



## Agriculture Prospects Report (April/May 2005)



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

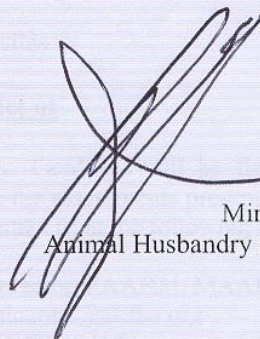
**Kabul, 18 May 2005**

## *Foreword*

Agricultural production prospects in Afghanistan are promising this year. Both winter and spring crops have benefited from well above normal precipitation amounts. Irrigation and input uses have shown tangible impacts on agricultural production. There are only few reported cases of pest attacks in the crops. The pasture and water availability in pastoral areas have also benefited from the good rainfall. On the flipside, floods have damaged some crops in parts of the country. Some sporadic cases of livestock deaths and diseases have also been reported.

This report supersedes FAAHM's crop production forecast report of 3 March 2005 and provides the results of the agricultural prospects monitoring and assessment made by MAAHF with assistance from FAO/MAAHF project (GCP/AFG/034/GER). Salient features of this year's assessment need to be noticed. Firstly, all provinces were visited and covered. Secondly, MAAHF staff members from various departments and disciplines were involved in the process, which is very important for capacity development in MAAHF. Lastly, but most importantly, data and early warning information provided in this report are timely and useful to MAAHF for taking appropriate actions and measures. I firmly believe that MAAHF needs to have similar monitoring and assessments on regular basis.

My heartiest thanks are due to farmers and provincial and district staff of MAAHF for providing information and data for the assessment. In this connection, support provided by Extension Department, Provincial and District Agricultural Offices, FAO Area Offices and various FAO projects was a key. I would like to seize this opportunity to thank the Government of Germany and FAO for providing FAAHM with the financial and technical assistance in carrying-out this activity successfully.



Obaidullah Ramin  
Minister  
Ministry of Agriculture,  
Animal Husbandry and Food (MAAHF)

## **Abbreviations**

AIMS	Afghanistan Information Management Service
DAP	Diammonium 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
MAAHF	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Food
NGO	Non-Government Organization
PPR	<i>peste des petit ruminants</i>
USGS	United States Geological Survey
WFP	World Food Programme

## **Sources of information and data for this paper**

- Provincial Departments of Agriculture
- Reports on the fieldtrips made by MAAHF staff
- Extension Department, MAAHF
- Interviews with over 350 farmers from 32 provinces (9-15 farmers per province)
- FAO Area Offices in Bamyan, Herat, Jalalabad, Kandahar, Kunduz and Mazar
- FAO Project “Strengthening the FAAHM Unit in MAAHF”
- FAO Project “Strengthening National Seed Production Capacity in Afghanistan”
- FAO “Emergency Irrigation Rehabilitation Project”
- FAO Project “Development of Rural Poultry Production”
- FAO Project “Development of Integrated Dairy schemes in Afghanistan”
- FAO Emergency Coordination Unit
- FAO Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission (various years)
- FAO/SDRN (Agro-met Group), Rome (for Normalised Difference Vegetation Index images)
- World Food Programme (for data on food aid and commodity prices)
- AIMS: Flood Zoning at National Level
- USGS Agro-met Project
- USGS/FEWS NET Bulletins and the websites

## **Contact us**

Crop growing conditions may change rapidly. Fieldtrips will be fielded by FAAHM in coming months in order to validate and update the assessments presented here. Constructive comments in this regard are most welcome. Contact us at the following address:

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## ***Cover page***

***A farmer prepares for irrigating his winter wheat field in Maydan Shahr district,  
Wardak province (early May 2005)***

***Photo courtesy: Mohamed Omar, FAAHM Counterpart staff***

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## 1. Summary

### *1.1. Introduction*

The MAAHF crop assessment mission to provinces was organized into six teams, mostly comprising two MAAHF staff members per team. About 6-8 provinces were covered by each team. The mission visited all provinces in the period mid- to late-April 2005. The teams interviewed over 350 farmers, made field observations, held discussions with the provincial officials, and gathered qualitative and quantitative information and data from the provincial offices and traders. In May, another six MAAHF teams visited eleven provinces<sup>1</sup> for in-depth assessment, validation and updating. The second teams returned to Kabul on 14 May. This report is mainly based on the feedbacks from the two missions mentioned above. It also draws upon information and data available from secondary sources within and outside MAAHF.

### *1.2. Weather condition*

The weather condition this year has been generally favorable for the winter and the spring crop growing. The weather pattern of this year has also improved long-term moisture conditions in rainfed areas and pastures. This is a welcome change after the last year's severe drought that struck the country very badly.

### *1.3. Cereal Area, Production, Utilization and Supply Forecasts for 2005*

In 2005 area planted under cereal crops is forecast at 3 million hectares, which is 6% more than 2.82 million hectares in 2003 and 8% more compared to 2.77 million hectares in 1998. In 2005, area under wheat is estimated at 2.35 million hectares, of which 1.26 million hectares (54%) is rainfed and 1.09 million hectares (46%) irrigated. This depicts an increase in wheat area coverage. (Table 1 and Annex 1)

The yield of rainfed wheat in 2005 is expected to higher than in 2003 in most parts of the country. The 2005 irrigated wheat yields in the north, north-east and east are expected to be very good, but the overall wheat yield in irrigated fields in these areas is not expected to reach to the level of 2003. In the central, west, west-central, south and south-west part of the country, a welcome return to a very favourable crop growing condition was noticed. For these areas, area coverage and yield of both types of wheat (irrigated and rainfed) are better or at least as good as in 2003.

Forecasted production of wheat in 2005 is 4.3 million tonnes, of which over 2.7 million tonnes (63%) would come from irrigated fields and 1.6 million (37%) from rainfed. The yield of wheat in irrigated fields is estimated at 2.47 tonnes/hectare (70.6 Seers/Jerib), which is almost double

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<sup>1</sup> Balkh (North), Baghlan (NE), Kunduz (NE), Kabul (Central), Parwan (Central), Khost (South), Ghazni (South), Nangarhar (East), Kandahar (SW), Hilmand (SW) and Zabul (SW)

of the average estimated yield of rainfed wheat (1.24 tonnes/hectare; 35.4 Seers/Jerib). Wheat yield at the national level is estimated at 1.82 tonne/hectare (52 Seers/Jerib).

**Table 1: Forecasted Area and Production of different Cereals in 2005**

	<b>Area</b> <b>(‘000 hectares)</b>	<b>Yield</b> <b>(kg/hectare)</b>	<b>Cereal</b> <b>Production</b> <b>(‘000 tonnes)</b>
Irrigated wheat	1,094	2470	2,704
Rainfed wheat	1,255	1240	1,561
<b>All wheat</b>	<b>2,349</b>	<b>1820</b>	<b>4,265</b>
Paddy	160	3030	325
Maize	261	1207	315
Barley (both types)	240	1404	337
<b>Overall</b>	<b>3,010</b>		<b>5,242</b>

The total cereal utilization in 2005 is forecast at 5.8 million tonnes, which would consist of food (4.15 million tonnes; 72%), losses (763,000 tonnes; 13%), feed (443,000 tonnes; 8%), seed (349,000 tonnes; 5%) and stock build-up (100,000 tonnes; 2%). Wheat production of 4.26 million tons will have over 80% share in 5.24 million tonnes of the domestic cereal production. Given the good harvest prospects in 2005, the stock-build-up of wheat for the year ending is forecast at 100,000 tonnes. The commercial import requirement in 2005 is estimated at 442,000 tonnes, consisting of wheat 339,000 tonnes (77%), followed by rice 101,000 tonnes and maize 2,000 tonnes. Wheat surplus and deficit provinces are shown in Map 8 and Annex 3.

**Table 2: Cereal Balance Sheet, 2005/06 (June/July)<sup>2</sup>**

<b>Description</b>	<b>‘000 tonnes</b>				
	<b>Wheat</b>	<b>Rice</b> <b>(milled)</b>	<b>Maize</b>	<b>Barley</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Domestic availability</b>	<b>4,385</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>5,362</b>
Food aid	120	--	--	--	120
Domestic production	4,265	325	315	337	5,242
<b>Utilization</b>	<b>4,724</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>5,804</b>
Food use	3,688	392	46	23	4,149
Animal feed	--	--	208	235	443
Seed provision	296	11	16	26	349
Losses	640	23	47	53	763
Closing stock – Opening stock	100	--	--	--	100
<b>Import Requirements</b> (Commercial import)	<b>339</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>442</b>

#### **1.4. Adverse Factors**

Some delay in planting of wheat was caused in the north and north-east part due to continuous and heavy precipitation. The planting of rainfed wheat was delayed in some parts of South also (Ghazni, for example), but the area under spring wheat in these areas is reported to be higher

<sup>2</sup> See Annex 1 for the assumptions involved in this Table, and Annex 2 and Annex 3 for data by province

than in 2003. Delayed sowing of spring wheat in Wardak (Central) was caused mainly due to heavy snow that covered the fields intended for planting.

The 2005 floods caused some damage to crops (particularly wheat), pastureland and a few losses of livestock. In terms of crop and livestock losses, fifteen provinces were adversely affected by the floods. (Map 4 and Map 7)

Plague pests that may cause damage to wheat and other crop yields in the coming months are locust, sunn pest and grasshoppers. Very few locusts were seen in the spring breeding areas of Baluchistan in western Pakistan and southeast Iran during a joint survey that recently concluded<sup>3</sup>. However, the plague pests mentioned above have been seen in various parts of the country, although the degree of the infestation is very insignificant.

Early in the season favourable spring rains provided perfect growing conditions for wheat. However, the rains in that period also created ideal conditions for rust and smut diseases to prosper. This year rust disease in wheat was somewhat favored by moisture, especially in north, north-east and south-west regions. In Kapisa, trunk borer is noted to be a serious pest in pomegranate.

In several provinces the MAAHF teams reported prevalence of animal and poultry diseases, especially Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD), *peste des petits ruminants* (PPR) and New Castle Disease. Farmers consistently reported animal health as their one of the topmost priorities. (Annex 4)

### ***1.5. Wheat Price***

International market price of wheat ranged between US\$133-150 per tonne in May. In May retail market price of wheat in potential surplus areas of Afghanistan is in the range of US\$140-180 per tonne. Retail market price of wheat in potential surplus areas of north, north-east, south-west is exhibiting downward trend from April/May, probably due to the expectation of good harvest prospects of wheat this year. (Map 8, Annex 3, and Annex 5.1)

### ***1.6. 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, a total of about 11,000 tons of Quality Declared Seed (QDS) wheat seed was distributed by FAO implementing partners, ICARDA<sup>4</sup>/RAMP<sup>5</sup>, French Embassy and Swedish Committee. In this connection, both provincial officials and farmers confirmed that the demand for the QDS is growing and they would like to have substantially more QDS seed for the next year's planting.

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<sup>3</sup> Source: FAO Desert locust information service of the migratory pests group

<sup>4</sup> International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas

<sup>5</sup> Rebuilding Agricultural Markets Programme

## **2. Findings**

### ***2.1. Background***

Time, coverage and frequency are critical factors to effective agricultural prospects monitoring and assessment. The 2005 provincial agricultural prospects assessment done by MAAHF is timely, relevant, representative, cost-effective and reasonably reliable under the circumstances. To initiate a system of agricultural prospects reporting, on-the-job training of eleven counterpart staff was undertaken by FAO project “Strengthening the FAAHM Unit in MAAHF” in the period December 2004 to March 2005. The training included field visits to the provinces of Kunduz, Parwan, Wardak and Kabul for the practical exercises.

The MAAHF crop assessment mission to provinces was organized into six teams, mostly comprising two MAAHF staff members per team. About 6-8 provinces were covered by each team. The mission visited all provinces in the period mid- to late-April 2005. The teams interviewed farmers, made field observations, held discussions with the provincial officials, and gathered qualitative and quantitative information and data from the provincial offices and traders. In May, another six MAAHF teams visited eleven provinces<sup>6</sup> for in-depth assessment, validation and updating. The second teams returned to Kabul on 14 May. This report is based mainly on the feedbacks from the two missions mentioned above. It also draws upon information and data available from secondary sources within and outside MAAHF.

### ***2.2. Weather Condition***

Qualitative information from the provinces suggests that the weather so far has been generally very favorable both for the winter and the spring crops, although April was rather dry.

The accumulated precipitation in October to 10 February was well above normal in all parts of the country<sup>7</sup>. Ground truth data on precipitation confirm that most of the locations in the country received well above normal precipitation in the months of January, February and March 2005<sup>8</sup>. The precipitation in April was observed to be below normal for a few stations that reported<sup>9</sup>. Rainfall pattern in April 2005 in North-West Frontier Provinces of Pakistan was very good for the standing crops<sup>10</sup>. April temperature was near normal after the second dekad and was generally favourable for the growth of the winter and the spring crops (Map 3).

### ***2.3. Agricultural Situation***

A typical winter wheat planted in northern part of Afghanistan has winter dormancy of about three months starting November/December. The dormancy period varies between locations, depending particularly on the weather pattern. At the time of crop assessment, the winter wheat

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<sup>6</sup> Balkh (North), Baghlan (NE), Kunduz (NE), Kabul (Central), Parwan (Central), Khost (South), Ghazni (South), Nangarhar (East), Kandahar (SW), Hilmand (SW) and Zabul (SW)

<sup>7</sup> Source: Map 2

<sup>8</sup> Source: USGS Agro-meteorology Project

<sup>9</sup> Source: USGS Agro-meteorology Project

<sup>10</sup> Source: Pakistan Agro-meteorological Service

and barley were mostly at the late vegetative and flowering stages, having resumed their growth after having completed their dormancy periods sometimes in February.

Area planted under the cereal crops this year is forecasted at 3 million hectares (Annex 1), which indicates an increasing trend as compared to 2.77 million hectares in 1998 and 2.82 million hectares in 2003.<sup>11</sup> The increasing trend in wheat area can be attributed to: (i) this year's favourable precipitation amount and distribution, (ii) grazing land encroachment, especially in the north, north-east and central highlands, and (iii) improvement in security situation in recent years. Crop diversification from opium poppy to wheat also contributed somewhat to the increase, particularly in Balkh (North), Sari Pul (North), Badakhshan (North-East), Farah (West), Ghor (West-Central), Nangarhar (East), Kandahar (South-West), Hilmand (South-West), and Uruzgan (South-West). However, there is also a logical tendency on the part of farmers to shift from wheat to other cereals or field crops with comparative advantages, viz. wheat to rice in the north-east provinces and wheat to potato in the west and west central provinces.

In 2005 the yields of the cereals are also expected to be higher than a normal year due to very good weather condition, adequate supply of irrigation water, increased use of improved wheat seeds, chemical fertilizers and pesticides, and improved crop husbandry. However, a number of provinces reported a lack of improved wheat seed and agricultural inputs as their main constraints. The fertilizers available in the markets were also reported to be substandard.

Floods caused some damage to standing crops (particularly wheat), pastureland and resulted in some losses of livestock. Crop and livestock losses have been reported from fifteen provinces<sup>12</sup>. (Map 4 and Map 7)

Plague pests that might cause serious damages to wheat and other crop yields in the coming months are locust, sunn pest and grasshoppers. Very few locusts were seen in the spring breeding areas of Baluchistan in western Pakistan and southeast Iran during a joint survey that recently concluded<sup>13</sup>. However, these pests have been seen in various areas, although the degree of infestation is still insignificant. Locusts were seen mainly in Baghlan, Kunduz, Samangan, Faryab, Sari Pul, Kabul, Wardak and Ghor.

Sunn pest was seen mainly in Jawzjan, Faryab, Badghis, Heart, Khost, Ghor (especially in Charsada district) and Paktya. The sporadic infestation of sunn pest was mainly found in wheat. A large number of grasshopper eggs were discovered in some areas in Faryab Province, with a threat of the pest in the near future. Insignificant infestation of this pest was seen also in Samangan and Sari Pul.

The locust can be a potential problem up to June/July. Preventive measures for locust have to be fast and very intensive. A new project on capacity building in Plant Protection and Emergency Measures against locust and sunn pest control (funded by USA, budget US\$1.5 million) was signed by MAAHF in May.

Sporadic cases of rust in wheat have been observed in farmers' fields in Nangarhar, Nimroz and Nuristan and in Basous village of Imam Sahib district in Kunduz. Smut was found in some fields in Nakpai, Quiche, Daulatyar Gultepa in Char Dara districts of Kunduz. In Balkh province

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<sup>11</sup> There was good cereal harvests in 2003 and 19983

<sup>12</sup> Further details on these are available at FAAHM

<sup>13</sup> Source: FAO Desert Locust Information Service of the migratory pests group

there is a reported case of three varieties of wheat<sup>14</sup> being adversely affected by the rust. Aphid has damaged some pistachio in Badghis. Cutworm was seen in some vegetable fields in Takhar and Baghlan, but with very insignificant adverse effects.

There was no reported case of serious damage done by winter or spring frost to the cereal crops. However, almond, apple and pistachio in Faryab, Sari Pul and Samangan have had adverse impact due to frosts, whilst grapes were damaged to some extent in Samangan Province. The mole crickets attacked grape roots in Parwan Province. There are reported cases of apple being adversely affected by fruit borer in some fields in Paktika. Scales have seriously affected almond in Uruzgan and Zabul. A lack of proper chemical for the control of the insect pest, coupled with the unpredictable market for the fruits, impose a threat to the future of these crops.

Hailstorms have been reported to have destroyed winter wheat, grapes and almond in Farah, Bakwa, Bala Baluk, Anar Dara and Qala-l-Kah districts in Farah. Apple and apricot were affected by powdery mildew in Logar. Adverse effects of other pests and diseases are adjudged to be nominal.

Inadequate fodder, feed and livestock vaccines are usual problems in all provinces, but more so in Farah, Takhar, Faryab, Heart and Kapisa. In Takhar, FMD, enterotoxaemia and lack of feed during the harsh winter were the main reasons for the death of a number of livestock. 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.

#### **2.4. Cereal Production Forecast compared to the latest years**

Overall production prospects of both rainfed and irrigated crops are good for the 2005. The 2005 production of wheat crop is forecasted to be about 4.26 million tons, which is well above last year's production. Paddy is yet to be planted, but its production is forecasted to be slightly above average due to favorable weather condition so far. Milled rice production in 2005 is forecast to be 325,000 tons. Maize and barley production are estimated at 315,000 tons and 337,000 tons respectively.

**Table 3: Forecasted Cereal Production in 2005 compared to the latest years**

Crop	Production ('000 tons) <sup>15</sup>			
	2002	2003	2004	2005
<i>Irrigated wheat</i>	2,110	3,017	1,867	2,704
<i>Rainfed wheat</i>	576	1,345	426	1,561
Total wheat	2,686	4,362	2,293	4,265
Milled Rice	260	291	310	325
Maize	298	310	234	315
Barley	345	410	220	337
<b>Total cereals</b>	<b>3,589</b>	<b>5,373</b>	<b>3,057</b>	<b>5,242</b>

<sup>14</sup> Lalmi-3, Takhar-96 and Herat-99

<sup>15</sup> Sources: (i) 2002 to 2004: FAO/WFP Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission to Afghanistan and (ii) 2005: Estimates based on MAAHF Missions

## **2.5. World Wheat Production and Price**

According to FAO's first forecast the world wheat production in 2005 is 615 million tonnes, which is 1.9% lower than the record harvest in 2004, but still well above the average of the past five years. At the regional level, wheat production in Asia is forecast at 264 million tonnes, an increase by 3.9% compared to 2004. Commonwealth of Independent States (former) in Asia will have 7.7% increase in wheat production this year compared to last year<sup>16</sup>. Wheat production in Pakistan is expected to be higher this year than the last year<sup>17</sup> and Iran is expected to have similar harvest like the last year<sup>18</sup>.

International market price of wheat for March to May (Table 3) shows a mixed trend. In early-May retail market price of wheat in potential surplus areas is in the range of US\$140 – 180 per tonne. (Annex 5.1)

**Table 4: International Market Price of wheat (US\$ per tonne)<sup>19</sup>**

<b>Wheat Type</b>	<b>March</b>	<b>April</b>	<b>May</b>
A. Argentina, Up River f.o.b	127	129	133
B. US No.2 Hard Red Winter, Delivered US Gulf ports	158	149	150
C. US No.2 Soft Red Winter, Delivered US Gulf ports	155	134	132

## **2.6. Storage and Marketing**

Around 14 000 grain storage silos will be distributed to farmers in nine provinces of Afghanistan, thanks to a new FAO project funded by the Government of Germany. The aim is to help reduce post-harvest losses, improve grain quality, increase the income of farmers by allowing them to sell grain during the off-season when prices are more favourable to them, and enhance household food security. The locally produced metallic silos, with grain storage capacities ranging from 120 to 1,800 kg, will be given to individual farmers, farmers' groups and cooperatives.

Wheat and even the high value crops such as almond, apples, apricot, etc. have marketing constraints in a number of provinces. For example, readily available imported wheat flour causes discouraging low price of the local wheat. Accessing markets for cattle, sheep and goats is also very difficult for the farmers in some provinces.

## **2.7. Agriculture Situation in individual provinces**

Further insights into the agricultural situation in individual provinces are presented in Annex 4.

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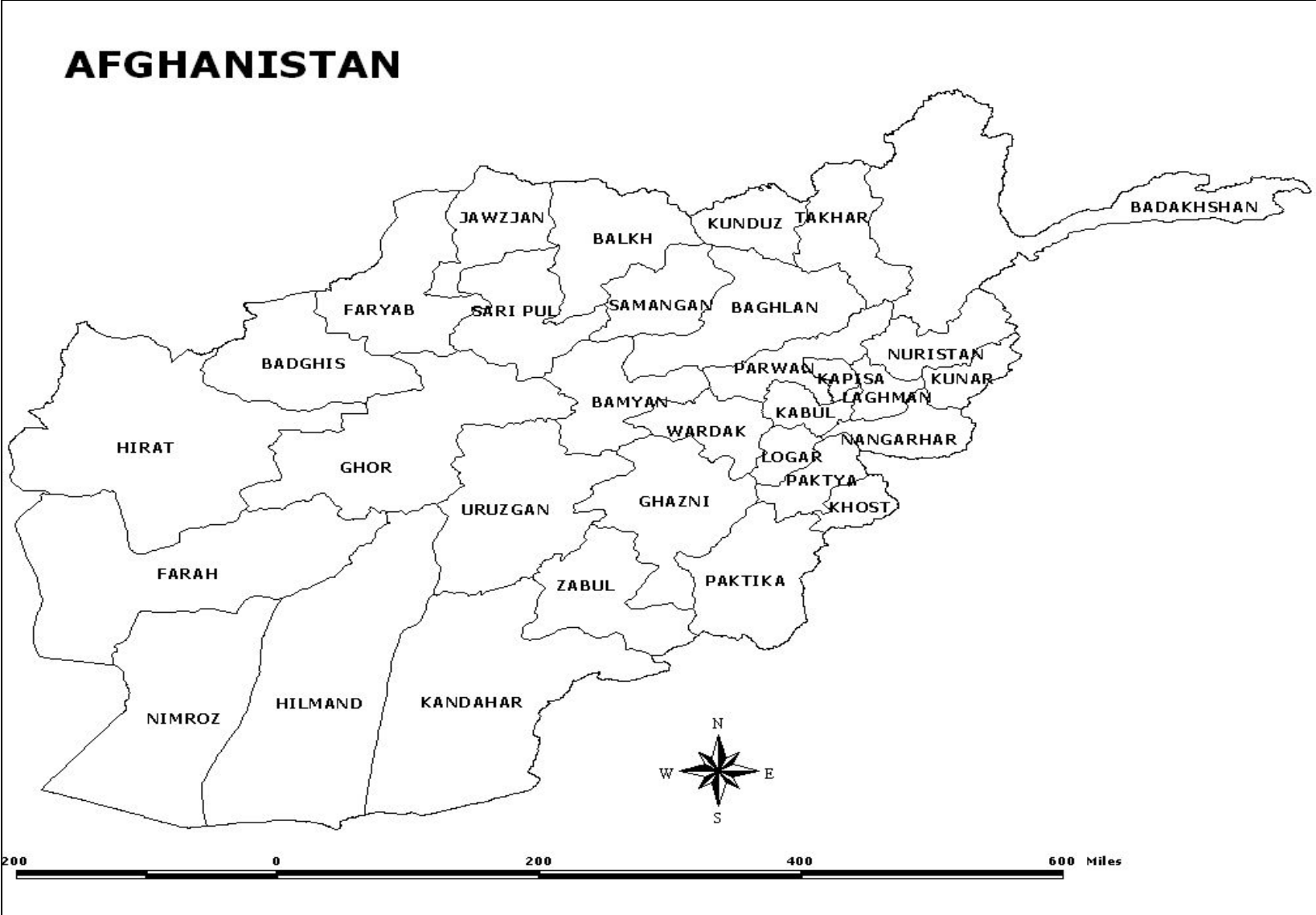
<sup>16</sup> Source: FAO

<sup>17</sup> Source: Based on information available from Pakistan Agro-meteorological Service

<sup>18</sup> Source: FAO

<sup>19</sup> Source: International Grain Council

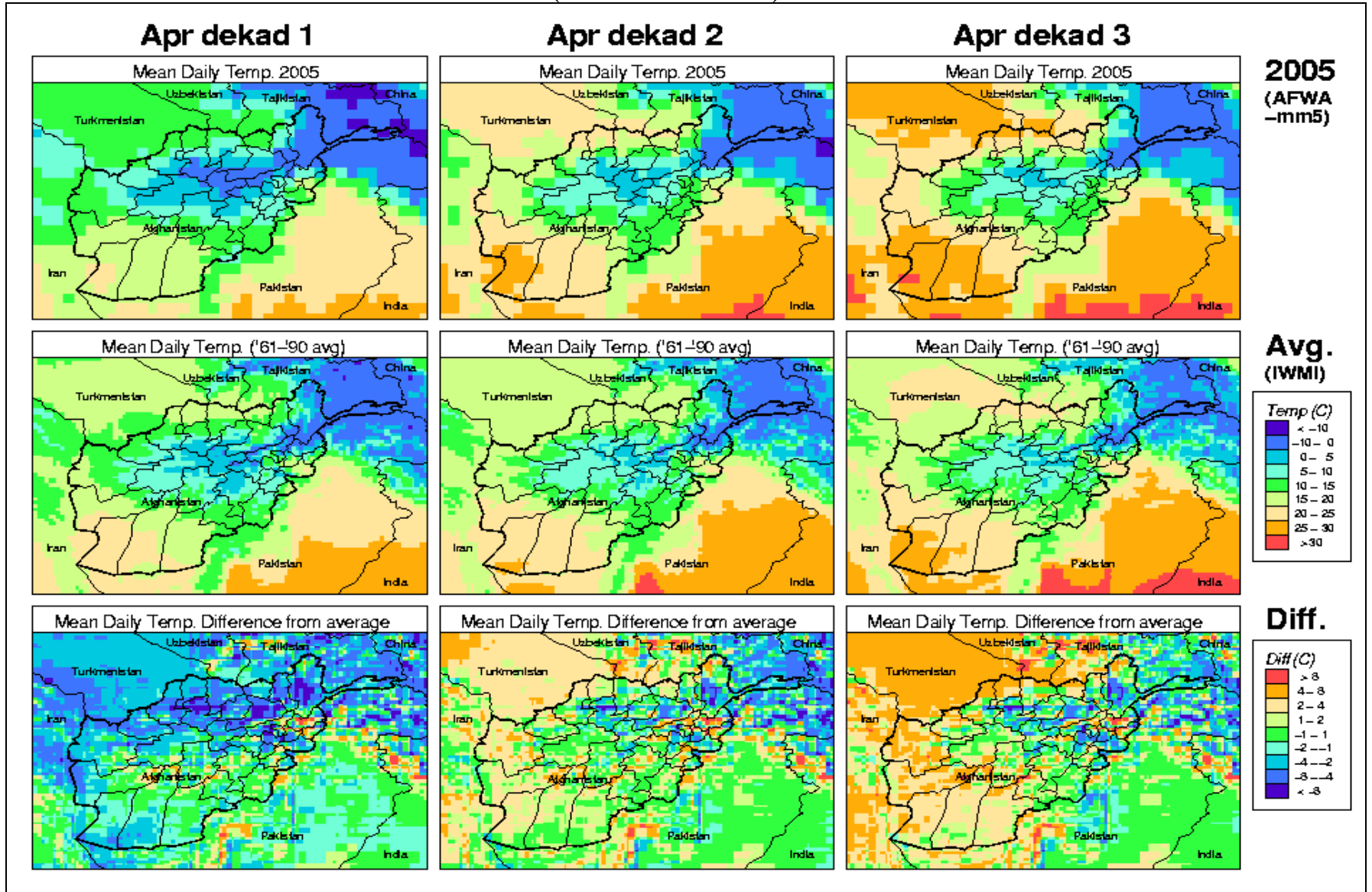
Map 1: Afghanistan with Provincial Boundaries

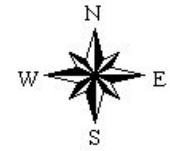


(Source: AIMS)

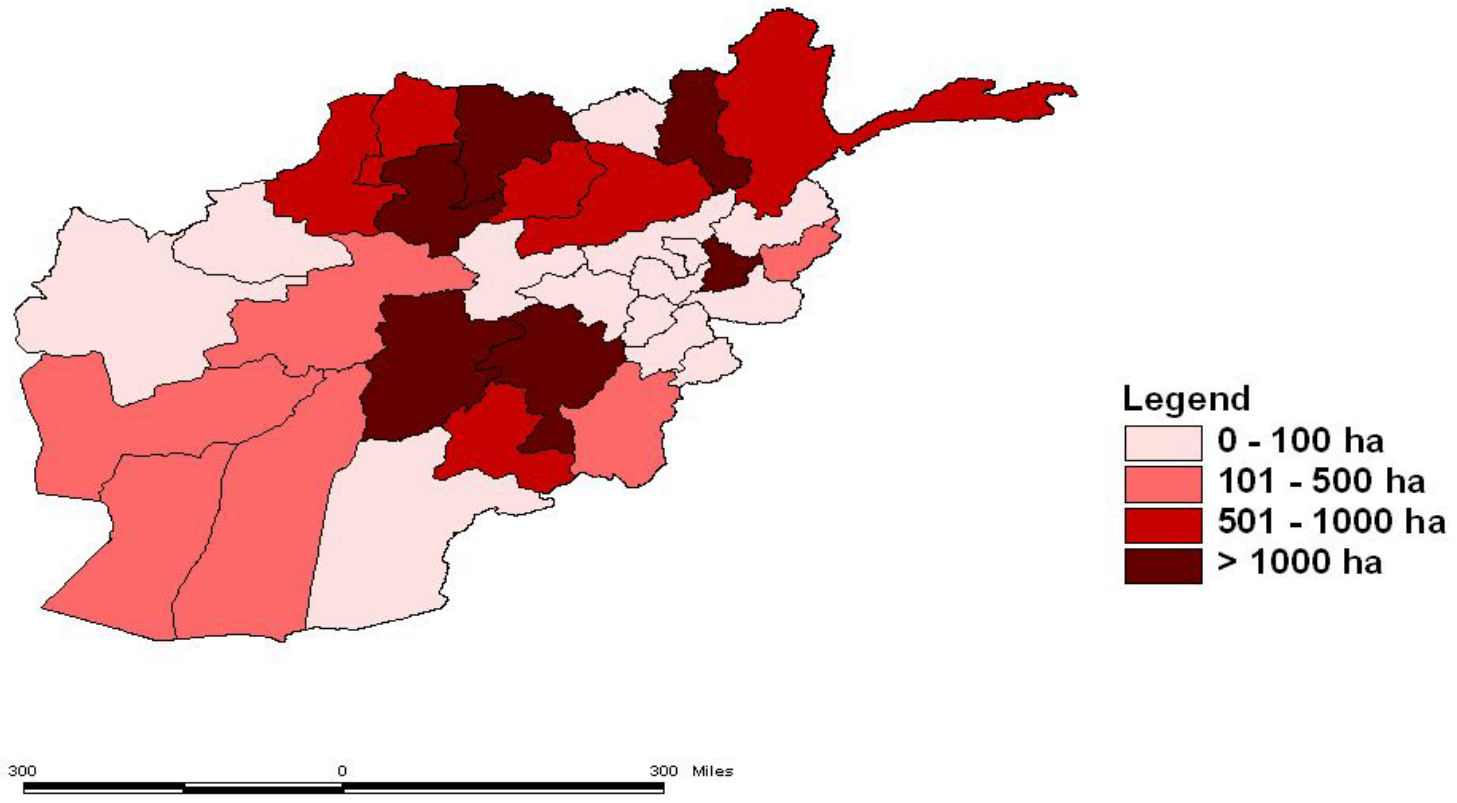


Map 3: Temperature in the three decades of April 2005 compared to the normal  
(Source: FEWS NET)

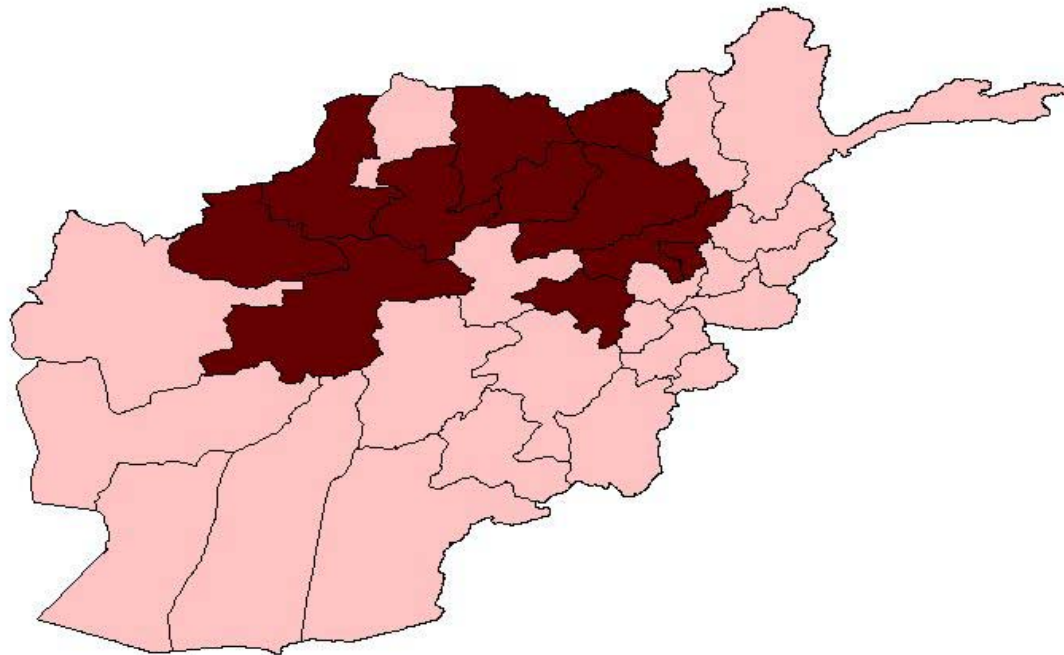
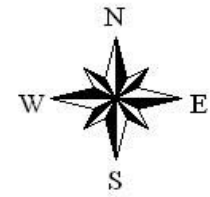




**Map 4: Provinces where crop areas were adversely affected by the 2005 floods**



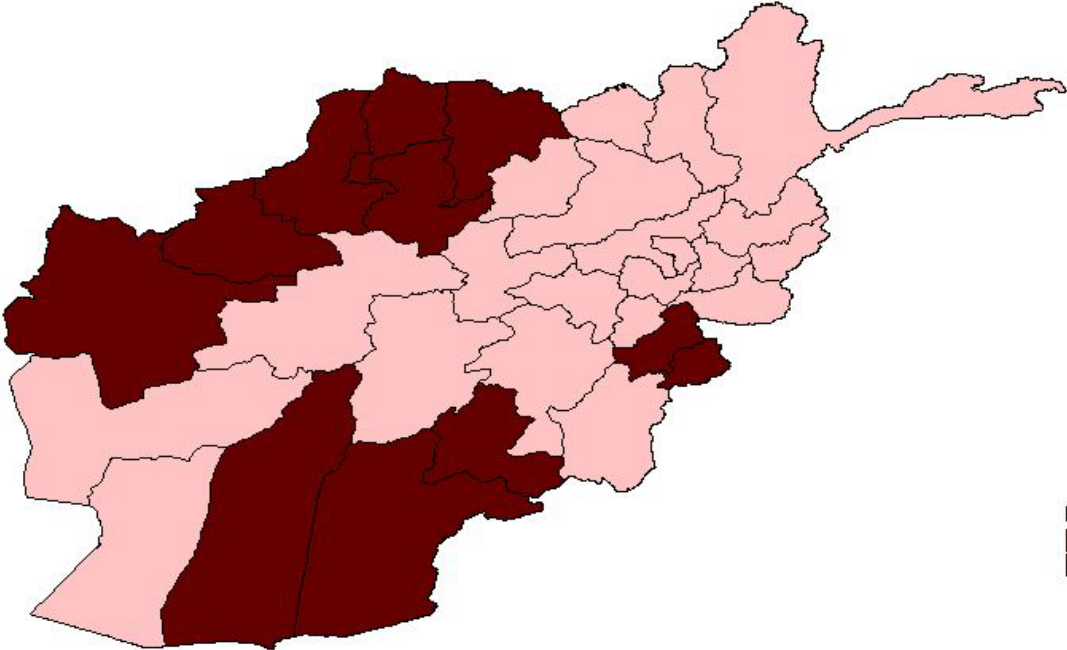
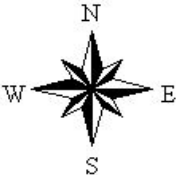
**Map 5: Provinces where locust threat is foreseen**



**Legend**  
■ Likely locust threat  
■ very few or no locust seen

300 0 300 Miles

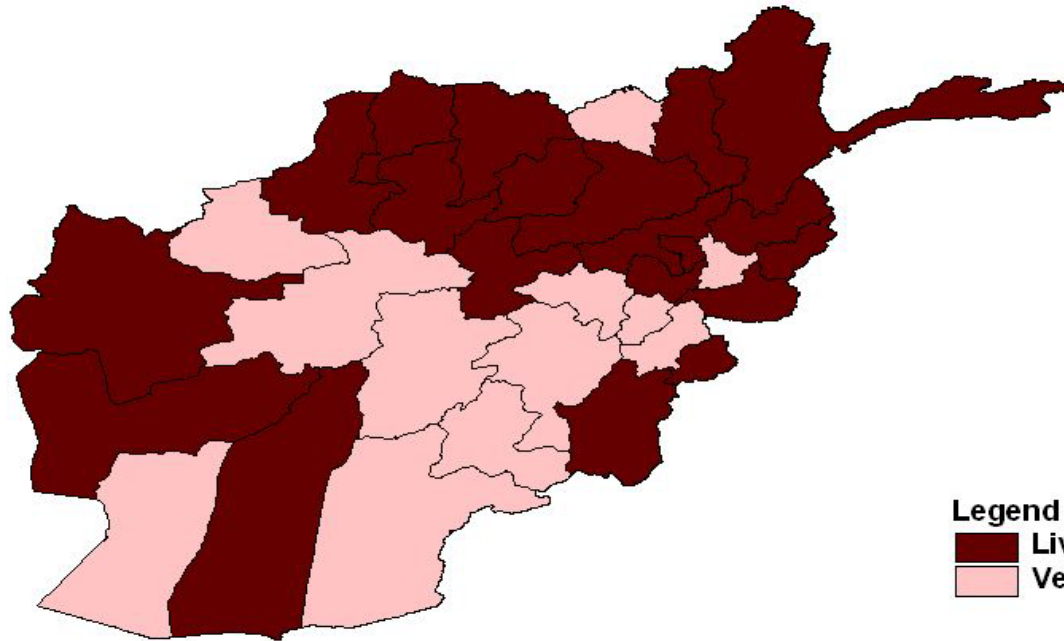
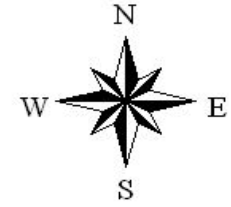
**Map 6: Provinces where sunn pest threat is foreseen**



**Legend**  
■ Likely sunn pest threat  
■ Very few or no sunn pest seen

300 0 300 Miles

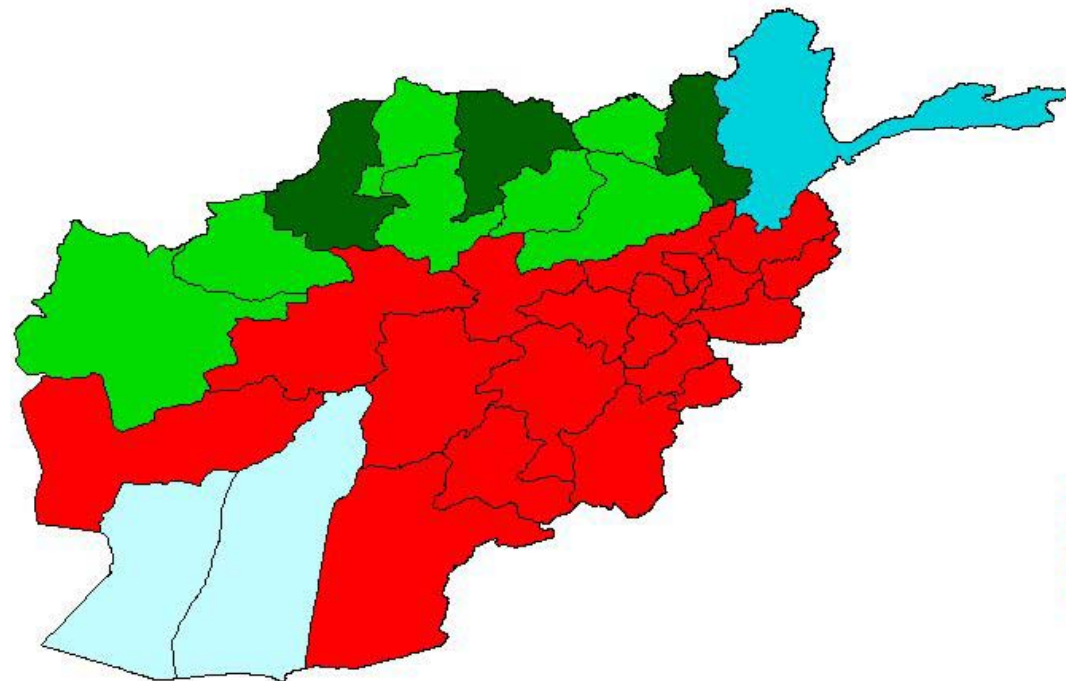
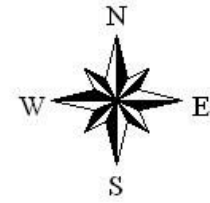
**Map 7: Provinces where livestock were lost during the 2005 floods**



**Legend**  
■ Livestock lost during the floods  
■ Very few or no livestock lost

300 0 300 Miles

**Map 8: Wheat balance for 2005**



- Legend**
- Deficit
  - Surplus- Upto 10,000 tons
  - Surplus- 10,000 - 50,000 tons
  - Surplus- 50,000 - 100,000 tons
  - Surplus- > 100,000 tons

300 0 300 Miles

## Annex 1: Assumptions involved in the calculation of cereal balance

### 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		392
Maize	2		46
Barley	1		23
<b>Total</b>	<b>180</b>		<b>4,149</b>

### Seed and Feed use

Crop	Forecast Area (‘000 ha)	Production (‘000 t)	Seed-rate (kg/ha)	Seed use (‘000 t)	Feed <sup>20</sup> (‘000 t)	Loss <sup>21</sup> (‘000 t)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)x(3)	--	% of (2)
Irrigated wheat	1,094	2,704	175	191.4	--	406
Rainfed wheat	1,255	1,561	83	104.2	--	234
<b>All wheat</b>	<b>2,349</b>	<b>4,265</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>295.6</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>640</b>
Paddy	160	325	105	11	--	23
Maize	261	315	60	16	208	47
Barley	240	337	110	26	235	53
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,010</b>	<b>5,242</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>763</b>

<sup>20</sup> Feed use: two-third of production for maize and 70% in the case of barley

<sup>21</sup> Losses: 15% of production for wheat, maize and barley; 7% for milled rice

**Annex 2: Area and Production of the 2005 Wheat (Winter + Spring)**  
[Final Forecast]

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)
<b>NORTH</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>2.39</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>672</b>	<b>1.18</b>	<b>791</b>	<b>896</b>	<b>1.48</b>	<b>1,327</b>
Faryab	44	2.50	110	180	1.40	252	224	1.62	362
Juzjan	50	2.00	100	95	1.10	105	145	1.41	205
Sar-i-Pul	25	2.50	63	115	1.20	138	140	1.44	201
Balkh	89	2.50	223	155	1.05	163	244	1.58	386
Samangan	16	2.50	40	127	1.05	133	143	1.21	173
<b>NORTH-EAST</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>2.51</b>	<b>564</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>1.39</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>549</b>	<b>1.85</b>	<b>1,013</b>
Bughlan	55	2.60	143	75	1.50	113	130	1.97	256
Kunduz	95	2.50	238	14	1.40	20	109	2.37	258
Takhar	50	2.40	120	135	1.30	176	185	1.60	296
Badakhshan	25	2.50	63	100	1.40	140	125	1.62	203
<b>WEST</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>2.44</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>1.31</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>1.77</b>	<b>624</b>
Heart	96	2.50	240	110	1.23	135	206	1.82	375
Farah	24	2.40	58				24	2.42	58
Badghis	23	2.20	51	100	1.40	140	123	1.55	191
<b>WEST-CENTRAL</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>2.09</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>0.88</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>1.43</b>	<b>110</b>
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
<b>CENTRAL</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>2.60</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1.33</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>2.53</b>	<b>294</b>
Kabul	20	2.60	52	1	1.05	1	21	2.52	53
Parwan	28	2.60	73	5	1.40	7	33	2.42	80
Kapisa	10	2.66	27				10	2.70	27
Logar	24	2.40	58				24	2.42	58
Wardak	28	2.70	76				28	2.71	76
<b>SOUTH</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>2.60</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>2.59</b>	<b>269</b>
Paktya	18	2.60	47				18	2.61	47
Paktika	16	2.60	42				16	2.63	42
Khost	13	2.50	33				13	2.54	33
Ghazni	56	2.60	146	1	1.16	1	57	2.58	147
<b>EAST</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>2.11</b>	<b>158</b>				<b>75</b>	<b>2.11</b>	<b>158</b>
Nangarhar	52	2.00	104				52	2.00	104
Laghman	14	2.60	36				14	2.57	36
Kunarha	8	2.00	16				8	2.00	16
Nooristan	1	2.00	2				1	2.00	2
<b>SOUTH-WEST</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>2.63</b>	<b>470</b>				<b>179</b>	<b>2.63</b>	<b>470</b>
Kandahar	40	2.66	106				40	2.65	106
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
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,094</b>	<b>2.47</b>	<b>2,704</b>	<b>1,255</b>	<b>1.24</b>	<b>1,561</b>	<b>2,349</b>	<b>1.82</b>	<b>4,265</b>

Source: FAAHM

**Annex 3: Wheat Balance in 2005 by Province  
(Forecast)**

<b>REGION/ Province</b>	<b>Settled population (Projected)</b>	<b>Irrigated wheat</b>	<b>Rainfed wheat</b>	<b>Wheat Production</b>	<b>Required for human consumption</b>	<b>Seed</b>	<b>Post harvest losses</b>	<b>Surplus or Deficit</b>
	<b>('000)</b>	<b>('000 ha.)</b>	<b>('000 ha.)</b>	<b>('000 tons)</b>	<b>('000 tons)</b>	<b>('000 tons)</b>	<b>('000 tons)</b>	<b>('000 tons)</b>
<b>NORTH</b>	<b>3,100.1</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>672</b>	<b>1,327</b>	<b>496.0</b>	<b>95.0</b>	<b>199.1</b>	<b>536.9</b>
Faryab	824.9	44	180	362	132.0	22.6	54.3	153.1
Juzjan	464.8	50	95	205	74.4	16.6	30.8	83.2
Sar-i-Pul	493.2	25	115	201	78.9	13.9	30.2	78.0
Balkh	986.4	89	155	386	157.8	28.4	57.9	141.9
Samangan	330.8	16	127	173	52.9	13.3	26.0	80.8
<b>NORTH-EAST</b>	<b>3,165.0</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>1,013</b>	<b>506.4</b>	<b>66.3</b>	<b>152.0</b>	<b>288.3</b>
Bughlan	754.8	55	75	256	120.8	15.9	38.4	80.9
Kunduz	865.5	95	14	258	138.5	17.8	38.7	63.0
Takhar	790.9	50	135	296	126.5	20.0	44.4	105.1
Badakhshan	753.8	25	100	203	120.6	12.7	30.5	39.2
<b>WEST</b>	<b>1,928.9</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>624</b>	<b>308.6</b>	<b>42.5</b>	<b>93.6</b>	<b>179.3</b>
Heart	1,254.8	96	110	375	200.8	25.9	56.3	92.0
Farah	356.7	24	0	58	57.1	4.2	8.7	-12.0
Badghis	317.4	23	100	191	50.8	12.3	28.7	99.2
<b>WEST-CENTRAL</b>	<b>918.4</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>146.9</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>-63.0</b>
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
<b>CENTRAL</b>	<b>5,517.1</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>882.7</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>44.1</b>	<b>-652.5</b>
Kabul	3,578.6	20	1	53	572.6	3.6	8.0	-531.2
Parwan	765.8	28	5	80	122.5	5.3	12.0	-59.8
Kapisa	379.0	10	0	27	60.6	1.8	4.1	-39.5
Logar	327.6	24	0	58	52.4	4.2	8.7	-7.3
Wardak	466.1	28	0	76	74.6	4.9	11.4	-14.9
<b>SOUTH</b>	<b>2,054.6</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>328.7</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>40.4</b>	<b>-118.2</b>
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	13	0	33	50.6	2.3	5.0	-24.9
Ghazni	950.3	56	1	147	152.0	9.9	22.1	-37.0
<b>EAST</b>	<b>1,997.5</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>319.6</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>23.7</b>	<b>-198.4</b>
Nangarhar	1,148.6	52	0	104	183.8	9.1	15.6	-104.5
Laghman	392.8	14	0	36	62.8	2.5	5.4	-34.7
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
<b>SOUTH-WEST</b>	<b>2,811.9</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>449.9</b>	<b>31.3</b>	<b>70.5</b>	<b>-81.7</b>
Kandahar	949.3	40	0	106	151.9	7.0	15.9	-68.8
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
<b>Total for settled</b>	<b>21,493.5</b>	<b>1,094</b>	<b>1,255</b>	<b>4,265</b>	<b>3,439.0</b>	<b>295.6</b>	<b>639.8</b>	<b>-109.4</b>
<b>Total for unsettled</b>	<b>1,558.0</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>249.3</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>-249.3</b>
<b>Overall</b>	<b>23,051.5</b>	<b>1,094</b>	<b>1,255</b>	<b>4,265</b>	<b>3,688.3</b>	<b>295.6</b>	<b>639.8</b>	<b>-358.7</b>

**Note and Assumptions: See Annex 1**  
Totals may not tally due to rounding

#### Annex 4: Agriculture Situation by Province

Region	AIMS Code	Province	Narrative Summary
North	18	Faryab	<p>Standing crops, seasonal fruits and vegetable are growing under favourable weather conditions</p> <p>Irrigated winter wheat is at the late vegetative stage and irrigation application to this crop is in progress.</p> <p>Planting of spring wheat has been completed.</p> <p>Grasshoppers might be a big threat in coming months. The campaign against sunn peat has been started.</p> <p>Frost has adversely affected almond.</p> <p>Sellers of agricultural inputs have limited knowledge about proper usages of the products they sell. Supplies of seeds and fertilizers are not adequate. They are of no good quality also.</p> <p>NGOs supply livestock vaccines, but the supply is inadequate, particularly in the farthest districts.</p> <p>Every year local wheat faces unhealthy price competition from the imported wheat flour</p> <p>Encroachment into grazing land is one of the major problems in the province.</p> <p>Floods have resulted in destruction about 500 ha of crops, affecting 70 families in Pashtun Kot and Khwaja Sabz Posh districts. Heavy floods, inadequate feed supply, frost and diseases caused deaths of livestock in nine districts</p>
North	17	Jawzjan	<p>Area under spring wheat is going to be slightly less than normal year.</p> <p>Competition from imported wheat keeps the price of local wheat unreasonably low</p> <p>Agricultural inputs and livestock vaccines are not available in adequate quantity.</p> <p>Encroachment into the grazing land is a common problem.</p> <p>Floods in Khwaja Du Koh district destroyed 1,000 ha, adversely affecting 60 to 70 families.</p>
North	31	Saripul	<p>Grasshopper infestation has been observed in many parts of the province.</p> <p>Frost has affected almond, apples and pistachio in Sangcharak and Sozma Qala districts.</p> <p>Lack of vaccines and feed has caused a considerable number of livestock losses this winter.</p> <p>Encroachment of grazing land is a growing common problem</p> <p>Floods adversely affected about 2,100 ha of crop area in Sangcharak and Sozma Qala districts.</p>
North	16	Balkh	<p>Area under spring wheat is about the same as a normal year.</p> <p>Availability of agricultural inputs and livestock vaccines is a constraint in most parts of the province.</p> <p>The cost of hiring a pair of oxen was high in January due to the shortages.</p>

**Annex 4: Agriculture Situation by Province**

<b>Region</b>	<b>AIMS Code</b>	<b>Province</b>	<b>Narrative Summary</b>
<b>North</b>	15	Samangan	<p>Area under irrigated spring wheat is slightly more than a normal year. Farmers expect very good harvest this year due to good weather and sufficient water supply.</p> <p>Grasshopper has started appearing in some districts.</p> <p>Frost has seriously affected almond in Aybak district, whilst grapes and pistachio have been adversely affected by it in Aybak and Feroz Nakhchir districts.</p> <p>Non-availability of vaccines is a common issue.</p> <p>Agricultural input dealers lack the knowledge about inputs usages.</p> <p>Lack of vaccines and concentrates for chickens and cattle are major problems.</p> <p>Encroachment of grazing land for cultivation of crops is a common problem in all districts.</p> <p>Floods have affected about 450 ha of crop land in Aybak, Ruyi Du Ab and Khuram Wa Sarbagh districts</p>
<b>North-East</b>	13	Buglan	<p>Area under spring irrigated wheat is reported to be slightly less than normal.</p> <p>Supply of improved wheat seed and fertilizers is low. Quality of supplied seed is also low.</p> <p>Locust attack has been reported; requests have been made for immediate intervention.</p> <p>Lack of adequate facilities for the treatment of Newcastle has been reported. Survival-rate of treated birds is over</p> <p>More Artificial Insemination (AI) facilities are needed to improve the local breeds</p> <p>In Dushi and Buglan Jadid districts, grazing land encroachment is a serious problem.</p>
<b>North-East</b>	14	Kunduz	<p>On overall basis, crop production prospects for the province looks very promising, although floods have destroyed some cultivated land in Khan Abad District.</p> <p>In Qerluq and Daftany villages of Archi district, sporadic cases of rust have been observed in some wheat fields.</p> <p>Rust was prevalent in lesser degree in Basous village of Imam Sahib district also.</p> <p>In Buien (Khan Abad) and Bagimeri (Kunduz center village), negligible incidences of smut have been observed.</p> <p>Some wheat fields in Nakpai, Quiche, Daulatyar, Ortabulaqi, Gultepa, suburb of the city and Qeryaieyateim (Char Dara district) have minor infection of stripe rust, again in insignificant degree</p>

**Annex 4: Agriculture Situation by Province**

<b>Region</b>	<b>AIMS Code</b>	<b>Province</b>	<b>Narrative Summary</b>
<b>North-East</b>	12	Takhar	<p>Area under spring wheat is normal.</p> <p>Cutworm is serious in some areas.</p> <p>FMD, Enterotoxaemia and lack of feed during the harsh winter were the main reasons for high death-rates of</p> <p>In Yangi Qala District encroached grazing land has been returned to the public.</p> <p>There is a high demand for chemical fertilizers and improved wheat seed.</p> <p>Agricultural Extension Department is very much under-staffed.</p> <p>In Namak Ab district, animals of 30 farmer families died because of diseases.</p>
<b>North-East</b>	11	Badakhshan	<p>Management of Extension work has become difficult as there is no Director in place.</p> <p>The prospects of standing crops are good this year as the weather condition is favorable. Lack of fertilizer and plant protection chemicals is reported.</p> <p>PPR is prevalent. Livestock clinics operational in Shuhada and Warduj districts supply vaccines and other services to control them.</p> <p>The prices for farm produces are low and the farmers would like the government to help them in improving rural market efficiency.</p> <p>The Province Agriculture Office requires assistance in training of their extension staff</p>
<b>West</b>	20	Heart	<p>Production prospects of irrigated winter wheat, which is at late vegetative and flowering stage, looks promising.</p> <p>The spring wheat is being irrigated. Water for irrigation and general agricultural purpose is adequate.</p> <p>Rainfed wheat is in late vegetative stage and the weeding operation is in progress.</p> <p>Weeding is in progress in barley fields also.</p> <p>Both irrigated and rainfed wheat were affected by floods in Obe district; by sunn pest in Kushuk and Gulran districts. Non-availability of fertilizers is a problem.</p> <p>FMD has been reported in Hirat, Injil, Ghoryan and Gulran districts; Enterotoxaemia (in both sheep and goat) in all districts and PPR in Ghoryan, Guzara, Adraskan and Zinda Jan districts; Tripanosomiasis (camels) in all the districts; Sporadic cases of New castle and Plurosis have been reported in all the districts.</p> <p>Shortage of fodder was reported in the case of cattle, sheep and goats in Guzara, Kushk, Gulran, Adraskan, Zinda Jan and Kushki Kuhna districts; lack of vaccines for sheep and goats has been reported in the case of other districts</p>

**Annex 4: Agriculture Situation by Province**

<b>Region</b>	<b>AIMS Code</b>	<b>Province</b>	<b>Narrative Summary</b>
<b>West</b>	21	Farah	<p>Winter wheat is at the flowering stage and is being irrigated.</p> <p>Barley is also at the flowering stage. Area under barley is expected to be more than a normal year.</p> <p>Floods damaged about 110 ha of wheat area in Lash Wa Juwayn and Qala-l-Kah districts.</p> <p>Improved wheat seeds and fertilizers availability is a problem. Irrigated winter wheat was affected by hailstones in Farah, Bakwa, Bala Buluk, Gulran, Anar Dara and Qala-l-Kah districts.</p> <p>Grapes and almond were adversely affected by hailstones in Farah, Bakwa, Bala Buluk, Gulran, Anar Dara and Qala-l-Kah districts.</p> <p>FMD and Pasteurellosis in most of the districts; PPR in Bala Buluk district; New castle and Plurosis in some parts of the province have been reported.</p> <p>Last year livestock suffered a lot due to the shortage of fodder and feed.</p> <p>Marketing of live animals (cattle, sheep and goats) in Bakwa, Khaki Safed, Lash Wa Juwayn, Qal-l-Kah and Pusht Rod districts is difficult. Vaccines non-availability is another major problem.</p> <p>Grazing land is being encroached for cultivation. Overgrazing has also become a problem.</p> <p>About 110 ha of wheat fields has been affected by floods in Khak Safed and Qala-l-Kah districts. A total of 20 cattle, 150 sheep and 150 goats from these districts were lost in the harsh winter</p>
<b>West</b>	19	Badghis	<p>Irrigation in winter wheat fields is in progress, and the crop is at the late vegetative stage. There is adequate water supply for irrigation. Rainfed wheat is very important to the province.</p> <p>Weeding and fertilizer application (in few cases) is in progress. Barley is at the vegetative stage</p> <p>Irrigated winter wheat has been adversely affected by floods in Ghormach and Murghab districts. Wheat is also adversely affected by locust threat in Qadis and Jawand districts.</p> <p>Marketing of wheat in the province is difficult due to poor road conditions. Improved variety of wheat seed, quality fertilizers and pesticides are not available.</p> <p>Pistachio has been infested with aphids in Ab Kamari and Muqur districts. A number of pests in almond have been notices in Qala-l-Naw, Ab Kamari and Qadis districts.</p> <p>FMD (cattle and sheep), Enterotoxaemia (sheep) in Ab Kamari, Qadis and Muqur districts and sheep pox in Qal -e-Naw, Ab Kamari, Qadis and Muqur districts have been observed. New castle is also prevalent in some degree.</p> <p>Selling of livestock is difficult. Grazing lands are being overgrazed and/or encroached for cultivation</p> <p>Cost of hiring a pair of oxen was reasonable in March (350 Afs/day).</p>

**Annex 4: Agriculture Situation by Province**

Region	AIMS Code	Province	Narrative Summary
West-	27	Ghor	<p>Irrigated winter wheat is at the vegetative stage. Water for irrigation and agricultural purpose is adequate. Planting of irrigated spring wheat is completed in most parts of the province. The area under the crop is expected to be more than 2003.</p> <p>Barley is at the vegetative stage: area of this crop this year is higher than in 2003.</p> <p>Farmers have expanded area under most cereal crops after improvement in the security situation in recent years. Sunn pest infestation was reported in large areas of winter wheat in Charsada district.</p> <p>Apple and apricot are seriously affected by insect pests.</p> <p>Lack of improved wheat seeds, fertilizers and insecticides has been a problem.</p> <p>Cattle are affected by FMD in many districts; sheep and goats by Enterotoxaemia in Chaghcharan district; Newcastle has also been reported to be present widely. Lack of vaccines for cattle, sheep, goats and chickens is a Marketing of livestock and livestock products is difficult due to poor road conditions.</p> <p>Over grazing is a problem due to the reduced size of the grazing land, especially in Chaghcharan, Tulak, Charsada and Dawlat Yar districts.</p> <p>Recent floods caused serious damage to winter and spring wheat fields in Chaghcharan, Tulak and Taywara districts. About 110 ha of wheat fields has been destroyed due the floods.</p> <p>There are reported cases of animal deaths as a result of severe winter. Unknown number of animals died also in the 2005 floods.</p>
West-	28	Bamyan	<p>Planting of irrigated spring wheat is in progress and is expected to be completed by mid-May</p> <p>Proportion of land used for the cultivating potato is quite high.</p> <p>Availability of improved seeds, fertilizers and insecticides is a problem mainly due to poor road conditions</p> <p>Inadequate supply of vaccines for livestock is one of the problems. National Solidarity Program (NSP) supplies vaccines at subsidized cost.</p>

#### Annex 4: Agriculture Situation by Province

Region	AIMS Code	Province	Narrative Summary
Central	1	Kabul	<p>Areas under spring wheat is more than the normal year.</p> <p>There is a need to establish cooperatives for the supply of agricultural inputs. A vaccine factory will greatly help improve livestock production.</p>
Central	3	Parwan	<p>Irrigated winter wheat and spring wheat are main cereal crops grown in the province. Land preparation for spring wheat was under progress in most parts of the province.</p> <p>Grapes is a major cash crop with export potential.</p> <p>Non-availability of agricultural inputs (fertilizers and improved seed) is a problem in most districts.</p>
Central	2	Kapisa	<p>Irrigated winter wheat is doing well and farmers were weeding the fields.</p> <p>Irrigated spring wheat area is slightly less than normal year. The crop has already been sown and a good yield is expected.</p> <p>Area under barley is less than a normal year, but much higher than the last year.</p> <p>Flood damage in wheat fields, and locust and nematode attack have been reported.</p> <p>Trunk borer is noted to be a serious pest in pomegranate.</p> <p>Cattle suffered from FMD and Hemorrhagic Septicaemia in Hisa-i-Awali Kohistan, Nijrab and Tagab districts due to non availability of drugs; sheep from enterotoxaemia in Koh Band and Tagab districts; goats from enterotoxaemia and blackleg in Alasay and Tagab districts; Newcastle reported in Mahmud Raqi, Nijrab, Tagab and Fodder and vaccines supply in Alasay and Tagab districts are insufficient. Vaccines are not available for the chickens in the districts of Koh Band, Nijrab and Tagab districts.</p> <p>Encroachment of grazing land for growing crops is a common problem.</p> <p>Nijrab district is experiencing shortage of irrigation water because of poor irrigation infrastructure.</p> <p>Non-availability of vaccines on time has led to the death of 20 and 100 sheep in Hisa-i-Awali Kohistan and Tagab districts, respectively. Due to the same reason cattle deaths were 30 and 150 in Nijrab and Alasay. About 15 goats died in Hisa-i-Awali Kohistan district.</p>

**Annex 4: Agriculture Situation by Province**

<b>Region</b>	<b>AIMS Code</b>	<b>Province</b>	<b>Narrative Summary</b>
<b>Central</b>	5	Logar	<p>Farmers have started sowing spring wheat.</p> <p>Frost will have some negative impact on irrigated winter wheat.</p> <p>Agricultural inputs are difficult to find outside the province centers. Shortages are most felt in the more remote districts. Lack of purchasing power is another problem.</p> <p>Fruit Trees (Apple and Apricot) are affected by diseases like gummosis, powdery mildew and scab; as well as insect pests like aphids, mites, scales and mealy bugs. The main problem is non-availability of adequate and proper plant protection chemicals in the local markets.</p> <p>The performance of the three improved varieties of wheat (Roshan-96, Gothlo and Lop) in 2004 was poor</p> <p>The severe drought of 2004 has reduced the confidence of the farmers in crop production.</p> <p>The April 2005 floods destroyed 90 ha of wheat fields in Mohammad Agha and Pole Alam districts (Aab Paran, Aab Bazak, Altamor and some other villages) and 120 ha in Hazra district.</p> <p>There are some reported cases of Anthrax.</p> <p>The amount of improved wheat seeds received this year was not enough; increase will be needed for the 2005 Autumn campaign.</p> <p>Improved seed for fodder, vegetables, maize and pulses seeds are also required.</p>
<b>Central</b>	4	Wardak	<p>Farmers were preparing land for sowing the spring wheat</p> <p>High prevalence of powdery mildew in vineyard has been reported in Guzara Salmin Jui Ajimir Village. Mole crickets are attacking the roots of the grapes, adversely affecting the vineyards.</p> <p>Wild oats in wheat fields have been noticed.</p> <p>Non-availability of agricultural inputs (fertilizers and improved wheat seeds) is a constraint.</p>
<b>South</b>	7	Paktya	<p>Most farmers are preparing land for sowing the spring wheat, while a few of them have already done so</p> <p>Availability of agricultural inputs is generally satisfactory in the provincial center, but farmers are unable to buy them due to lack of funds. In remote districts the inputs are not available in local markets</p> <p>FMD, Enterotoxaemia, Sheep pox, Anthrax, Newcastle, Black leg, Hemorrhagic Septicaemia, PPR, Gamboro, Rabies, Pasteurellosis, Coccidiosis, Canine Distemper and Plurosis are prevalent across eleven districts of the province. This probably is due to trans-border infection and transmission from neighbouring countries and lack of proper and sufficient vaccines and drugs to control them.</p> <p>Encroachment of the grazing land is a persistent problem.</p>

**Annex 4: Agriculture Situation by Province**

<b>Region</b>	<b>AIMS Code</b>	<b>Province</b>	<b>Narrative Summary</b>
<b>South</b>	29	Paktika	<p>There is no market for wheat in the province and farmers with marketable surpluses have to take their produce in nearby provinces.</p> <p>Apples have been affected by fruit borer, and almond by scales.</p> <p>Plant protection chemicals are not readily available; they have to be brought in from Ghazni.</p> <p>Livestock diseases (FMD, Enterotoxaemia, Sheep pox, Anthrax, New Castle, and Black leg) are common due to lack of vaccines.</p> <p>Farm mechanization is gaining popularity in the province.</p> <p>Good grazing lands are being encroached for cultivation of crops.</p>
<b>South</b>	32	Khost	<p>Crop Protection Department mentioned about the operational problems due to a lack of laboratories.</p> <p>Improved wheat seed from Pakistan is easily available.</p> <p>Wild oats in wheat is a serious weed.</p> <p>Farmers suffer losses in livestock from severe winter; loss of grazing land due to encroachment in the grazing land and other pests and diseases.</p>
<b>South</b>	6	Ghazni	<p>Area under spring wheat this year has been reported to be higher than in 2003.</p> <p>The use of fertilizers is said to be higher than last year.</p> <p>Agricultural chemicals and improved wheat seed are inadequate, vaccines are also in short supply.</p> <p>Floods this year has brought large scale destruction. This was particularly aggravated by the bursting of the Bund-e-Sultan dam. In the centre of the province 1600 ha was destroyed which were under wheat, potato and other crops; 2000 ha in Andar district comprising of 20% wheat area, 30% vegetable area and 50 % other crop area, has been completely destroyed; in Khwaja Umari districts 62% of the land is submerged under flood water of which 30% was under wheat, another 30% under potato, 20 % under vegetables, 10 % under alfalfa and another 10 % under other crops. Floods has also led to the death of some livestock</p> <p>Water for agricultural purpose is adequate; however, rehabilitation of irrigation canals is necessary in order to have year-round assured supply of irrigation water.</p> <p>Markets for wheat, grapes, apples apricot and potatoes needs to be improved. Very low price for wheat being offered to farmers is discouraging.</p>
<b>East</b>	8	Nangarhar	<p>Crop production will be good this year because of good weather and increased area under cultivation.</p> <p>Rust is reported in wheat plant in various districts.</p> <p>Unavailability of pesticides and their high costs are constraints.</p> <p>There is no report of any major outbreak of livestock disease. There is a Livestock Center in the province. However the Provincial Livestock Department is under staffed and still weak.</p> <p>Farm mechanization is picking up.</p>

#### Annex 4: Agriculture Situation by Province

Region	AIMS Code	Province	Narrative Summary
East	9	Laghman	<p>Flood affected about 1,850 ha of cultivated lands in Alishing District.</p> <p>The farmers would like to be assured of fertilizer supply.</p> <p>General crop situation is good with increased area due to good weather and sufficient water for irrigation.</p> <p>FMD is a common livestock disease in most districts; vaccines are not available in most of the districts. Credit for inputs should be provided as the purchasing power of farmers is low.</p> <p>The pasture situation is good, and farmers would like to improve diary enterprise.</p> <p>Some areas used for poppy before have been used to cultivate cereal crops.</p> <p>Trade with Pakistan is easy for most of the agricultural inputs.</p> <p>Agricultural mechanization is on rise.</p>
East	10	Kunar	<p>Agriculture Extension Department of the province is very weak.</p> <p>High yield of wheat is expected due to good weather and availability of sufficient water for irrigation</p> <p>In all the 16 districts, various livestock diseases are prevalent. Presently, the Government supplies vaccines in the province through FAO.</p>
East	30	Nuristan	<p>The Provincial Agricultural Office is under-staffed.</p> <p>Wheat rust is a problem in all districts. Cultivable land is scarce and land holding size is very small due to mountainous terrain and forests.</p> <p>Local wheat is more popular and fetches a good price (20 Afg/kg).</p> <p>Transportation is very difficult and the prices of most of the commodities are higher than in most of other provinces.</p> <p>It is estimated that the floods of this year have destroyed 10% of the grazing land.</p> <p>Inadequate supply of improved wheat seed and non-availability of pesticides and fertilizers are common problems.</p>

**Annex 4: Agriculture Situation by Province**

Region	AIMS Code	Province	Narrative Summary
South-West	24	Kandahar	<p>Barley was at vegetative stage and is reported to have covered more area compared to 2003.</p> <p>Lack of proper marketing facilities is a common problem in all the districts. Low prices of wheat discourage farmers from cultivating the crop.</p> <p>In the livestock sector lack of vaccines is one of the most severe problems.</p> <p>Floods are reported to have affected a large area of wheat fields in Boldak district.</p> <p>With the availability of improved seeds for the spring wheat cultivation, and the favorable weather, the production of this crop is expected to be at a record level.</p>
South-West	23	Hilmand	<p>Area under winter wheat is reported to be less than a normal year because of unpredictable market prices of wheat.</p> <p>Yield of wheat is going to be high as a result of good weather and fertilizer use</p> <p>Marketing of cereals like wheat, barley, and maize is difficult due to the general security problem and poor transportation network. Marketing of the main plantation crop grape is also difficult due to insecurity and lack of</p> <p>Floods have affected wheat in the following districts: Sangin (200 ha), Nad Ali (50 ha) and Dishu (10 ha).</p> <p>FMD, PPR and New Castle reported. Many of the common pests and diseases could be prevented or treated should the vaccines and drugs were available in the required quantity and time.</p> <p>There is uncertain market. Low prices for most of the cereals and other plantation crops are expected</p> <p>One of the serious problems in the province is that of hailstones, a regular feature particularly in Naw Zad, Kajaki and Baghran districts.</p> <p>The prospects of crop harvest are very good this year</p> <p>Agricultural inputs are available in adequate quantity and time. Fertilizers' quality is low.</p>
South-West	25	Zabul	<p>Winter wheat is at the vegetative stage. The yield is expected to be slightly higher the average.</p> <p>Use of agricultural inputs, especially fertilizers and improved seeds, will be greatly reduced this year due to their limited availability. Area under poppy cultivation has gone down.</p> <p>Floods have destroyed substantial area of wheat crop in various districts in the province.</p> <p>Production of almond has been adversely affected by insect pest like scales. Non-availability of the plant protection chemicals and other inputs like the fertilizers is a problem. Almond sales this year may be further affected due to unreliable market in the districts of Qalat, Arghandab, Daychopan, Tarnak Wa Jaldak, Shinkay and Kakar.</p> <p>Livestock production is severely affected by the lack of market and unreliable supply of vaccines.</p> <p>The price of local wheat was very high (50 Afs/kg) in January due to transportation problem</p> <p>Encroachment of grazing land is common. Floods have caused damage to wheat crops in Qalat (130 ha), Shajoy (210 ha), Khas Uruzgan (320 ha), Daychopan (50 ha) and (Alghar 140 ha).</p> <p>Floods caused some livestock losses also; 80 and 60 sheep in Shajoy and Khas Uruzgan districts respectively.</p> <p>Lack of improved wheat seed is a problem as the supply fell short of the requirement in 2004.</p>

#### Annex 4: Agriculture Situation by Province

Region	AIMS Code	Province	Narrative Summary
South-West	22	Nimroz	<p>Irrigated winter wheat is at the flowering stage. Barley is being irrigated. The area under this crop is reported to be less than normal year. Irrigated winter wheat is adversely affected by sunn pest, wheat rust and other insect pests. Non-availability of improved wheat seeds and fertilizers is a big problem.</p> <p>FMD and Pasteurellosis reported in Chahar Burjak and Chakahansur districts; FMD, Enterotoxaemia, Pasteurellosis and sheep pox in sheep in most districts; New castle and Pasteurellosis in poultry in Zaranj, Chahar Burjak districts; Glander in horses in most of the districts.</p> <p>Non availability of vaccines is a big problem for cattle, sheep, goats and poultry in all the 5 districts; limited water supply for livestock is another problem.</p> <p>The grazing land is overgrazed in most districts; crop farming is intensive in Khash Rod district.</p> <p>Recent floods and diseases caused death of cattle, sheep and goats (2,000) in Chahar Burjak and Khash Rod</p>
South-West	26	Uruzgan	<p>Irrigated winter Wheat is at vegetative stage. The favorable weather conditions at the early crop stages are expected to lead to a very good crop yield</p> <p>The area for spring wheat is less than normal year because of the non-availability of improved seed.</p> <p>Barley, which is at the vegetative stage, has lesser area compared to a normal year.</p> <p>Almond has been adversely affected by scales.</p> <p>Market facilities are non-existent in most of the districts and exist in a very rudimentary way in few districts. This is partly due to the remoteness of the province and the poor conditions of roads in it. The surplus farm produces, if any, have to be taken to other provinces sales. Due to the high cost of transportation the profit margin is not</p> <p>Lack of improved wheat seed and fertilizers is one of the constraints to increasing cereal production.</p> <p>Floods this year has devastated large areas of wheat in the districts of Dihrawud (800 ha), Chacharma (400 ha), Chora (300 ha) and Khas Uruzgan (200 ha)</p> <p>Floods led to loss of livestock in two districts: Tirin Kot and Chora.</p>

**Annex 5.1: Retail market prices of selected agricultural commodities in January to May 2005 (Afs/Kg)**

SN	Region	Province	Wheat local standard					Wheat imported best					Wheat flour best				
			Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May
1	North	Faryab	12	12	10			14	14	14			13	13	13		
2	North	Juzjan	8	9	10								10	11	11		
3	North	Sar-i-Pul	6	7	8								9	10	11		
4	North	Balkh	10	11	10	9	9	9	9	9	9		15	14	15	14	14
5	North	Samangan	9	9	8								12	12	12		
6	North-East	Bughlan	11	10	10	7	7	12	12	13			12	12	13	11	11
7	North-East	Kunduz	9	9	10	10	10						13	14	14	14	14
8	North-East	Takhar	10	10	10								13	13	13		
9	North-East	Badakhshan	9	10	10			10	11	11			19	14	15		
10	West	Heart	10	11	11			9	10	10			13	14	15		
11	West	Farah	11	12	12								15	16	16		
12	West	Badghis	8	8	9								10	10	11		
13	West-Central	Ghor	7	9	10								9	10	12		
14	West-Central	Bamyan	9	9	10			12	12	13			15	15	15		
15	Central	Kabul	10	11	11			13	13	14			15	15	16		
16	Central	Parwan	11	11	12	10	11	13	13	13			15	15	15	15	16
17	Central	Kapisa	13	13	13			11	11	11			14	15	16		
18	Central	Logar	11	11	11			10	10	10			15	15	15		
19	Central	Wardak	10	10	11			10	10	11			15	15	15		
20	South	Paktya											14	14	14		
21	South	Paktika	14	15	15			13	14	14			15	15	16		
22	South	Khost	11	11	11	12	12						13	13	13	20	20
23	South	Ghazni	12	12	13	16	16	15	15	15	13	13	16	16	17	15	15
24	East	Nangarhar	10	11	12	12	11	12	12	12	11	10	14	13	14	16	14
25	East	Laghman	15	14	13			15	14	13			15	14	14		
26	East	Kunarha	11	11	12			11	11	12			18	18	19		
27	East	Nooristan	20	20	20												
28	South-West	Kandahar	11	12	13	13	14	11	12	13			12	13	14	15	15
29	South-West	Helmand	10	10	10	8	8						17	17	17	14	14
30	South-West	Zabul	50	20	20	15	15				14	14	60	25	25	15	15
31	South-West	Nimroz	15	14	13			16	15	15			17	16	15		
32	South-West	Uruzgan	21	21	20								28	28	25		

Source: FAAHM

**Table 5.2: Retail market price of selected agricultural commodities in January to May 2005 (Afs/Kg)**

SN	Region	Province	Beef					Mutton/Lamb					Chicken				
			Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May
1	North	Faryab	120	140	130			150	160	180			70	70	90		
2	North	Juzjan	110	120	140			120	130	160			80	80	80		
3	North	Sar-i-Pul	120	120	140			150	160	180			70	75	80		
4	North	Balkh	140	145	150	150	150	170	175	180	160	160	65	70	80	85	80
5	North	Samangan	120	140	150			160	170	180			75	80	80		
6	North-	Bughlan	90	100	100	120	150	140	150	150	180	180	60	70	90	90	90
7	North-	Kunduz	100	120	120	120	120	140	150	160	160	160	70	80	90	90	90
8	North-	Takhar	100	100	100			140	140	160			70	70	90		
9	North-	Badakhshan	100	120	140			120	150	170			80	90	90		
10	West	Heart	120	130	140			190	200	200			70	70	80		
11	West	Farah	120	130	130			180	190	200			80	90	100		
12	West	Badghis	90	100	140			160	170	200			65	70	70		
13	West-	Ghor	100	110	120			120	130	140			70	70	80		
14	West-	Bamyan	100	100	100			170	170	170			130	130	130		
15	Central	Kabul	120	130	130	130	130	160	160	160	175	175	70	70	85	85	85
16	Central	Parwan	110	110	110	120	120	200	180	180	180	180	70	65	60	75	75
17	Central	Kapisa	120	120	120			160	150	140			80	75	75		
18	Central	Logar	120	120	120			170	170	170			80	80	90		
19	Central	Wardak	110	110	110			180	200	200			70	70	70		
20	South	Paktya	110	120	120			170	165	165			90	90	90		
21	South	Paktika	110	110	120			160	150	150			90	90	90		
22	South	Khost	95	95	95	100	100	135	135	130	140	140	85	85	85	85	85
23	South	Ghazni	118	119	120	120	120	150	160	160	200	200	80	80	80	95	95
24	East	Nangarhar	110	110	110	100	110	140	140	140	150	150	85	85	85	85	85
25	East	Laghman	120	120	120			150	150	150			70	70	70		
26	East	Kunarha	100	100	100			150	150	150			80	80	80		
27	East	Nooristan	180	180	180			200	200	200			100	100	100		
28	South-	Kandahar	120	120	120	130	130	177	177	185	200	200	70	70	70	70	70
29	South-	Helmand	120	120	120	124	124	180	180	180	165	165	70	70	70	70	70
30	South-	Zabul	125	125	125	100	100	175	175	175	220	220	70	70	70	85	85
31	South-	Nimroz	140	140	130			195	190	185			75	70	70		
32	South-	Uruzgan	120	120	120			200	200	222			85	85	85		

Source: FAAHM

**Annex 5.3: Retail market price of selected agricultural commodities in January to May 2005 (Afs/Kg)**

SN	Region	Province	Rice Local					Rice Imported					Wheat Seed Best				
			Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May
1	North	Faryab	25	25	25			32	32	32			14	14	14		
2	North	Juzjan	17	20	23			28	32	35			9	9	12		
3	North	Sar-i-Pul	23	23	23			32	32	32			11	11	12		
4	North	Balkh	30	30	35	25	25	35	35	36	33	33	11	11	11	11	11
5	North	Samangan	20	20	20			32	35	35			10	10	10		
6	North-	Bughlan	18	20	21	20	20	32	32	32	35	35	11	10	10		
7	North-	Kunduz	20	22	22	19	19	32	32	32	30	30	13	13	13		
8	North-	Takhar	18	20	20								13	13	14		
9	North-	Badakhshan	20	20	20			33	33	33			13	10	10		
10	West	Heart	24	25	25			30	30	30			16.5	16.5	16.5		
11	West	Farah						30	30	30			16	16	16		
12	West	Badghis						35	35	36			11	11	11		
13	West-	Ghor						35	35	36			10	10	10		
14	West-	Bamyan	25	25	25			35	35	35			13	13	13		
15	Central	Kabul				21	23	34	34	34	28	35	13	13	14	29	25
16	Central	Parwan	17	17	17	24	25	33	33	33	32	32	20	20	22	15	
17	Central	Kapisa	16	16	16			31	31	31			16	16	16		
18	Central	Logar						31	31	31			34	33	33		
19	Central	Wardak						30	30	30			20	20	22		
20	South	Paktya	16.5	16.5	16.5			29	29	31			16.5	16	15		
21	South	Paktika						35	35	35			16	16	16		
22	South	Khost				30	30	32	32	33	35	35	13	13	13	15	25
23	South	Ghazni	25	25	25	23	23	30	30	40	31	31	20	20	20	17	17
24	East	Nangarhar	14	14	14	16	14	33	33	33	33	31	14	10	10	16	16
25	East	Laghman	23	24	23			37	37	37			19	19	19		
26	East	Kunarha	25	25	25			36	36	36			12	11	11		
27	East	Nooristan						40	40	40							
28	South-	Kandahar	25	25	25			40	40	40	35	35	17	17	17	15	15
29	South-	Helmand	25	25	25			42	42	42	30	30	12	11	11	14	14
30	South-	Zabul	28	28	28			32	32	32	31	31				20	20
31	South-	Nimroz						32	31	31			18	18	18		
32	South-	Uruzgan						43	41	41			30	30	25		

Source: FAAHM

### Annex 5.4: Retail market price of selected agricultural commodities in January to May

SN	Region	Province	Wheat Seed Standard (Afs/kg)					Agriculture Labour (Afs/day)					Pair of Oxen (Afs/day)				
			Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May
1	North	Faryab	8	8	8			150	150	180			400	400	400		
2	North	Juzjan	8	9	10			140	140	200			600	500	600		
3	North	Sar-i-Pul	10	11	11			120	150	200			200	300	350		
4	North	Balkh	8	8	8	10	10	180	200	230	130	150	700	800	1000	600	600
5	North	Samangan	9	10	10			120	120	150			400	400	500		
6	North-	Bughlan	10	10	10			130	120	150	150	180	450	400	400	600	600
7	North-	Kunduz	11	11	11			130	130	150	130	130	450	400	400		
8	North-	Takhar	11	11	11			100	100	120			350	350	350		
9	North-	Badakhshan	12	10	10			120	120	120							
10	West	Heart	14	15	15			150	140	150					500		
11	West	Farah	14	15	15			200	200	200			400	400	400		
12	West	Badghis	9	9	9			100	100	110					350		
13	West-	Ghor	9	9	10			100	100	150					500		
14	West-	Bamyan	10	10	10			200	200	200				600	700		
15	Central	Kabul	11	11	11	25	22	180	180	200	200	200	500	500	500	400	400
16	Central	Parwan				11		200	200	200	150	200	500	500	500	500	500
17	Central	Kapisa	14	14	14			200	200	250			500	500	450		
18	Central	Logar	20	20	20			200	200	200			300	300	300		
19	Central	Wardak						200	200	200			500	500	500		
20	South	Paktya	16	16	15			170	170	170							
21	South	Paktika	15	15	15			180	180	180							
22	South	Khost	13	13	13	20	20				160	160					
23	South	Ghazni	18	18	18	13	13	120	120	150	150	150					
24	East	Nangarhar	14	10	10	14	14	150	150	150	150	150	500	500	500	350	350
25	East	Laghman						160	160	160			500	500	500		
26	East	Kunarha	11	11	11			120	120	120			250	250	250		
27	East	Nooristan	16	16	16			150	150	150							
28	South-	Kandahar	12	13	13	14	14	150	150	150	150	150					
29	South-	Helmand	11	11	10	10	10	150	150	150	200	200					
30	South-	Zabul	25	25	25	14	14	160	160	160	200	200	500	500	500		
31	South-	Nimroz	17	17	16			225	250	250							
32	South-	Uruzgan	28	28	22			200	200	200			600	600	600		

Source: FAAHM

### Annex 5.5: Retail market price of selected agricultural commodities in January to May

SN	Region	Province	Pump Water (Afs/hour)					Urea Local (Afs/kg)					Urea Imported (Afs/kg)				
			Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May
1	North	Faryab	250	250	250			12	12	12			10	10	10		
2	North	Juzjan	250	250	300			10	10	10			6	7	8		
3	North	Sar-i-Pul	100	120	200			11	11	11			10	10	10		
4	North	Balkh	200	250	300	400	400	12	12	12	10	10	7	7	7		
5	North	Samangan	150	200	250			12	12	12			12	12	12		
6	North-East	Bughlan						11	12	12	12	12				12	12
7	North-East	Kunduz						12	12	13	11	11					
8	North-East	Takhar						9	11	11			13	12	12		
9	North-East	Badakhshan						10	14	15			14	14	15		
10	West	Heart			150								10	10	11		
11	West	Farah	80	80	80								12	12.5	12.5		
12	West	Badghis											12	12	12.5		
13	West-	Ghor			100								12	12	12		
14	West-	Bamyan											14	14	14		
15	Central	Kabul			120	90	90	11	12	12			11	12	12	11	11
16	Central	Parwan	120	120	120			10	10	10			9	10	10	13	13
17	Central	Kapisa	350	350	350								12	12	14		
18	Central	Logar	170	150									12	12	12		
19	Central	Wardak	120	120	120								11	11	11		
20	South	Paktya											9	10	11		
21	South	Paktika	250	250	250								11	12	12		
22	South	Khost	200			400	420						12	11	11	15	15
23	South	Ghazni	150	150	150								11	11	11	12	12
24	East	Nangarhar	200	200	200	170	170						14	14	12	11	11
25	East	Laghman											12	12	12		
26	East	Kunarha	200	200	200								12	12	12		
27	East	Nooristan											20	20	21		
28	South-	Kandahar	300	300	300	120	120	10	11	13			11	12	13	13	13
29	South-	Helmand	200	200	200	150	150						12	13	14	12	12
30	South-	Zabul											15	15	17	12	12
31	South-	Nimroz											12	12	12		
32	South-	Uruzgan											12	12	14		

Source: FAAHM

**Annex 5.6: Retail market price of selected agricultural commodities in January to May 2005**

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

Source: FAAHM