal and Archi districts.
- Melon fly is prominent in Kunduz Center, Imam Sahib, Khan Abad, Qalay-I- Zal, and Archi districts.
- 1,000 ha of wheat and barley and another 1,000 ha of rice paddy have been adversely affected by cut-worms in Kunduz Center, Imam Sahib, Ali Abad, Khan Abad, Qalay-I- Zal and Archi districts.
- Vegetables are being attacked by cutworms.

8. Takhar (North-East)

- Floods have damaged large area of agricultural land in Chah Ab, Yangi Qala, Dashti Qala, Darqad, Khwaja Ghar and Khwaja Bahawuddin districts.
- Sunn pest has not been reported to be a serious pest in this Province.
- Early campaign against the locust avoided the potential damage to the crops. The locust has caused some damage to standing paddy.
- Melon and water melon are being attacked by melon fly and *Ker kna* in Chah Ab and Rustaq Districts.
- FMD (in cattle and sheep) has been reported in Chah Ab and Rustaq districts.

9. Badakhshan (North-East)

- Heavy floods from Kukcha River have caused big damage, affecting a total of 539 families as well as destroying 27,500 fruit trees. A total of 3,381 animals were lost as a result of the floods. Total crop, fruit and other areas lost due to floods is estimated at 1,000 ha.
- Cutworms destroyed several crops in Jurm and Tagab Districts.
- Mealy bug has adversely affected 50 ha of wheat area.
- Sunn pest has been destructive to crops in Argo and Province Center districts.
- Aphids have affected some crops almost in all districts.
- FMD and PPR have adversely affected 250 animals.

10. Hirat (West)

- No significant damage due to rust or floods has been reported.
- Marginal yield reduction due to the locust occurred in Kushk, Kohsan, Gulran, Karukh and Obe districts. Immediate control measures taken were effective.

14. Bamyan (West-Central)

- Sporadic cases of rust symptoms in wheat were found in Waras and Panjab districts.
- 150 ha is adversely affected by the locust in Sayghan, Kahmard and Yakawlang districts.
- Heavy floods from Ghorband River destroyed about 270 ha of various crops.

15. Kabul (Central)

- The locust was observed in wheat fields in Surobi, Qarabagh and Mir Bacha Kot districts. This year's control measures were very effective in timely containment of the pest.
- The floods adversely affected about 12 ha of irrigated wheat in Qarabagh district.
- Apples and almond were attacked by various pests in Guldara, Paghman and Shakardara districts.
- There was a substantial loss of livestock and poultry due to extreme weather conditions, diseases and the floods.

16. Parwan (Central)

- The locust was prevalent in the mountain districts (Kohi Safi and Chaharikar).
- This year the rust (in wheat) is more prevalent than normal.
- Three wheat varieties - Gol 96, Andalu and Gondola - have been reported to be highly resistant to the rust.
- Heavy floods in the Shotol and Panshir Rivers have damaged some agricultural land in Ghorband and Salang districts.

17. Kapisa (Central)

- Floods have destroyed 70 ha of wheat fields in Mahmud Raqi, Hisa-i-Awali Kohistan, Koh Band and Nijrab Districts.
- 30 ha of rainfed wheat area has been destroyed by locust in Hisa-i-Duwumi Kohistan district.
- Wheat rust has destroyed 20 ha of irrigated wheat in Mahmud Raqi, Hisa-i-Awali Kohistan, Nijrab and Hisa-i-Duwumi Kohistan districts.
- Only few animals were lost due to unnatural causes.

18. Logar (Central)

- Heavy floods destroyed a little over 1,000 ha of cropped land and 50 houses in Muhammad Agha, Baraki Barak and Azra Districts.

19. Wardak (Central)

- Floods destroyed 50 ha of agricultural land in Maydan Shahr and Jaghatu districts.
- Rust and smut are marginally above normal this year.
- About 200 liters of pesticides have been used for the control of cutworm.
- Rodents are becoming nuisance.
- Sunn pest was seen in various parts of the province.

20. Paktya (South)

- Sunn pest adversely affected about 188 ha under irrigated wheat in Zurmat, Wuza Zadran and Shwak districts.
- The loss of animals due to unnatural causes included cattle goats, sheep, and some horses and camels. Loss of poultry due to various diseases was also substantial.
- Occurrence of rust in wheat is more than normal in Zurmat, Sayid Karam, and Ahmadabad districts.
- About 8 ha wheat was completely damaged by the floods.
- Insect pests have affected fruit trees.
- 16 ha of agricultural land in Jani Khel district has been destroyed by the floods.
- Hailstone destroyed 6 ha of various crops areas.
- The smut has adversely affected the wheat crop in the centre of Gardez, resulting in marginally poorer yield prospects.

22. Khost (South)

- 320 ha of wheat in Spera, Mando Zayi and Shamal Districts was adversely affected by the floods. Maize in the same districts was also adversely affected by the floods.
- 200 tons of wheat has been lost due to Sunn pest.
- Rust occurred more than normal in all districts.
- Livestock and poultry suffered a heavy loss due to unnatural causes.

23. Ghazni (South)

- Sunn pest infestation in the province was virtually non-existent.
- There is an outbreak of mealy bug in Jaghatu, Khwaja Umari, Malistan, and Jaghuri districts.
- Due to breakage of Sardi Dam, the heavy floods destroyed 750 ha of crop areas in Andar, Khwaja Umari, and Dih Yak Districts.
- 100 ha of wheat is being attacked by the rust.
- 200 ha of vegetables are affected by various vegetable diseases.
- Crop diseases affected some 200 ha of crop land.
- Rodents are one of the main causes of pre-harvest losses of cereals.

24. Nangarhar (East)

- 500 ha of cropped areas, 200 houses, 300 animals and 1,000 fruit trees were badly affected by the floods. Kama district was the most adversely affected area.
- In Goshta district, 500 ha of cropped areas, 150 houses and 3,000 fruit trees were partially affected by the floods.
- Rust adversely affected some wheat fields in Surkh Rod, Bihsud, Bati Kot, Sherzad and Khogyani districts.
- In Lal Pur district, melon fly adversely affected production prospects and quality of melon, water melon, pumpkin and other fruits.
- 45 ha of Sugar in Kama and Bati Kot districts has smut problem.
- The locust infestation was seen in Shinwar and Bati Kot districts.

26. Kunar (East)

- Flood have adversely affected 40 families and damaged 30 houses.
- Cattle are adversely affected by black leg in Khas Kunar, Sirkanay and Marawara districts. However, an NGO supplied some vaccines to the farmers, which controlled the wide spread of the disease.
- FMD and Anthrax were prevalent in Sirkanay and Marawara districts.

27. Nuristan (East)

- The floods destroyed bridges and roads, but the damage to agricultural land was minimal.
- Cutworm destroyed 15 ha of crop areas.

28. Kandahar (South-west)

- Rust in wheat was observed in Arghandab, Daman and Panjwai districts.
- Worm outbreak has been reported in Shah Wali Kot and Daman.
- 2,000 tons of wheat is lost due to sun pest in Daman district and nearby areas.

29. Hilmand (South-West)

- The floods from Helmand River destroyed 250 ha of irrigated wheat in Nad Ali, Dishu and Sangin Districts. The yield loss in the affected area is estimated at 20-25%.
- Out of 13 districts in the province, Sunn pest was more prominent in the following eight: Lashkar Gah, Nahri Sarraj, Kajaki, Musa Qala, Naw Zad, Nad Ali, Nawa-l-Barak Zayi and Garmser.
- Water melons have been affected by melon fly in Lashkar Gah, Nahri Saraaj, Nad Ali, Nawa-l-Barak Zayi and Garmser districts.
- Melons have seriously been affected by melon fly in Lashkar Gah, Nahri Saraaj, Nad Ali and Sangin districts.
- Livestock loss due to unnatural causes (floods and various diseases) is considerable.

31. Nimroz (South-West)

- Flood affected the centre of the province and other nearby districts like Kang, Chakhansur (200 Ha), Chahar Burjak (70 ha), and Khash Rod (200 Ha).
- Sunn pest was not a problem.
- Aphids affected wheat in centre of the province and in Khash Rod districts.
- In Khash Rod there was also problem of melon flies in melon and water melon.
- There were sporadic cases of Anthrax and enterotoxaemia.

Annex V
Retail market prices of selected agricultural commodities
 (Source: FAAHM, MAAHF)

Wheat local standard (Afs/Kg)

SN	Region	Province	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1	North	Faryab	12	12	10	10	11	11	11					
2	North	Juzjan	8	9	10	10	10	10	10					
3	North	Sar-i-Pul	6	7	8	9	9	9	9					
4	North	Balkh	10	11	10	9	9	9	9					
5	North	Samangan	9	9	8	7	7	6	6					
6	North-East	Bughlan	11	10	10	7	7	7	8					
7	North-East	Kunduz	9	9	10	10	10	9	8					
8	North-East	Takhar	10	10	10	10	10	10	10					
9	North-East	Badakhshan	9	10	10									
10	West	Hirat	10	11	11	11	11	11	11					
11	West	Farah	11	12	12									
12	West	Badghis	8	8	9									
13	West-Central	Ghor	7	9	10									
14	West-Central	Bamyan	9	9	10	10	10	10	10					
15	Central	Kabul	10	11	11	11	11	12	12					
16	Central	Parwan	11	11	12	10	11	9	9					
17	Central	Kapisa	13	13	13	13	13	13	14					
18	Central	Logar	11	11	11	11	11	11	12					
19	Central	Wardak	10	10	11	11	12	13	13					
20	South	Paktya	14	14	14	14	14	14	15					
21	South	Paktika	14	15	15									
22	South	Khost	11	11	11	12	12	10	10					
23	South	Ghazni	12	12	13	16	16	11	11					
24	East	Nangarhar	10	11	12	12	11	7	10					
25	East	Laghman	15	14	13									
26	East	Kunarha	11	11	12	11	11	10	10					
27	East	Nooristan	20	20	20	18	18	15	15					
28	South-West	Kandahar	11	12	13	13	14	12	12					
29	South-West	Helmand	10	10	10	8	8	6	7					
30	South-West	Zabul	50	20	20	15	15	14	15					
31	South-West	Nimroz	15	14	13	12	12	9	9					
32	South-West	Uruzgan	21	21	20									

Annex V
Retail market prices of selected agricultural commodities
 (Source: FAAHM, MAAHF)

Wheat Imported, best quality (Afs/Kg)

SN	Region	Province	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1	North	Faryab	14	14	14	13	12	11	11					
2	North	Juzjan												
3	North	Sar-i-Pul						11	11					
4	North	Balkh	9	9	9	9	9	9	9					
5	North	Samangan						8	8					
6	North-	Bughlan	12	12	13	10	9	8	8					
7	North-	Kunduz						10	9					
8	North-	Takhar												
9	North-	Badakhshan	10	11	11									
10	West	Hirat	9	10	10	10	10	10	10					
11	West	Farah												
12	West	Badghis												
13	West-	Ghor												
14	West-	Bamyan	12	12	13	12	11	11	11					
15	Central	Kabul	13	13	14	12	11	11	11					
16	Central	Parwan	13	13	13	12	11	10	10					
17	Central	Kapisa	11	11	11									
18	Central	Logar	10	10	10	10	11	11	11					
19	Central	Wardak	10	10	11	11	11	11	11					
20	South	Paktya												
21	South	Paktika	13	14	14									
22	South	Khost												
23	South	Ghazni	15	15	15	13	13	9	9					
24	East	Nangarhar	12	12	12	11	10	10	11					
25	East	Laghman	15	14	13									
26	East	Kunarha	11	11	12	10	10	9	9					
27	East	Nooristan	11	11	12	10	10	11	11					
28	South-	Kandahar	11	12	13									
29	South-	Helmand						6	7					
30	South-	Zabul				14	14	20	21					
31	South-	Nimroz	16	15	15	12	12	9	9					
32	South-	Uruzgan												

Annex V
Retail market prices of selected agricultural commodities
 (Source: FAAHM, MAAHF)

Wheat Flour, best quality (Afs/Kg)

SN	Region	Province	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1	North	Faryab	13	13	13	13	13	15	15					
2	North	Juzjan	10	11	11	12	12	14	14					
3	North	Sar-i-Pul	9	10	11	11	11	15	15					
4	North	Balkh	15	14	15	14	14	15	15					
5	North	Samangan	12	12	12	13	13	15	15					
6	North-	Bughlan	12	12	13	11	11	14	14					
7	North-	Kunduz	13	14	14	14	14	14	14					
8	North-	Takhar	13	13	13	12	12	11	11					
9	North-	Badakhshan	19	14	15				15					
10	West	Hirat	13	14	15	15	15	15	15					
11	West	Farah	15	16	16									
12	West	Badghis	10	10	11									
13	West-	Ghor	9	10	11									
14	West-	Bamyan	15	15	15	15	15	15	15					
15	Central	Kabul	15	15	16	15	16	17	17					
16	Central	Parwan	15	15	15	16	16	15	15					
17	Central	Kapisa	14	15	16	16	15	14	14					
18	Central	Logar	15	15	15	15	15	14	14					
19	Central	Wardak	15	15	15	15	15	14	15					
20	South	Paktya	14	14	14	14	14	14	15					
21	South	Paktika	15	15	16									
22	South	Khost	13	13	13	20	20	14	14					
23	South	Ghazni	16	16	17	15	15	14	14					
24	East	Nangarhar	14	13	14	16	14	13	13					
25	East	Laghman	15	14	14									
26	East	Kunarha	18	18	19	15	15	12	12					
27	East	Nooristan	14	14	14	13	13	13	13					
28	South-	Kandahar	12	13	14	15	15	13	13					
29	South-	Helmand	17	17	17	14	14	9	10					
30	South-	Zabul	60	25	25	15	15	13	14					
31	South-	Nimroz	17	16	15	15	16	16	16					
32	South-	Uruzgan	28	28	25									

Annex V
Retail market prices of selected agricultural commodities
 (Source: FAAHM, MAAHF)

Beef (Afs/Kg)

SN	Region	Province	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1	North	Faryab	120	140	130	130	130	120	120					
2	North	Juzjan	110	120	140	130	130	130	130					
3	North	Sar-i-Pul	120	120	140			120	120					
4	North	Balkh	140	145	150	150	150							
5	North	Samangan	120	140	150									
6	North-	Bughlan	90	100	100	120	150							
7	North-	Kunduz	100	120	120	120	120							
8	North-	Takhar	100	100	100	110	110	120	120					
9	North-	Badakhshan	100	120	140				150					
10	West	Hirat	120	130	140	130	130	130	130					
11	West	Farah	120	130	130									
12	West	Badghis	90	100	140									
13	West-	Ghor	100	110	120									
14	West-	Bamyan	100	100	100	110	110	120	120					
15	Central	Kabul	120	130	130	130	130	140	140					
16	Central	Parwan	110	110	110	120	120	120	120					
17	Central	Kapisa	120	120	120									
18	Central	Logar	120	120	120	120	120	130	130					
19	Central	Wardak	110	110	110	120	120	125	125					
20	South	Paktya	110	120	120									
21	South	Paktika	110	110	120									
22	South	Khost	95	95	95	100	100	110	110					
23	South	Ghazni	118	119	120	120	120	115	115					
24	East	Nangarhar	110	110	110	100	110							
25	East	Laghman	120	120	120									
26	East	Kunarha	100	100	100	100	100	100	100					
27	East	Nooristan	180	180	180	150	150	120	120					
28	South-	Kandahar	120	120	120	130	130							
29	South-	Helmand	120	120	120									
30	South-	Zabul	125	125	125	100	100							
31	South-	Nimroz	140	140	130	130	130	130	130					
32	South-	Uruzgan	120	120	120									

Annex V
Retail market prices of selected agricultural commodities
 (Source: FAAHM, MAAHF)

Mutton / Lamb (Afs/Kg)

SN	Region	Province	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1	North	Faryab	150	160	180	160	160	150	150					
2	North	Juzjan	120	130	160	160	160	160	160					
3	North	Sar-i-Pul	150	160	180			150	150					
4	North	Balkh	170	175	180	160	160							
5	North	Samangan	160	170	180									
6	North-East	Bughlan	140	150	150	180	180							
7	North-East	Kunduz	140	150	160	160	160							
8	North-East	Takhar	140	140	160	150	150	140	140					
9	North-East	Badakhshan	120	150	170				180					
10	West	Hirat	190	200	200	180	180	170	170					
11	West	Farah	180	190	200									
12	West	Badghis	160	170	200									
13	West-	Ghor	120	130	140									
14	West-	Bamyan	170	170	170	160	160	160	160					
15	Central	Kabul	160	160	160	175	175	180	180					
16	Central	Parwan	200	180	180	180	180	160	160					
17	Central	Kapisa	160	150	140									
18	Central	Logar	170	170	170	160	160	150	150					
19	Central	Wardak	180	200	200	180	180	200	200					
20	South	Paktya	170	165	165									
21	South	Paktika	160	150	150									
22	South	Khost	135	135	130	140	140	160	160					
23	South	Ghazni	150	160	160	200	200	155	155					
24	East	Nangarhar	140	140	140	150	150							
25	East	Laghman	150	150	150									
26	East	Kunarha	150	150	150	150	150	160	160					
27	East	Nooristan	200	200	200	170	170	150	150					
28	South-	Kandahar	177	177	185	200	200							
29	South-	Helmand	180	180	180	165	165							
30	South-	Zabul	175	175	175	220	220							
31	South-	Nimroz	195	190	185	170	170	170	170					
32	South-	Uruzgan	200	200	222									

Annex V
Retail market prices of selected agricultural commodities
 (Source: FAAHM, MAAHF)

Chicken (Afs/Kg)

SN	Region	Province	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1	North	Faryab	70	70	90	80	80	75	75					
2	North	Juzjan	80	80	80	80	80	80	80					
3	North	Sar-i-Pul	70	75	80			85	85					
4	North	Balkh	65	70	80	85	80							
5	North	Samangan	75	80	80									
6	North-East	Bughlan	60	70	90	90	90							
7	North-East	Kunduz	70	80	90	90	90							
8	North-East	Takhar	70	70	90	90	90	90	90					
9	North-East	Badakhshan	80	90	90									
10	West	Hirat	70	70	80									
11	West	Farah	80	90	100									
12	West	Badghis	65	70	70									
13	West-	Ghor	70	70	80									
14	West-	Bamyan	130	130	130	120	120	110	110					
15	Central	Kabul	70	70	85	85	85	80	90					
16	Central	Parwan	70	65	60	75	75	75	75					
17	Central	Kapisa	80	75	75									
18	Central	Logar	80	80	90	90	90	85	85					
19	Central	Wardak	70	70	70	75	75	80	80					
20	South	Paktya	90	90	90									
21	South	Paktika	90	90	90									
22	South	Khost	85	85	85	85	85	85	85					
23	South	Ghazni	80	80	80	95	95	90	90					
24	East	Nangarhar	85	85	85	85	85							
25	East	Laghman	70	70	70									
26	East	Kunarha	80	80	80	100	100	120	120					
27	East	Nooristan	100	100	100	90	90	90	90					
28	South-West	Kandahar	70	70	70	70	70							
29	South-West	Helmand	70	70	70	70	70							
30	South-West	Zabul	70	70	70	85	85							
31	South-West	Nimroz	75	70	70	70	70	70	70					
32	South-West	Uruzgan	85	85	85									

Annex V
Retail market prices of selected agricultural commodities
 (Source: FAAHM, MAAHF)

Rice Local (Afs/Kg)

SN	Region	Province	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1	North	Faryab	25	25	25	25	25	26	26					
2	North	Juzjan	17	20	23	25	25	28	28					
3	North	Sar-i-Pul	23	23	23			23	23					
4	North	Balkh	30	30	35	25	25							
5	North	Samangan	20	20	20									
6	North-East	Bughlan	18	20	21	20	20							
7	North-East	Kunduz	20	22	22	19	19							
8	North-East	Takhar	18	20	20	20	20	20	20					
9	North-East	Badakhshan	20	20	20									
10	West	Hirat	24	25	25	25	25	20	19					
11	West	Farah												
12	West	Badghis												
13	West-Central	Ghor												
14	West-Central	Bamyan	25	25	25	26	26	26	26					
15	Central	Kabul	21	23	34									
16	Central	Parwan	17	17	17	24	25	26	26					
17	Central	Kapisa	16	16	16									
18	Central	Logar						25	25					
19	Central	Wardak												
20	South	Paktya	17	17	17									
21	South	Paktika												
22	South	Khost				20	20							
23	South	Ghazni	25	25	25	23	23							
24	East	Nangarhar	14	14	14	16	14							
25	East	Laghman	23	24	23									
26	East	Kunarha	25	25	25	30	30	30	30					
27	East	Nooristan	16	16	16	15	15	18	18					
28	South-West	Kandahar	25	25	25									
29	South-West	Helmand	25	25	25									
30	South-West	Zabul	28	28	28									
31	South-West	Nimroz												
32	South-West	Uruzgan												

Annex V
Retail market prices of selected agricultural commodities
 (Source: FAAHM, MAAHF)

Rice Imported (Afs/Kg)

SN	Region	Province	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1	North	Faryab	32	32	32	32	32	31	31					
2	North	Juzjan	28	32	35	35	35	35	35					
3	North	Sar-i-Pul	32	32	32			33	33					
4	North	Balkh	35	35	36	33	33							
5	North	Samangan	32	35	35									
6	North-East	Bughlan	32	32	32	35	35							
7	North-East	Kunduz	32	32	32	30	30							
8	North-East	Takhar												
9	North-East	Badakhshan	33	33	33									
10	West	Hirat	30	30	30									
11	West	Farah	30	30	30									
12	West	Badghis	35	35	36									
13	West-Central	Ghor	35	35	36									
14	West-Central	Bamyan	35	35	35	37	37	40	40					
15	Central	Kabul	34	34	34	28	35	33	33					
16	Central	Parwan	33	33	33	32	32	31	31					
17	Central	Kapisa	31	31	31									
18	Central	Logar	31	31	31	35	35	35	35					
19	Central	Wardak	30	30	30	31	31	32	32					
20	South	Paktya	29	29	31									
21	South	Paktika	35	35	35									
22	South	Khost	32	32	33	35	35	35	35					
23	South	Ghazni	30	30	41	31	31							
24	East	Nangarhar	33	33	33	33	31							
25	East	Laghman	32	32	32									
26	East	Kunarha	36	36	36	35	35	35	35					
27	East	Nooristan	40	40	40	35	35	32	32					
28	South-West	Kandahar	40	40	40	35	35							
29	South-West	Helmand	42	42	42	30	30							
30	South-West	Zabul	32	32	32	31	31							
31	South-West	Nimroz	32	31	31	36	36	36	36					
32	South-West	Uruzgan	43	41	41									

Annex V
Retail market prices of selected agricultural commodities
 (Source: FAAHM, MAAHF)

Best Quality Wheat Seed (Afs/Kg)

SN	Region	Province	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1	North	Faryab	14	14	14	14	14	14	14					
2	North	Juzjan	9	9	12	11	11	11	11					
3	North	Sar-i-Pul	11	11	12	11	11	11	11					
4	North	Balkh	11	11	11	11	11							
5	North	Samangan	10	10	10									
6	North-East	Bughlan	11	10	10									
7	North-East	Kunduz	13	13	13									
8	North-East	Takhar	13	13	13	13	13	13	13					
9	North-East	Badakhshan	13	10	10									
10	West	Hirat	17	17	17									
11	West	Farah	16	16	16									
12	West	Badghis	11	11	11									
13	West-Central	Ghor	10	10	10									
14	West-Central	Bamyan	13	13	13	14	14	14	14					
15	Central	Kabul	13	13	14	29	25	22	22					
16	Central	Parwan	20	20	22	15	15	15	15					
17	Central	Kapisa	16	16	16									
18	Central	Logar	34	33	33	15	15	15	15					
19	Central	Wardak	20	20	22	20	20	20	20					
20	South	Paktya	17	16	15									
21	South	Paktika	16	16										
22	South	Khost	13	13	13	15	25	18	18					
23	South	Ghazni	20	20	20	17	17							
24	East	Nangarhar	14	10	10	16	16							
25	East	Laghman	19	19	19									
26	East	Kunarha	12	11	11	11	11	10	10					
27	East	Nooristan												
28	South-West	Kandahar	17	17	17	15	15							
29	South-West	Helmand	12	11	11	14	14							
30	South-West	Zabul				20	20							
31	South-West	Nimroz	18	18	18	17	17	17	17					
32	South-West	Uruzgan	30	30	25									

Annex V
Retail market prices of selected agricultural commodities
 (Source: FAAHM, MAAHF)

Improved variety wheat seed (Afs/Kg)

SN	Region	Province	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1	North	Faryab	8	8	8									
2	North	Juzjan	8	9	10									
3	North	Sar-i-Pul	10	11	11			10	10					
4	North	Balkh	8	8	8	10	10							
5	North	Samangan	9	10	10									
6	North-East	Bughlan	10	10	10									
7	North-East	Kunduz	11	11	11									
8	North-East	Takhar	11	11	11	12	12	12	12					
9	North-East	Badakhshan	12	10	10									
10	West	Hirat	14	15	15									
11	West	Farah	14	15	15									
12	West	Badghis	9	9	9									
13	West-Central	Ghor	9	9	10									
14	West-Central	Bamyan	10	10	10									
15	Central	Kabul	11	11	11	25	22							
16	Central	Parwan												
17	Central	Kapisa	14	14	14									
18	Central	Logar	20	20	20									
19	Central	Wardak												
20	South	Paktya	16	16	15									
21	South	Paktika	15	15	15									
22	South	Khost	13	13	13	20	20	15	15					
23	South	Ghazni	18	18	18	13	13							
24	East	Nangarhar	14	10	10	14	14							
25	East	Laghman												
26	East	Kunarha	11	11	11	12	12	12	12					
27	East	Nooristan	16	16	16	17	17	17	17					
28	South-West	Kandahar	12	13	13	14	14							
29	South-West	Helmand	11	11	10	10	10							
30	South-West	Zabul	25	25	25	14	14							
31	South-West	Nimroz	17	17	16	16	17	17	17					
32	South-West	Uruzgan	28	28	22									

Annex V
Retail market prices of selected agricultural commodities
 (Source: FAAHM, MAAHF)

Agriculture Labour (Afs/Day)

SN	Region	Province	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1	North	Faryab	150	150	180	200	200	240	240					
2	North	Juzjan	140	140	200	150	150	150	150					
3	North	Sar-i-Pul	120	150	200			200	250					
4	North	Balkh	180	200	230	130	150							
5	North	Samangan	120	120	150									
6	North-East	Bughlan	130	120	150	150	180							
7	North-East	Kunduz	130	130	150	130	130							
8	North-East	Takhar	100	100	120	130	130	130	130					
9	North-East	Badakhshan	120	120	120									
10	West	Hirat	150	140	150									
11	West	Farah	200	200	200									
12	West	Badghis	100	100	110									
13	West-Central	Ghor	100	100	150									
14	West-Central	Bamyan	200	200	200	150	150	150	150					
15	Central	Kabul	180	180	200	200	200	180	180					
16	Central	Parwan	200	200	200	150	200	175	175					
17	Central	Kapisa	200	200	250									
18	Central	Logar	200	200	200	180	180	180	180					
19	Central	Wardak	200	200	200	200	200	200	200					
20	South	Paktya	170	170	170									
21	South	Paktika	180	180	180									
22	South	Khost				160	160	150	150					
23	South	Ghazni	120	120	150	150	150	200	200					
24	East	Nangarhar	150	150	150	150	150							
25	East	Laghman	160	160	160									
26	East	Kunarha	120	120	120	120	120	120	120					
27	East	Nooristan	150	150	150	150	150	150	150					
28	South-West	Kandahar	150	150	150	150	150							
29	South-West	Helmand	150	150	150	200	200							
30	South-West	Zabul	160	160	160	200	200							
31	South-West	Nimroz	225	250	250	250	300	300	300					
32	South-West	Uruzgan	200	200	200									

Annex V
Retail market prices of selected agricultural commodities
 (Source: FAAHM, MAAHF)

Pair of Oxen Hiring (Afs/Day)

SN	Region	Province	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1	North	Faryab	400	400	400	350	350	350	350					
2	North	Juzjan	600	500	600	600	600	600	600					
3	North	Sar-i-Pul	200	300	350			350	350					
4	North	Balkh	700	800	1000	600	600							
5	North	Samangan	400	400	500									
6	North-East	Bughlan	450	400	400	600	600							
7	North-East	Kunduz	450	400	400									
8	North-East	Takhar	350	350	350	350	350	300	300					
9	North-East	Badakhshan												
10	West	Hirat	500											
11	West	Farah	400	400	400									
12	West	Badghis	350											
13	West-Central	Ghor		600	700									
14	West-Central	Bamyan						600	600					
15	Central	Kabul	500	500	500	400	400	500	500					
16	Central	Parwan	500	500	500	500	500	350	350					
17	Central	Kapisa	500	500	450									
18	Central	Logar	300	300	300	500	500	700	700					
19	Central	Wardak	500	500	500	450	450	450	450					
20	South	Paktya												
21	South	Paktika												
22	South	Khost												
23	South	Ghazni						650	650					
24	East	Nangarhar	500	500	500	350	350							
25	East	Laghman	500	500	500									
26	East	Kunarha	250	250	250	200	200	200	200					
27	East	Nooristan			300	300	300	300	300					
28	South-West	Kandahar												
29	South-West	Helmand												
30	South-West	Zabul	500	500	500									
31	South-West	Nimroz												
32	South-West	Uruzgan	600	600	600									

Annex V
Retail market prices of selected agricultural commodities
 (Source: FAAHM, MAAHF)

Service Charge for Water Pump (Afs/Hour)

SN	Region	Province	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1	North	Faryab	250	250	250	200	200	200	200					
2	North	Juzjan	250	250	300	200	200	200	200					
3	North	Sar-i-Pul	100	120	200									
4	North	Balkh	200	250	300	500	500							
5	North	Samangan	150	200	250									
6	North-East	Bughlan												
7	North-East	Kunduz												
8	North-East	Takhar												
9	North-East	Badakhshan												
10	West	Hirat	150											
11	West	Farah	80	80	80									
12	West	Badghis												
13	West-Central	Ghor					100							
14	West-Central	Bamyan						170	170					
15	Central	Kabul			120	90	90	120	120					
16	Central	Parwan	120	120	120			200	200					
17	Central	Kapisa	350	350	350									
18	Central	Logar	170	150	150	150	150	150	150					
19	Central	Wardak	120	120	120	120	120	120	120					
20	South	Paktya												
21	South	Paktika	250	250	250									
22	South	Khost	200			400	420	250	250					
23	South	Ghazni	150	150	150									
24	East	Nangarhar	200	200	200	70	70							
25	East	Laghman												
26	East	Kunarha	200	200	200	200	200	200	200					
27	East	Nooristan												
28	South-West	Kandahar	300	300	300	120	120							
29	South-West	Helmand	200	200	200	150	150							
30	South-West	Zabul												
31	South-West	Nimroz												
32	South-West	Uruzgan												

Annex V
Retail market prices of selected agricultural commodities
 (Source: FAAHM, MAAHF)

Local Urea (Afs/Kg)

SN	Region	Province	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1	North	Faryab	12	12	12	14	14	14	14					
2	North	Juzjan	10	10	10	11	11	12	12					
3	North	Sar-i-Pul	11	11	11			13	13					
4	North	Balkh	12	12	12	10	10							
5	North	Samangan	12	12	12									
6	North-East	Bughlan	11	12	12	12	12							
7	North-East	Kunduz	12	12	13	11	11							
8	North-East	Takhar	9	11	11	10	10	10	10					
9	North-East	Badakhshan	14	14	15				12					
10	West	Hirat						7	7					
11	West	Farah												
12	West	Badghis												
13	West-Central	Ghor												
14	West-Central	Bamyan						14	14					
15	Central	Kabul	11	11	11									
16	Central	Parwan	10	10	10	12	12	14	14					
17	Central	Kapisa												
18	Central	Logar						12	12					
19	Central	Wardak												
20	South	Paktya												
21	South	Paktika												
22	South	Khost						12	12					
23	South	Ghazni												
24	East	Nangarhar												
25	East	Laghman												
26	East	Kunarha												
27	East	Nooristan	18	18	16	16	16	16	16					
28	South-West	Kandahar	10	11	13									
29	South-West	Helmand												
30	South-West	Zabul												
31	South-West	Nimroz												
32	South-West	Uruzgan												

Annex V
Retail market prices of selected agricultural commodities
 (Source: FAAHM, MAAHF)

Urea Imported, best quality (Afs/Kg)

SN	Region	Province	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1	North	Faryab	10	10	10	12	12	12	12					
2	North	Juzjan	6	7	8									
3	North	Sar-i-Pul	10	10	10			12	12					
4	North	Balkh	7	7	7									
5	North	Samangan	12	12	12									
6	North-East	Bughlan												
7	North-East	Kunduz												
8	North-East	Takhar	13	12	12	11	11	11	11					
9	North-East	Badakhshan	14	14	15				12					
10	West	Hirat	10	10	11									
11	West	Farah	12	13	13									
12	West	Badghis	12	12	13									
13	West-Central	Ghor	12	12	12									
14	West-Central	Bamyan	14	14	14	13	13	13	13					
15	Central	Kabul	11	12	12	11	11	12	12					
16	Central	Parwan	9	10	10	13	13	15	15					
17	Central	Kapisa	12	12	13									
18	Central	Logar	11	11	11	12	12	13	13					
19	Central	Wardak	11	11	11	12	12	12	12					
20	South	Paktya												
21	South	Paktika	11	12	12									
22	South	Khost	12	11	11	15	15	12	12					
23	South	Ghazni	9	10	11									
24	East	Nangarhar	14	14	12	11	11							
25	East	Laghman	12	12	12									
26	East	Kunarha	12	12	12	12	12	12	12					
27	East	Nooristan	20	20	21	22	22	23	23					
28	South-West	Kandahar	11	12	13	13	13							
29	South-West	Helmand	12	13	14	12	12							
30	South-West	Zabul	15	15	17	12	12							
31	South-West	Nimroz	12	12	12	10	10	9	9					
32	South-West	Uruzgan	12	12	14									

Annex V
Retail market prices of selected agricultural commodities
 (Source: FAAHM, MAAHF)

Best Quality DAP (Afs/Kg)

SN	Region	Province	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1	North	Faryab	10	10	10	9	9	9	9					
2	North	Juzjan	10	10	10									
3	North	Sar-i-Pul	14	14	14			11	11					
4	North	Balkh	16	16	16									
5	North	Samangan	10	10	10									
6	North-East	Bughlan	18	18	18	20	20							
7	North-East	Kunduz	18	18	18	18	18							
8	North-East	Takhar	18	18	18	12	12	12	12					
9	North-East	Badakhshan	23	23	23									
10	West	Hirat	24	24	24	24	24	24	24					
11	West	Farah	25	25	25									
12	West	Badghis	25	26	26									
13	West-Central	Ghor	26	26	26									
14	West-Central	Bamyan	18	18	18	20	20	25	25					
15	Central	Kabul	19	20	20	24	24	23	23					
16	Central	Parwan	17	18	18	26	25	25	25					
17	Central	Kapisa	22	22	22									
18	Central	Logar	25	25	27	25	25	25	25					
19	Central	Wardak	20	20	20	22	22	22	22					
20	South	Paktya	18	20	29									
21	South	Paktika	25	26	28									
22	South	Khost	20	25	27	25	25	22	22					
23	South	Ghazni	23	23	25	26	26	24	24					
24	East	Nangarhar	19	18	17	21	21							
25	East	Laghman	21	22	22									
26	East	Kunarha	24	24	24	25	25	25	25					
27	East	Nooristan			26	26	26	26	26					
28	South-West	Kandahar	20	22	23	24	24							
29	South-West	Helmand	23	23	25	24	24							
30	South-West	Zabul	20	20	20	22	22							
31	South-West	Nimroz	17	17	17	16	16	15	15					
32	South-West	Uruzgan	21	21	24									

Annex V
Retail market prices of selected agricultural commodities
 (Source: FAAHM, MAAHF)

Tractor Hiring Charge (Afs/Hour)

SN	Region	Province	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1	North	Faryab						420	420					
2	North	Juzjan						400	400					
3	North	Sar-i-Pul						450	450					
4	North	Balkh				400	600							
5	North	Samangan												
6	North-East	Bughlan				500	500							
7	North-East	Kunduz				500	500							
8	North-East	Takhar	400	400	400									
9	North-East	Badakhshan												
10	West	Hirat												
11	West	Farah												
12	West	Badghis												
13	West-Central	Ghor												
14	West-Central	Bamyan						400	400					
15	Central	Kabul	350	350	350	350	350	350	350					
16	Central	Parwan	300	300	430	450	300	250	250					
17	Central	Kapisa												
18	Central	Logar	300	300	300	350	350	370	370					
19	Central	Wardak												
20	South	Paktya	200	250	300									
21	South	Paktika												
22	South	Khost	200	300	350	360	400	350	350					
23	South	Ghazni	400	400	500	450	450	650	650					
24	East	Nangarhar	500	500	500	400	400							
25	East	Laghman	500	500	500									
26	East	Kunarha	500	500	500	250	250	250	250					
27	East	Nooristan												
28	South-West	Kandahar				300	300							
29	South-West	Helmand				400	400							
30	South-West	Zabul												
31	South-West	Nimroz												
32	South-West	Uruzgan												

Annex VI

Weekly Market price of agricultural commodities/services (May-July 2005)

[Source: Vulnerability Mapping Unit (VAM), WFP Afghanistan]

Location	Commodity/Service	May				June				July			
		Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4
Kabul	Wheat (kg)	12.5	12.5	12.6	12.3	12.1	12.3	12.5	12.6	12.5	13.0	13.0	13.5
Kandahar	Wheat (kg)	11.9	12.0	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.2	11.2	10.7	10.6	10.6	10.0	10.0
Jalalabad	Wheat (kg)	11.7		8.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
Heart	Wheat (kg)	12.0	12.0	11.8	11.8	12.0	11.8	9.3	10.3	10.3	10.2	10.0	10.0
Mazar	Wheat (kg)	9.3	8.5	9.0	9.5	9.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	9.5	9.0	9.5
Faizabad	Wheat (kg)	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.5	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.4
Bamyan	Wheat (kg)	12.2	12.2	12.0	12.2	12.2	12.2	11.4	12.5	12.3		12.0	12.0
Maimana	Wheat (kg)	12.0	11.0	11.0	12.5	11.5	10.0	10.5	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Kabul	Wheat flour (kg)	14.7	14.7	14.8	14.4	13.9	14.0	14.3	14.3	14.1	14.1	14.1	14.1
Kandahar	Wheat flour (kg)	13.3	13.7	13.0	13.0	12.9	12.3	12.7	12.7	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.8
Jalalabad	Wheat flour (kg)	14.3		12.0	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.7	13.1	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8
Heart	Wheat flour (kg)	14.8	14.9	14.8	14.9	15.0	14.9	13.6	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.8	14.0
Mazar	Wheat flour (kg)	11.0	12.0	13.0	12.5	12.0	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.5
Faizabad	Wheat flour (kg)	15.0	15.0	14.0	14.3	14.3	14.5	14.3	14.3	14.3	12.9	14.2	14.2
Bamyan	Wheat flour (kg)	13.1	13.1	13.0	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.0	14.2	14.3		14.0	14.1
Maimana	Wheat flour (kg)	13.0	13.0	13.0	14.0	14.0	13.0	12.0	14.0	13.5	13.5	14.0	14.0
Kabul	Bread (kg)	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	30.0
Kandahar	Bread (kg)	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
Jalalabad	Bread (kg)	17.6		17.6	17.6	17.6	17.6	17.6	17.6	17.6	17.6	17.6	17.6
Heart	Bread (kg)	18.5	18.5	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
Mazar	Bread (kg)	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
Faizabad	Bread (kg)	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3
Bamyan	Bread (kg)	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0		30.0	30.0
Maimana	Bread (kg)	20.0	20.0	20.0	26.7	26.7	26.7	26.7	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3

Annex VI

Weekly Market price of agricultural commodities/services (May-July 2005)

[Source: Vulnerability Mapping Unit (VAM), WFP Afghanistan]

Location	Commodity/Service	May				June				July			
		Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4
Kabul	Diesel/litre	25.0	26.0	26.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	25.0
Kandahar	Diesel/litre	25.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	23.0	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.5	24.0	25.0	25.0
Jalalabad	Diesel/litre	25.0		25.0	24.0	24.5	25.0	24.8	24.8	25.2	25.0	25.3	26.6
Heart	Diesel/litre	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	25.0	25.0
Mazar	Diesel/litre	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0
Faizabad	Diesel/litre	28.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	29.0	28.0
Bamyan	Diesel/litre	28.5	28.0	28.0	28.5	28.3	28.3	28.0	28.0	28.0		27.0	27.0
Maimana	Diesel/litre	25.0	25.0	25.0	24.5	24.0	24.0	23.0	23.0	24.5	25.0	25.0	25.0
Kabul	One-year female sheep, live	4,700	4,750	4,800	4,800	4,800	4,850	4,880	4,900	4,850	4,850	4,850	4890
Kandahar	One-year female sheep, live	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	3,800	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4000
Jalalabad	One-year female sheep, live	4,266		4,300	4,266	4,266	4,300	4,300	4,300	4,200	4,200	4,200	4166
Heart	One-year female sheep, live	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,050	4,050	4,050	3,500	3,800	3,800	3,900	3,800	3850
Mazar	One-year female sheep, live	3,800	3,500	3,500	3,850	3,700	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,200	3300
Faizabad	One-year female sheep, live	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5000
Bamyan	One-year female sheep, live	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,780	3,780	3,780	3,700	3,820	3,830		3,800	3750
Maimana	One-year female sheep, live	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,300	4,500	4,500	4500
Kabul	Casual labour/day	170	170	170	170	170	170	170	170	170	180	180	180
Kandahar	Casual labour/day	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150
Jalalabad	Casual labour/day	127		127	127	126.0	127	127	127	126.6	127	127	125
Heart	Casual labour/day	140	140	145	150	155	160	140	150	155	160	160	160
Mazar	Casual labour/day	140	140	140	140	150	150	150	180	180	180	170	180
Faizabad	Casual labour/day	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
Bamyan	Casual labour/day	145	140	140	130	135	135	140	190	190		175	170
Maimana	Casual labour/day	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	180