Background

- **Agriculture is the main source of income for the Afghan economy.**
- **Agriculture is the fast growing sector in the Afghan Economy and already employs 80% of the workforce.**
- **Over *50% of farming activity in Afghanistan occurs under rain-fed conditions.***
- **10% of irrigable land is being irrigated using properly engineering systems.**

The Context

- Due to its rugged topography, only about 12% of Afghanistan is arable (about 7.5 million ha). Yet even within the arable area, production is further constrained by an almost total dependence on variable winter **snows** and spring **rains**.

- The vast majority of agricultural products comes from about 2.5 million hectares of irrigated flat land, and about 4 million hectares of rain-fed land in areas where conditions are favourable.

- Rain-fed farming systems are concentrated in the north of the country , largely within twelve provinces.

- In the rain-fed areas of Afghanistan, wheat is by far the dominant staple crop.

- Most farmers treat it (Rain-Fed) opportunistically and commit only very limited inputs
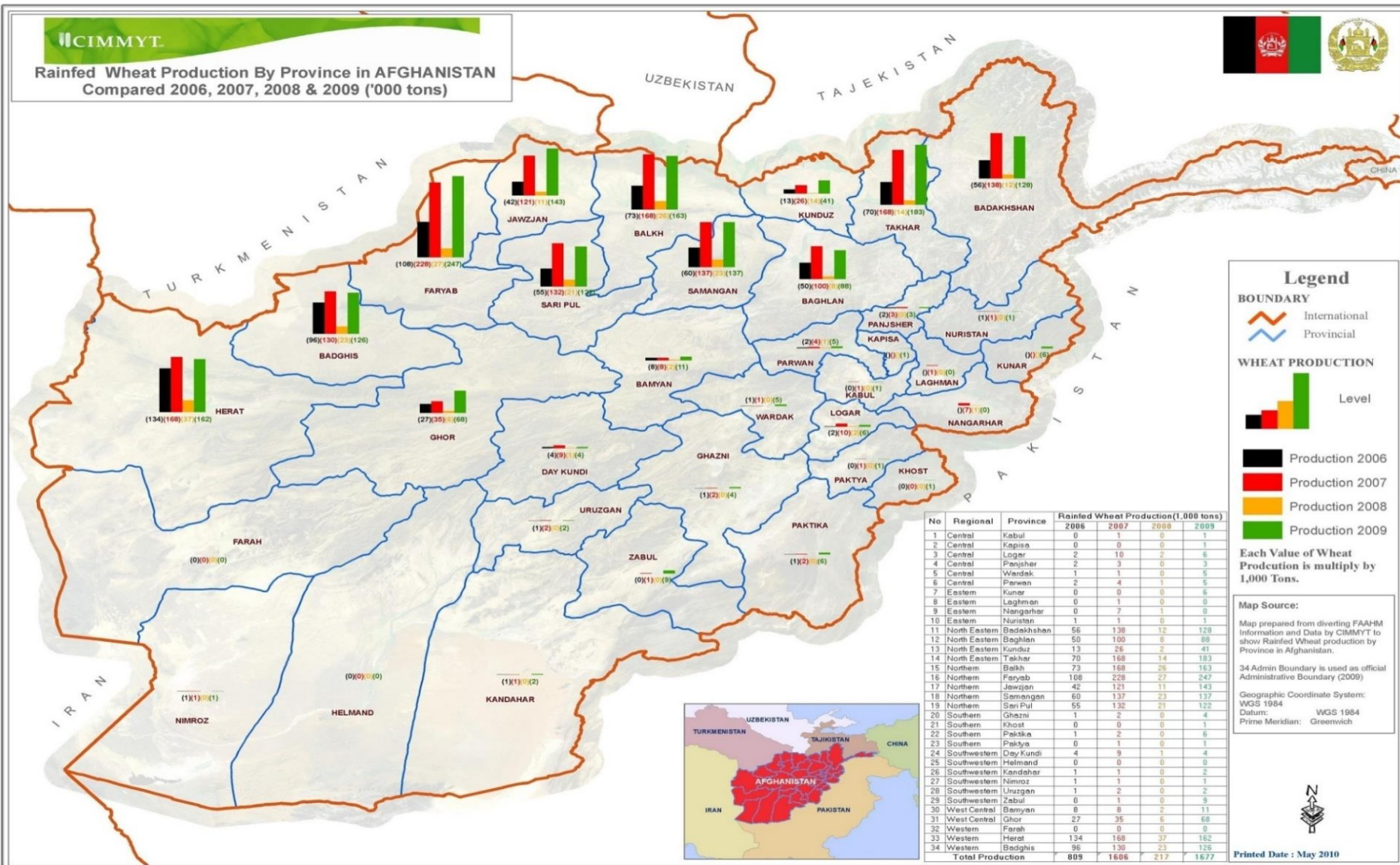
The Context Cont.

Land cover

Source: Afghanistan Information Management Services

MAP BY UNEP/GRID-ARENDAL, 2008

Legend:
- Rangeland
- Rainfed croplands
- Irrigated cropland and gardens
- Forest
- Fruit trees
- Sand dunes
- Vineyards
- Marshland
- Forest depletion

Rain-fed Wheat Production

Rainfed Wheat Production By Province in AFGHANISTAN Compared 2006, 2007, 2008 & 2009 ('000 tons)

No	Regional	Province	Rainfed Wheat Production(1,000 tons)			
			2006	2007	2008	2009
1	Central	Kabul	0	1	0	1
2	Central	Kapisa	0	0	0	1
3	Central	Logar	2	10	2	6
4	Central	Panjsher	2	3	0	3
5	Central	Wardak	1	1	0	5
6	Central	Parwan	2	4	1	5
7	Eastern	Kunar	0	0	0	6
8	Eastern	Laghman	0	1	0	0
9	Eastern	Nangarhar	0	7	1	0
10	Eastern	Nuristan	1	1	0	1
11	North Eastern	Badakhshan	56	138	12	128
12	North Eastern	Baghlan	50	100	0	88
13	North Eastern	Kunduz	13	26	2	41
14	North Eastern	Takhar	70	168	14	183
15	Northern	Balkh	73	168	26	163
16	Northern	Faryab	108	228	27	247
17	Northern	Jawzjan	42	121	11	143
18	Northern	Samangan	60	137	23	137
19	Northern	Sari Pul	55	132	21	122
20	Southern	Ghazni	1	2	0	4
21	Southern	Khost	0	0	0	1
22	Southern	Paktika	1	2	0	6
23	Southern	Paktya	0	1	0	1
24	Southwestern	Day Kundi	4	9	1	4
25	Southwestern	Helmand	0	0	0	0
26	Southwestern	Kandahar	1	1	0	2
27	Southwestern	Nimroz	1	1	0	1
28	Southwestern	Uruzgan	1	2	0	2
29	Southwestern	Zabul	0	1	0	9
30	West Central	Bamyan	8	8	2	11
31	West Central	Ghor	27	35	6	68
32	Western	Farah	0	0	0	0
33	Western	Herat	134	168	37	162
34	Western	Badghis	96	130	23	126
		Total Production	809	1606	217	1677

Legend

BOUNDARY
- International
- Provincial

WHEAT PRODUCTION
- Level

- Production 2006
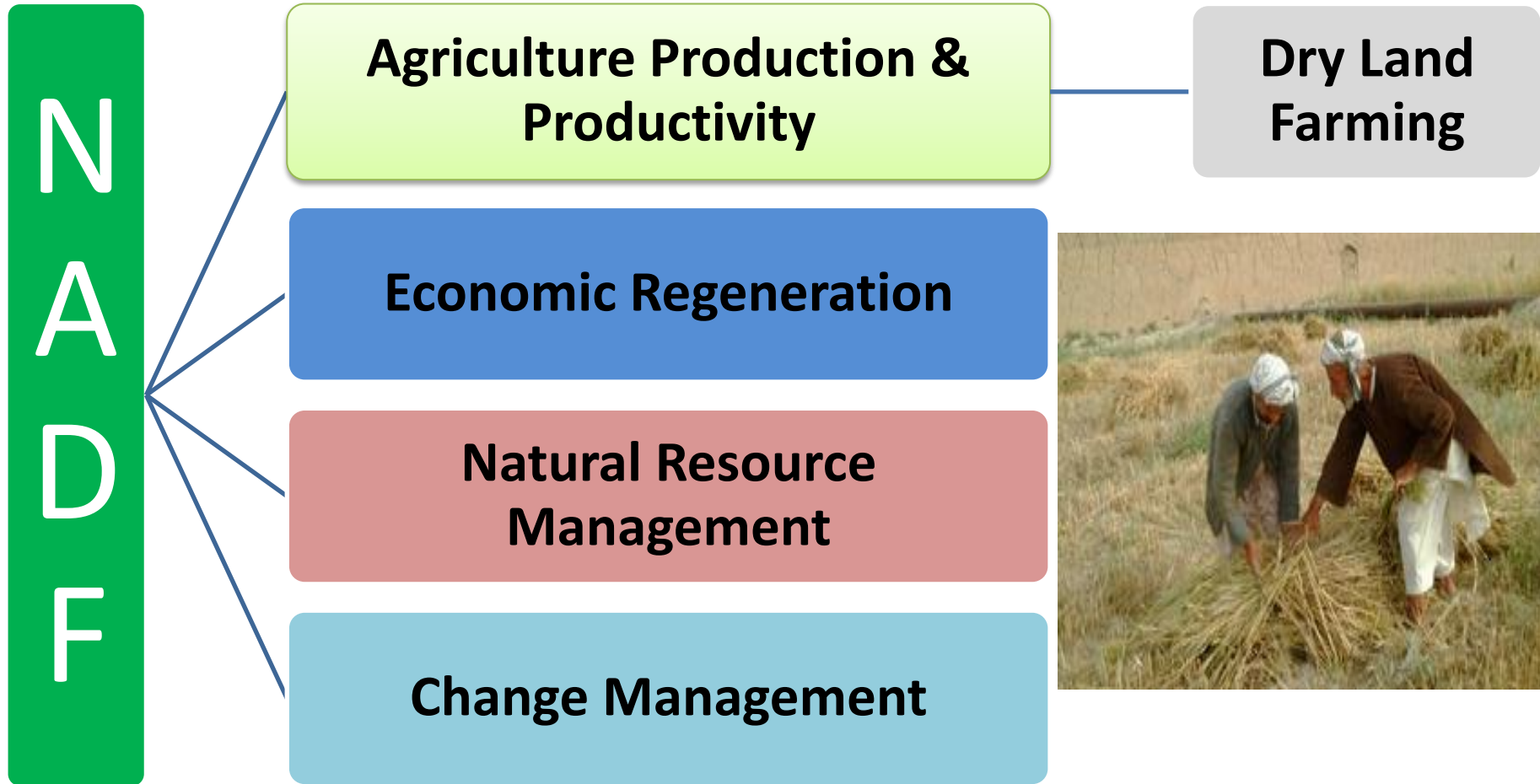- Production 2007
- Production 2008
- Production 2009

Each Value of Wheat Production is multiply by 1,000 Tons.

Map Source:

Map prepared from diverting FAAHM Information and Data by CIMMYT to show Rainfed Wheat production by Province in Afghanistan.

34 Admin Boundary is used as official Administrative Boundary (2009)

Geographic Coordinate System: WGS 1984
Datum: WGS 1984
Prime Meridian: Greenwich

Printed Date : May 2010
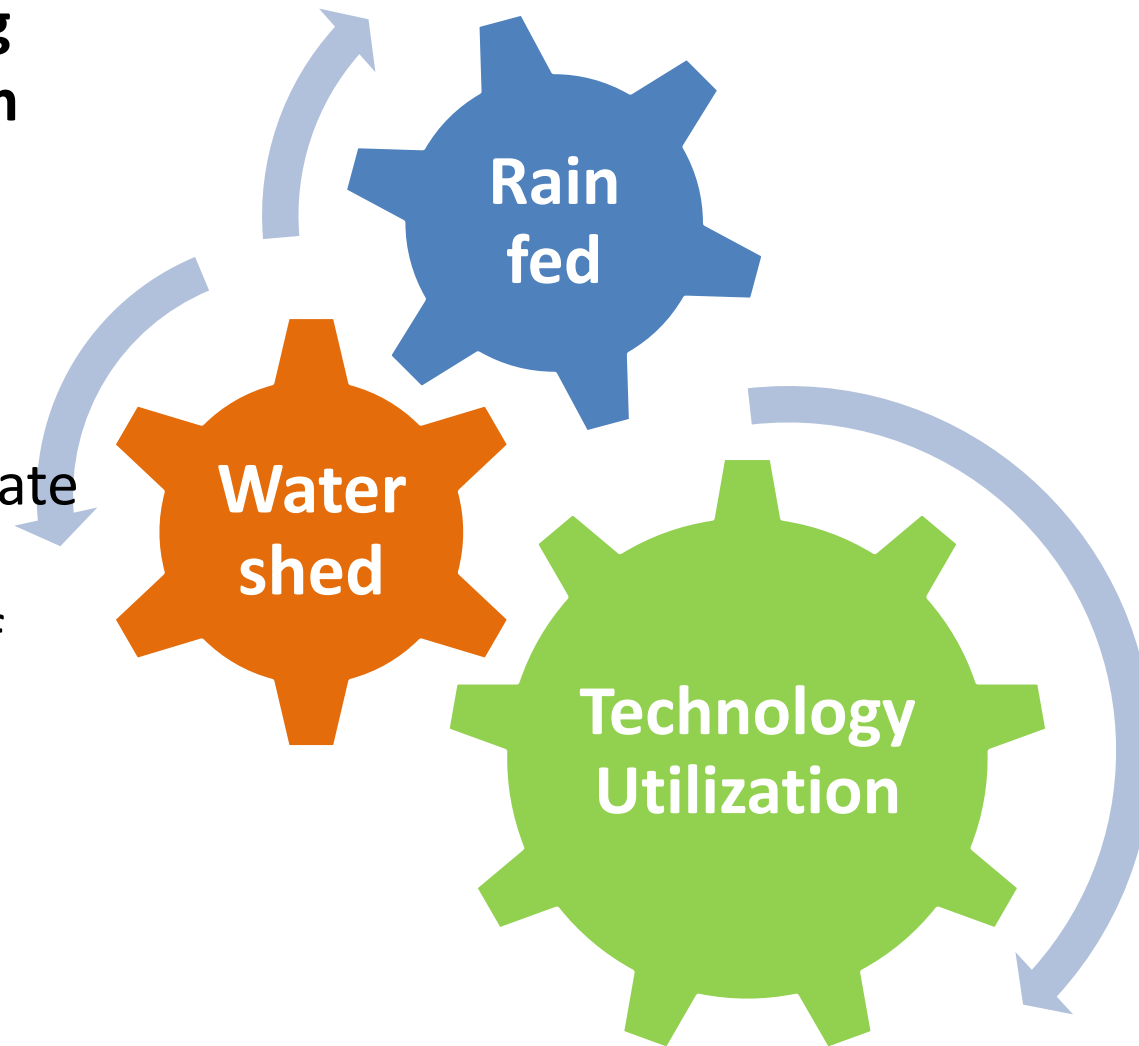
National Agriculture Development Framework

Focused Area:

Definition: Dry land farming includes any farming system operating in a water-restricted environment. The vast majority of agriculture in Afghanistan could be considered to operate under "dry land" conditions. The more restricted focus of this DLFS will be on **rain-fed** farming systems and **watersheds.**

Rain fed

Water shed

Technology Utilization

Goal & Objectives

GOAL

The communities living in water restricted areas benefit from improved production, productivity, household food security and livelihoods.
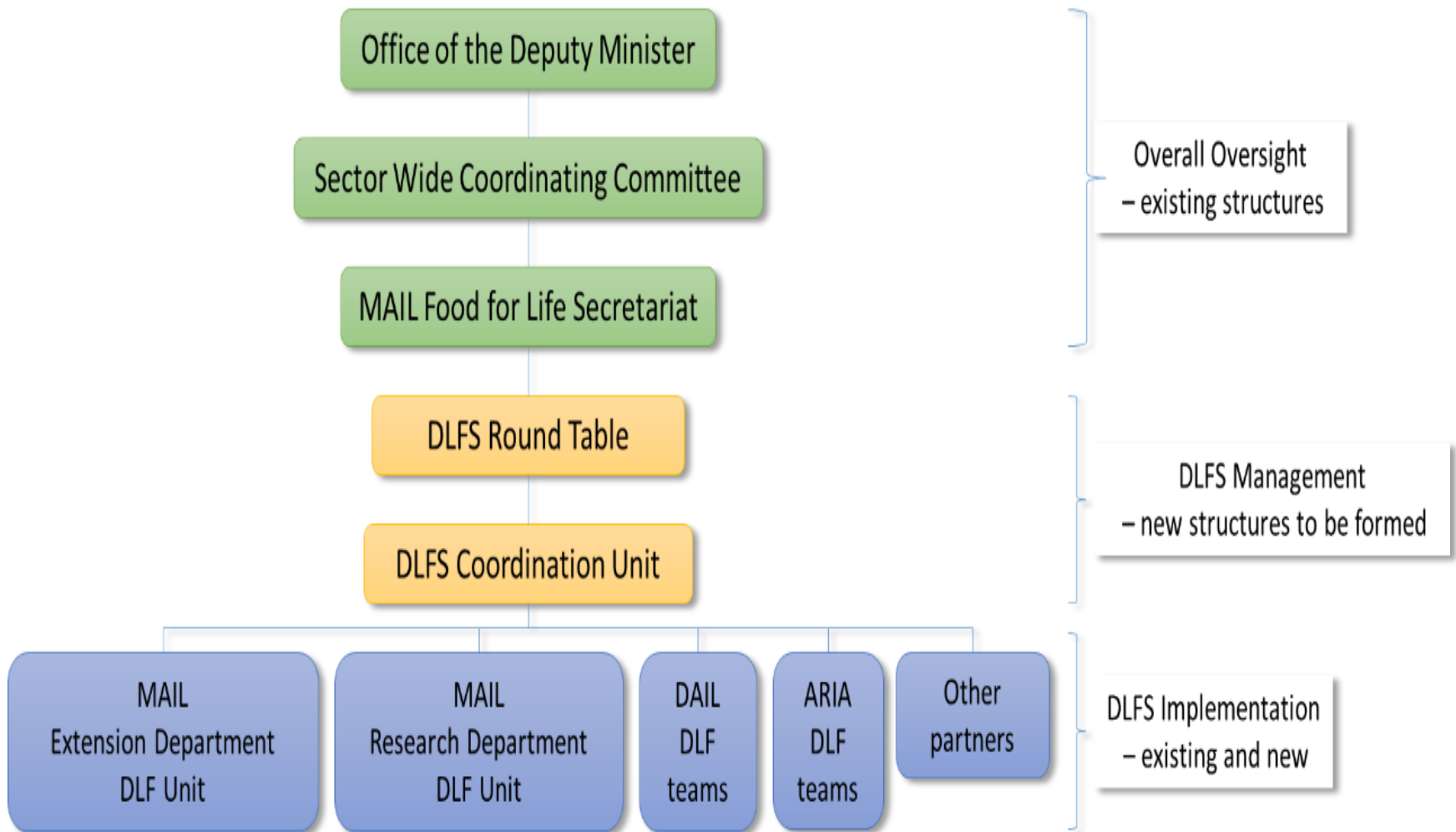
Objective 1: Increase reliability and overall productivity of rain-fed cereal grain production.

Objective 2: Increase drought resilience and diversity of rain-fed farming systems.

Objective 3: Improve water capture and water management systems across one hundred critical dry land watersheds.

Objective 4: Improve Government capacity, institutional structures, and partnerships that can better service the needs of dry land farmers.

Proposed Governance Structure

Method for DLFS Development

- Inputs from reference groups of senior MAIL staff.

- Steady contribution from members of MAIL's Research, Extension and Planning Directorates;

- Discussions and workshops with provincial and district MAIL/DAIL employees.

- Networking with stakeholders from partner organisations, most particularly with ICARDA (International Centre for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas) and CIMMYT (International Maize and Wheat Improvement Centre); and

- Input from a two day national workshop held in Kabul involving representatives from seven provinces in which rain-fed agriculture is the principal source of livelihood.

Expected results:

- The needs-based development and testing of **appropriate technologies**;

- An increase in the trust and confidence of farm families so that they are **motivated to change**; and

- The establishment of **sustainable service delivery partnerships** that provide on-the–ground support in the long term.

Mountain Orchard

Raising Political Well!

Rain-Fed Land

Erosion Protection

Land Slide