Social Assessment of the National Horticulture and Livestock Project (NHLP)

Final Report

December 7, 2012

Commissioned by:

Horticulture and Livestock Project,
Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock
Samuel Hall is a research and consulting company with headquarters in Kabul, Afghanistan. We specialise in perception surveys, policy and socio-economic research, evaluations and impact assessments for governmental and non-governmental organisations. Our teams of technical experts, practitioners, and researchers have years of field and research experience in Afghanistan. This has allowed us to i) acquire a firm grasp of the political and socio-cultural context of development in Afghanistan; ii) design data collection methods and statistical analyses for monitoring, evaluation and planning of programs; iii) apply cross-disciplinary knowledge in providing integrated solutions for policy interventions. For more information, visit www.samuelhall.org or contact us at development@samuelhall.org.

Samuel Hall Consulting
Kabul: +93 796 606 028
Paris: +33 666 48 88 32
development@samuelhall.org
ACRONYMS

AAA Action Aid Afghanistan
ACD Association for Community Development
ACF Action Contre la Faim (Action Against Hunger)
ACTED Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development
ADEO Afghanistan Development and Educational Organization
AHDAA Agency for Humanitarian and Development Assistance for Afghanistan
AKF Aga Khan Foundation
AMI Aide Médicale Internationale (International Medical Aid)
ANCC Afghanistan National Re-Construction Co-ordination
ARCS Afghan Red Crescent Society
ASAP Afghanistan National Re-Construction Co-ordination
AWRC Afghan Women’s Resource Center
BDN Bakhtar Development Network
BRAC Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee
CADG Central Asia Development Group
CAF Care of Afghan Families
CAID Christian Aid
CARE Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere
CDC Community Development Council
CHA Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance
CIDA Canadian International Development Agency
CoAR Coordination of Afghan Relief
CORDAID Catholic Organisation for Relief and Development Aid
CRDSDA Coordination of Rehabilitation and Development Services for Afghanistan
CRS Catholic Relief Services
DACAAR Danish Committee for Aid to Afghan Refugees
DAI Development Alternatives, Inc.
DAIL Department of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock
DWHH Deutsche Welthungerhilfe e.V. (German Agro Action)
EC European Commission
ECHO European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office
ESF Environmental and Social Safeguard Framework
ESSP Environmental and Social Safeguard Policies
FAO Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FEWSNET Famine Early Warning Systems Network
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Full Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FFS</td>
<td>Farmer Field School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FGD</td>
<td>Focus Group Discussion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FOCUS</td>
<td>Focus Humanitarian Aid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GPFA</td>
<td>Global Partnership for Afghanistan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GMS</td>
<td>Gender Mainstreaming Strategy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAPA</td>
<td>Help Alleviate Poverty in Afghanistan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HLP</td>
<td>Horticulture and Livestock Project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICARDA</td>
<td>International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICRC</td>
<td>International Committee of the Red Cross</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDEA-NEW</td>
<td>Incentives Driving Economic Alternatives – North, East and West</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IRC</td>
<td>International Rescue Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IRD</td>
<td>International Relief and Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JDA</td>
<td>Joint Development Associates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JICA</td>
<td>Japan International Cooperation Agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KII</td>
<td>Key Informant Interview</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MADERA</td>
<td>Mission d’Aide au Développement des Economies Rurales en Afghanistan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAIL</td>
<td>Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MC</td>
<td>Mercy Corps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M&amp;E</td>
<td>Monitoring and Evaluation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ME</td>
<td>Mission East</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOPH</td>
<td>Ministry of Public Health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MRAA</td>
<td>Mailan Rehabilitation Association for Afghanistan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MRRD</td>
<td>Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAC</td>
<td>Norwegian Afghanistan Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NADF</td>
<td>National Agriculture Development Framework</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCA</td>
<td>Norwegian Committee for Afghanistan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NHLP</td>
<td>National Horticulture and Livestock Project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPO/RRAA</td>
<td>Norwegian Project Office/Rural Rehabilitation Association for Afghanistan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NRC</td>
<td>Norwegian Refugee Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PIN</td>
<td>People In Need</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PM&amp;E</td>
<td>Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROP</td>
<td>Roots of Peace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RWDOA</td>
<td>Rehabilitation and Welfare Development Organization for Afghanistan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAB (Belgium)</td>
<td>Solidarités Afghanistan Belgique</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SC</td>
<td>Save the Children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCA</td>
<td>Swedish Committee for Afghanistan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDF</td>
<td>Sanayee Development Foundation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SFL</td>
<td>Students For Liberty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHA</td>
<td>Swiss Humanitarian Aid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acronym</td>
<td>Full Name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNHCR</td>
<td>United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNICEF</td>
<td>United Nations Children’s Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VARA</td>
<td>Voluntary Association for Rehabilitation of Afghanistan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASSA</td>
<td>Women Activities and Social Services Association</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WB</td>
<td>World Bank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WDOA</td>
<td>Welfare and Development Organization for Afghanistan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WFP</td>
<td>World Food Programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHH</td>
<td>Welthungerhilfe (former German Agro-Action)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHO</td>
<td>World Health Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WVI</td>
<td>World Vision International</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TABLE OF CONTENTS

Acronyms ........................................................................................................................................2
Executive Summary ............................................................................................................................7
Introduction .........................................................................................................................................12
Scope and Approach ..........................................................................................................................15
Methodology .......................................................................................................................................22

Chapter 1. Social Assessment of the Future NHLP ..........................................................................27
  1) Social Diversity and Gender .........................................................................................................28
      1.1. The most disadvantaged and vulnerable groups of people in rural Afghanistan ... 28
      1.2. Gender in the context of rural Afghanistan ........................................................................... 33
      1.3. Potential impact of NHLP on vulnerable and disadvantaged groups ............................. 36
      1.4. Potential Impact of NHLP on women .................................................................................. 36
  2) NHLP Stakeholders and the Conditions of their Participation ....................................................38
  3) Social Impact and Potential Social Risks ......................................................................................41
      3.1. Food security ......................................................................................................................... 41
      3.2. Hygiene and health ................................................................................................................ 41

Chapter 2. Building the Social Strategy of NHLP: Mitigation & Management ...............................42
  1) Public Information and Communication Campaign .............................................................. 42
  2) Strengthening social inclusion .................................................................................................... 43
  3) Promoting local participation and ownership ............................................................................ 44
  4) Minimizing other social risks ....................................................................................................... 44

Chapter 3. Social Monitoring & Evaluation ....................................................................................46
  1) General Principles ....................................................................................................................... 46
  2) Participatory Monitoring & Evaluation ..................................................................................... 47
  3) Social Monitoring & Evaluation for NHLP ............................................................................... 49

Bibliography ......................................................................................................................................52

Annexes ............................................................................................................................................54
  1) 23 Provincial Profiles ................................................................................................................. 54
  2) Main Provincial Actors (including NSP coverage) .................................................................... 101
  3) Main Natural Disasters by Province .......................................................................................... 103
  4) Provincial Profile Data sources .................................................................................................. 105
  5) Key Informant Interviews .......................................................................................................... 108
  6) Field Work Timeline .................................................................................................................. 111
  7) Qualitative Survey – Part 1 ......................................................................................................... 113
  8) Qualitative Survey – Part 2 ......................................................................................................... 122
  9) Focus Group Guides ................................................................................................................... 126
      9.1. Focus Group 1: Subsistence Farmers .................................................................................. 127
      9.2. Focus Group 2: Commercial Farmers ............................................................................... 129
      9.3. Focus Group 3: Women in Agriculture ............................................................................ 131
 10) Compliance with the World Bank Social Safeguards Policies for the NHLP ....................... 133
 11) Building the Gender Mainstreaming Strategy of the NHLP ................................................... 145
LIST OF FIGURES, TABLES AND BOXES

FIGURES
Figure 1. Afghan Horticulture production ........................................... 13
Figure 2. Afghan livestock production .................................................. 14
Figure 3. The five steps of a social assessment ........................................ 15
Figure 4. Data collection methods ....................................................... 16
Figure 5. Access of rural households to irrigated land ............................... 19
Figure 6. Access of rural households to rain-fed land ............................... 19
Figure 7. Access to market: % of roads that can handle traffic in all seasons 20
Figure 8. Poverty rate ...................................................................... 20
Figure 9. Food security: proportion of households declaring having problems satisfying their food needs “often” or “most of the time” during the year ........................................................................ 21
Figure 10. Pastoral nomad migrations during summer in the NHLP-targeted provinces .................................................. 30
Figure 11. Pastoral nomad migrations during winter in the NHLP-targeted provinces ........................................................................ 30
Figure 12. Main NHLP provinces hosting Assisted voluntary repatriation .................................................................................. 32
Figure 13. Top 10 provinces where IDPs are currently living in displacement 33
Figure 14. Female share in active population ........................................... 34

TABLES
Table 1. Sources of information ............................................................ 23
Table 2. Target Provinces .................................................................. 24
Table 3. Stakeholders’ interviews ......................................................... 25
Table 4. Focus Groups .................................................................... 26
Table 5. NHLP Beneficiaries ............................................................... 39
Table 6. Other NHLP Stakeholders ....................................................... 40
Table 7. Differences between PM&E and Conventional M&E Approaches ........................................................................... 47
Table 8. Example of M&E Chart ......................................................... 50

BOXES
Box 1. The pastoral Nomad Population ................................................. 29
Box 2. Returned Refugees .................................................................. 31
Box 3. Internally Displaced People ........................................................ 32
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In the perspective of the national roll-out of the Horticulture and Livestock Project (HLP) in support of the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL) efforts to improve agricultural production and productivity through the second pillar of its 2009 National Agriculture Development Framework (NADF), Samuel Hall has been commissioned to:

- Develop provincial profiles for the 23 provinces targeted by the future National Horticulture and Livestock Project (NHLP) to enable the NHLP teams to develop local implementation strategies based on the provincial agricultural landscape, as well as on the diversity of their socio-economic contexts.
- Conduct a Social Assessment of the future NHLP through the lens of the following entry points: (i) social diversity and gender, through the access of poor and vulnerable groups, including women, to the project, as well as the capabilities and opportunities that the NHLP could offer to these categories of people. (ii) stakeholders, including the beneficiaries as well as the various formal or informal groups or organizations that have an interest or a stake in the project, and that could affect or be affected by the project. (iii) Participation, through the examination of the opportunities and conditions for participation by the stakeholders, (iv) Social risks.
- Provide recommendations to mitigate and manage the social issues that may trigger the Social Safeguards Policies of the World Bank, as well as those that – even if out of the scope of the World Bank Social Safeguards Policies – are still essential to address in the NHLP social strategy to support the achievement of the national social development goals. These recommendations are meant to support the NHLP planners to design a program that (i) strengthens gender and social inclusion, (ii) empowers stakeholders by promoting local ownership of the project, (iii) minimizes the likely social risks.
- Propose a social monitoring and evaluation framework for the NHLP.

Provincial Profiles

The profiles developed for the 23 provinces targeted by the NHLP are referenced in Annex 1. They aim at providing a better understanding of the environment in which the NHLP will be implementing its activities in order to support the development of local strategies that take into account local opportunities and mitigate the constraints the provincial context poses to the project. The information provided for each province covers five main areas: (1) “Geography and demographics”, including information about the presence of vulnerable groups, as well as information about the main language(s) spoken in the province and its main markets, (2) “Agricultural landscape”, including data related to the production levels in both horticulture and livestock sectors, the labour division by gender and by type of activity, as well as the use of improved practices, (3) “Economic factors and provincial infrastructure” including information about livelihoods and income sources, access to credit, land tenure, irrigation, and road infrastructure and access to markets, (4) “Social factors” including statistics about poverty and inequality, literacy, food security, child labour, school enrolment and women status (in terms of mobility and access to markets), (5) “Security”, as perceived by the interviewees in each province.
Moreover, information about the main provincial actors, including the NSP presence, is provided in Annex 2 and the list of the more frequent natural disasters in each province is referenced in Annex 3.

**Social Assessment**

The objective of the social assessment is to screen the proposed NHLP with regards to its potential impact on stakeholders and the social development outcomes the NHLP can contribute to achieving. In particular, as most of the farmers are living on a subsistence model, the NHLP is expected to have a direct positive impact on the food security of its beneficiaries thanks to the additional agricultural production and productivity supported by the extension work and productive investment in both horticulture and livestock components. However, in order to maximize its contribution to food security, the NHLP should address a certain number of challenges such as: (i) the weak financial capacity of some farmers and livestock owners to pay in advance for quality inputs from the NHLP or to purchase vaccines or better food for animals. (ii) the current weak capacity of the households to store part of the additional production, which could greatly improve the farmers’ resilience to shocks, (iii) the access to markets to sell the additional production and the price levels (if all the farmers of a community start producing the same varieties of crops, the product prices could drop dramatically, especially in remote areas where limited markets are available).

Moreover, through the Sanitary Mandate Contracting Scheme and the extension work of the Veterinary Field Units, the NHLP should have a positive impact with regards to the problem of transmission of disease from animal to human. In addition, thanks to the advice on nutrition transmitted to women participating in NHLP activities, the program should have a positive impact on households’ health, especially children. In order to maximize this impact, the quality of the Integrated Pest Management (IPM) training is essential, as is the quality of the pesticides and fertilizers provided by the NHLP.

Finally, the NHLP may have a long-term positive impact (even less direct) on poverty thanks to the improvement of food security and the extra revenues generated by commercial activities, as well as on child labor and school enrolment (additional revenues at the household level may play in favor of sending children to school).

As far as the most vulnerable and disadvantaged groups are concerned, the NHLP should have a positive impact on their livelihoods through its livestock component with: (i) backyard poultry activities for which the preference will be given to poor households, widows, disabled persons and recent returnees or IDPs in the selection of the beneficiaries and (ii) the test of alternative winter feeding practices that should benefit the migratory pastoralist population depending on the results of the sheep sector study that will be conducted in 2013.

The main challenges the NHLP will have to address in order to maximize this impact on the most vulnerable groups are: (i) the very weak financial capacity to access the horticulture activities and the lack of land, (ii) the capacity of the project to reach the most vulnerable groups at the time of the selection process itself, especially if they are somehow not fully integrated into the communities (risk of not being invited to participate to the PRAs).

Regarding the impact on women, the proposed NHLP includes women in its activities through its “Gender Sensitive Agriculture” sub-component that comprises, on the horticulture side: kitchen gardening, post-harvesting extension, and advice on nutrition; and on the livestock
component: livestock extension, animal health and poultry activities. All these activities respect the "natural" gender division of labour identified in our survey and have a positive impact on food security.

However, some of the current selection criteria may restrict the participation of the most vulnerable women. Indeed, the selection of women is conditioned by the "active" participation of their household head to the Farmer Field School, which automatically excludes: (i) women who have the full responsibility of their household (such as widows), (ii) women whose household head is disabled and therefore cannot participate to the Farmer Field School, and (iii) women whose household has less than one Jerib of land. Furthermore, the proposed NHLP does not make clear the kind of training women can attend: while post-harvesting is explicitly mentioned, the program does not explicitly indicate whether they can also benefit from harvesting extension (according to our survey, women are greatly involved in harvesting activities), as well as orchard management, trellising and marketing activities they could contribute to (such as picking, grading, etc.). Finally, it is important to note that, except with the small-scale commercial poultry activity, women are essentially targeted through activities that do not generate income but rather focus on household subsistence. Therefore expectations of financial contribution may become difficult for women who have the full responsibility of their household.

Building NHLP social strategy

A separate document dedicated to the "compliance of the NHLP with the World Bank Social Safeguards Policy" (see Annex 10) shows that two areas may trigger the World Bank policy: (i) Involuntary Resettlement (OP/BP 4.12) if acquisition and/or expropriation of land does become necessary in the course of implementing the project (in case the local authorities cannot provide office space for the local NHLP teams, or space for the global clinic plants, the farmer field schools or, in the future, the farmer service centers), (ii) Physical Cultural Resources (OP/BP 4.11), if, in the course of project implementation, a Chance Find occurs whereby historical and cultural property is inadvertently found. For both these areas, a mitigation plan has been developed.

In addition, recommendations are provided to build the NHLP social strategy.

- **Information campaign.** As the NHLP will implement a demand-driven approach, mainly based on self-selection of farmers and livestock owners who are interested in the project, it is essential for the NHLP to develop a relevant targeting strategy providing various means of reaching beneficiaries, limiting errors of exclusion or inclusion, and averting community resistance. For the moment, the NHLP is planning to enter the communities through the CDCs but this approach should be complemented by a public information and communication campaign about the project and the required steps for participation. This information campaign could use various media such as: radio announcements, posters, public television channel (RTA), etc.

- **Strengthening social inclusion.** In order to reach vulnerable and excluded groups, it is essential for the NHLP to gather information about these populations before starting the Participatory Rapid Assessments and not only rely on local representatives to identify and inform them about the program (i.e. through NGOs that are already working with these populations - which could also be a good opportunity to get information about the existing
programs in the area and start coordinating NHLP activities with local service providers), and develop an information campaign specifically targeting the most vulnerable and excluded populations. Furthermore, as some conditions restrict the participation of the most vulnerable groups (such as financial contribution and land access/ownership), the NHLP should find ways to prioritize the poorest in accessing activities such as: off-season vegetables (green houses) and soft fruit cultivation. In addition, the women of these disadvantaged groups should also be given priority for activities such as kitchen gardening and poultry.

- **Strengthening gender inclusion.** Regarding the participation of women in the program, the capacity of the NHLP to engage and maintain dialogue with local representatives is essential. This means that the NHLP should mobilize enough resources at the local level and provide intensive training to their extension workers. In addition, it can be useful to identify existing local NGOs, including women’ associations, to communicate about the project. Furthermore, the participation of the household’s head as a condition for women to participate in kitchen gardening activities should be removed, as it excludes the participation of particularly vulnerable women such as: widows, women whose household head is disabled, and those whose household does not have one Jerib of land. As for the activities women are entitled to apply for, the NHLP should make clear the various areas where women can participate and make sure that women can benefit from extension programs in harvesting, processing and some marketing activities. Finally, women are essentially targeted through activities aimed at the subsistence of their household (kitchen gardening for example will essentially cover family food needs). It is important to provide them the opportunity to participate in income-generating activities such as the green houses and the cultivation of soft fruit, both of which are socially acceptable for women. Supporting income generation for women could also have a positive impact on overall household wealth through the increased savings that can be redirected to social investments for their children in the areas of health and education. Recommendations to build the NHLP Gender Mainstreaming Strategy are provided in Annex 11.

- **Promoting local participation and ownership.** Due to the NHLP's demand-driven approach, and the farmers and livestock owners financial participation, the NHLP should benefit from a relatively high level of mobilization and sense of ownership and commitment among beneficiaries. Nevertheless, ensuring a high level of participation and building a genuine sense of ownership and responsibility is reliant upon an adequate communication campaign at the community level. In addition, the participation of the beneficiaries is closely related to the respect and acceptance of the lead farmers chosen for the project. Therefore, the CDCs and other local representatives may not be sufficient in selecting lead farmers and involving other community farmers whose voices may otherwise not be heard may be necessary. Furthermore, it is essential for the NHLP to ground its extension messages within activities that provide tangible demonstration of the benefits that can be attained through the implementation of improved practices. “Learning by doing” must be complemented with “seeing” the difference of results between traditional and more innovative practices. Finally, a participatory approach to the program's Monitoring & Evaluation strategy can be an added reinforcement to the sense of ownership among the beneficiaries.

- **Minimizing other social risks.** In order to improve the household resilience to shocks, the NHLP should contribute to supporting the construction of “family storage” for their beneficiaries. Furthermore, the main risk in terms of health and hygiene are related to the
misuse of chemicals such as pesticides and chemical fertilizers. In addition to an Integrated Pest management (IPM) plan, the project could work with pesticide providers to reinforce the extension messages about the necessity for wearing protective gear when handling pesticides. In addition, because of the lack of quality chemical fertilizers available on the Afghan markets, the NHLP should consider supporting the use of organic fertilizers and train the farmers in the manufacturing and application techniques of organic fertilizers.

**Social M&E**

The M&E of the project should be as participatory as possible in order to empower beneficiaries, reinforce their sense of ownership, build accountability, and take actions to improve performance and outcomes. Chapter 3 is dedicated to the development of such an approach in the context of NHLP and provides examples of indicators that could be relevant to the program, while recognizing that these indicators should be proposed, discussed, and developed directly with the beneficiaries.
INTRODUCTION

While nearly 60% of the employed Afghan population is involved in the agriculture sector, the country still heavily relies on horticulture and livestock products' imports, including vegetables, meat and milk. Since 2002, the focus of international donors on supporting the promotion of high value agricultural products such as fresh and dried fruits, nuts and essential oils, has been detrimental to a more balance development of the domestic agricultural sector that could ensure the country's food and nutrition security. The figures presented next page provide a general description of the Afghan horticulture and livestock landscape.

In that context, the development of perennial horticulture and livestock is fundamental for the country, and the Horticulture and Livestock Program (HLP) constitutes the cornerstone of the Afghan Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL) strategy, directly supporting the second pillar of its 2009 National Agriculture Development Framework (NADF) dedicated to improving agricultural production and productivity.

Thanks to the development of an extension model based on Farmer Field Schools (FFS) to enhance technology adaptation in horticulture and livestock among target households in 11 focus districts localized in Central and Northern provinces, the HLP has exceeded expected outcomes, and the next step is now to strengthen its extension model in both horticulture and livestock, and initiate its national roll-out through the National Horticulture and Livestock Project (NHLP).

The central objective of the proposed NHLP, characterized by the deployment of a more efficient and sustainable agriculture service delivery system and a geographical coverage of approximately 100 districts across 23 provinces, is to specifically increase the adoption of improved horticulture and livestock practices, as well as the MAIL’s capacity and ownership in the delivery. To do so, the NHLP is shifting its paradigm from an emergency to a development approach, moving away from a “top-down transfer of technology” to a “demand-driven participatory extension” model aiming to increase participation and ownership of project activities by the main stakeholders at the local level. If successful, the proposed project will increase production and productivity of marketable horticulture products and improve animal health and productivity while helping put in place better service delivery systems.

Moreover, with four Afghan people out of five living and working in rural areas, a project such as the NHLP can significantly contribute to poverty reduction, food security and nutrition. However, as the FAO indicates in its 2011 report on social assessment: “contrary to the general idea that any growth-oriented agricultural investment effectively reduces poverty, experience has shown that untargeted investment towards increasing agricultural production can be relatively ineffective in reaching social development goals, such as equitable development, gender equality and social protection”.

---

1 Namely Balkh, Jawzan, Samangan, Takhar, Saripul, Baghlan, Kundiz, Faryab, and Badakhshan for the North; Kabul, Bamyan, Daikundi, Parwan, Panjshir, Kapisa, and Logar for the Centre; Laghman and Nangarhar for the East, and Herat, Ghor, Farah, Kandahar, and Helmand for the South.

FIGURE 1. AFGHAN HORTICULTURE PRODUCTION

The following figures cover 16 of the NHLP-targeted provinces (the exact figures are provided in the provincial profiles). For the provinces of Badakhshan, Daikundi, Helmand, Kandahar, Laghman, Nangarhar and Takhar, the data are not available.

Source: Information synthesized based on the data gathered by the National Agriculture Information System, AgNet (2008), Province Agricultural Profiles, Accelerating Sustainable Agriculture Program (ASAP), USAID.
FIGURE 2. AFGHAN LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

The following figures cover 15 of the NHLP-targeted provinces (the exact figures are provided in the provincial profiles). For the provinces of Badakhshan, Daikundi, Helmand, Kandahar, Kapisa, Laghman, Nangarhar and Takhar, the data are not available.

Source: Information synthetized based on the data gathered by the National Agriculture Information System, AgNet (2008), Province Agricultural Profiles, Accelerating Sustainable Agriculture Program (ASAP), USAID.
Therefore, the success of the NHLP relies on an integrated baseline, necessary to have a strong understanding of the context within which the NHLP is implemented and identify the potential impacts, positive and negative, that the project can have on the environment and society (i.e. detrimental effects of pesticides versus increased food security). In that context, Samuel Hall has been commissioned to conduct a social assessment of the NHLP that contributes to designing and implementing a project that promotes: (i) equality of opportunity and access, (ii) improved targeting, (iii) adequate social risk management and (iv) social impact monitoring and evaluation, as well as (v) genuine participation. Based on this social analysis, the NHLP should be able to put the human dimensions – stakeholders, target groups, intended beneficiaries or other affected people – at the center of its interventions by ensuring a close fit with local contexts, culture and livelihoods.

**SCOPE AND APPROACH**

The objective of this Social Assessment is to enable the implementers of NHLP to better inform decisions in designing and implementing the project in a way that maximizes positive social impacts and mitigates any potential negative impacts resulting from the varied horticulture and livestock activities implemented under the umbrella of NHLP. The conceptual approach adopted in this Social Assessment is based on a 5-step process:

**FIGURE 3. THE FIVE STEPS OF A SOCIAL ASSESSMENT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scoping</th>
<th>Profiling</th>
<th>Projecting</th>
<th>Mitigation &amp; Management</th>
<th>Monitoring</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The project is assessed, the key issues identified and the geographical coverage defined, which serves to orient the assessment.</td>
<td>The places where the project will be rolled out are assessed for a better understanding of the socio-economic factors and legal constraints that need to be taken into account to design and implement the project.</td>
<td>Hypotheses are developed about the potential social impact – both positive and negative – of the project.</td>
<td>Strategies are developed to minimize any negative impacts.</td>
<td>A monitoring plan is designed to measure if the strategies to minimize harm have elicited the desired effect.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Scoping**

Based on its own experience, the HLP has identified a certain number of key social issues that the NHLP needs to address in both its design and implementation through: (i) an enhanced coordination and consistency with other rural-focused programs, (ii) an enhanced targeting and continued support to gender equity, (iii) a clear exit strategy within a long term development
view aimed at stakeholder ownership and leading to improved quality and sustainability of the activities supported.

In terms of geographical coverage, the objective of the NHLP is to implement its activities in 100 districts across 23 provinces. If the list of districts has not yet been finalized, they should be chosen among the following 23 provinces:

- North: Balkh, Jawzan, Samangan, Takhar, Saripul, Baghlan, Kundiz, Faryab, and Badakhshan
- Centre: Kabul, Bamyan, Daikundi, Parwan, Panjshir, Kapisa, and Logar
- East: Laghman and Nangarhar
- South: Herat, Ghor, Farah, Kandahar, and Helmand

**Profiling**

The Social Assessment covers the 23 provinces identified by the HLP where the project will be rolled out. The profiling phase aims at providing a better understanding of the environment in which the NHLP will be implementing its activities. The objective is to offer the NHLP with the required information to build its own local strategies based on the agricultural reality of each targeted province, as well as on the diversity of the socio-economic contexts. Furthermore, these profiles enable the NHLP to take advantage of the local opportunities while mitigating constraints the context poses to the project.

Grounded in a Nationwide Assessment that consisted in reviewing the literature relevant to the NHLP and interviewing Key Informants based mainly in Kabul, the provinces’ profiling heavily relied on extensive qualitative fieldwork. For 17 provinces, the nationwide assessment has been complemented by the collection of primary data through a survey administered to varied project’s stakeholders. For the 6 remaining provinces, an In-Depth assessment has been conducted with, in addition to the survey, a series of Focus Groups with male and female horticulture and livestock farmers, as well as interviews with local organizations presently implementing agricultural projects in these provinces.

**FIGURE 4. DATA COLLECTION METHODS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nationwide Assessment</th>
<th>Provincial Assessment (17 provinces)</th>
<th>In-Depth Provincial Assessment (6 provinces)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Literature Review</td>
<td>Direct Data Collection (survey)</td>
<td>Literature Review</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Key Informant Interviews</td>
<td></td>
<td>Key Informant Interviews</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct Data Collection</td>
<td></td>
<td>Direct Data Collection (Survey)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(survey)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Focus Groups</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Below is an example of a provincial profile. The provincial profiles can be referenced in their entirety in Annex 1, while the full guide detailing the primary and secondary sources of information used to develop the profiles can be found in Annex 4.
Located in the western half of Afghanistan, Herat province shares international borders with the Islamic Republic of Iran to the west and Turkmenistan to the northwest. Within Afghanistan, it borders Farah province to the south and Badghis and Ghor provinces to the east.

Herat’s economy is based on agriculture and industry. 70% of its agricultural activity is concentrated in the northern and central districts, which are fed by the Harirod River watershed. Livestock are most commonly raised in the mountainous terrain of the northern, eastern and southern districts.

Herat is best known for producing grapes, pistachios, cashmere, and wool, and more recently saffron, which is now being cultivated throughout the province.
ECONOMIC FACTORS AND PROVINCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

LIVELIHOODS AND INCOME SOURCES
Nearly half (48%) of rural households rely on agriculture as their major source of revenue; the other half of rural households derives their income from nonfarm related labour. Livestock contributes nearly a quarter of rural households’ income.

ACCESS TO CREDIT
Access for men and women
Men who need to borrow money or buy goods on credit in Herat mainly go to their family or neighbours as well as shopkeepers or suppliers that sell items on credit. They do seek loans from banks, but to a lesser extent.

More than half of interviewees in Herat said women are not able to borrow money or buy goods on credits. For those who declare that women have access to credit, the main sources they identify are mainly informal, such as family and neighbours, suppliers or storekeepers that sell items on credit. Women in Herat have some access to banks and informal savings groups, but these do not appear to be the main sources of credit.

LAND TENURE
In 2007, 42% of the households in Herat owned land or farmed land based on renting, sharecropping or mortgaging arrangements. According to our interviews, commercial farmers primarily lease or own their land (both sole or shared ownership), while subsistence farmers mainly lease or have sole ownership of their land.

Interviewees claim that livestock producers in the province are mainly sedentary. Their main challenges with regards to access to land are the conversion of pastures into cropland and the expansion of residential housing.

IRRIGATION
In 2007, a majority of households (67%) in Herat had access to irrigated land. According to our interviews in the province, the proportion of farmers using irrigated land has increased somewhat over the past three years. Irrigated land is concentrated in the central and eastern districts, whereas the northern districts are mainly rain-fed.

ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE & ACCESS TO MARKETS
The transport infrastructure was already reasonably developed in 2007, at which point 55% of roads could handle car traffic in all seasons, and 35% could take car traffic in some seasons. Interviewed stakeholders in Herat perceive the quality of roads linking rural areas to markets to have improved in the past three years. Despite this perceived improvement, interviews in Herat identified poor road quality as the number one limitation to market access for rural farmers, followed by a lack of transportation and seasonal flooding.

SOCIAL FACTORS
POVERTY AND INEQUALITY
Poverty rate: 38.7%
Per Capita monthly total consumption: 1,547 Afs

LITERACY
Literacy rate: 25.1%
The Kuchi population in Herat has particularly low levels; 2% of men are able to read and write.

SECURITY
Perceived level of security: ↑
According to the interviews, the security situation has improved greatly over the past year and most roads that link rural areas with the provincial markets are perceived as safe.

FOOD SECURITY
Problem satisfying food need of the household during the year (households %):
- Never: 23%,
- Rarely (1-3 times): 27%
- Sometimes (3-6 times): 35%
- Often (few times a month): 6%
- Mostly (happens a lot): 9%

Calorie deficiency (% consuming less than 2100 calories per day):
- 24.7%

CHILD LABOUR AND SCHOOL ENROLMENT
Child labour: 21.2%
School Enrolment: 52.1%
Very few Kuchi children (1% of boys and 2% of girls) attend school in Herat during the winter months, and no Kuchi children attend school during summer.

STATUS OF WOMEN
Female literacy rate: 16.4%; Female share in active population: 27.9%
Access to markets / female mobility: According to our interviews, more than half of the women in the provincial centre are able to go to the local market to buy goods. Half of these women are accompanied by a male relative when they do so. Women outside of the provincial centre are less likely to go to the local bazaar to buy goods and more likely to be accompanied by a male relative. In both the provincial centre and the surrounding rural areas, women rarely go to the local market to sell goods.
As an introduction to the profiles, the figures 5 to 9 present some key socio-economic indicators in the 23 provinces targeted by the NHLP. Upstream the agricultural production, the access to irrigated and rain-fed land should be taken into account to prioritize the provinces where the NHLP will deploy its activities. Downstream, the provincial roads’ quality ensures the capacity of the farmers to access the markets, and should be integrated into the NHLP rolling-out strategy.

**FIGURE 5. ACCESS OF RURAL HOUSEHOLDS TO IRRIGATED LAND**
(in % of the total number of households in the province)

Source: NRVA 2005

**FIGURE 6. ACCESS OF RURAL HOUSEHOLDS TO RAIN-FED LAND**
(in % of the total number of households in the province)

Source: NRVA 2005
Figure 7 and 9 present two socio indicators that will have a direct impact on the capacity of the local farmers to financially participate to the NHLP program. Moreover, these indicators can be useful to anticipate to what extent additional agricultural production will be self-consumed by subsistence farmers or brought to the market.

**FIGURE 8. POVERTY RATE**

(in % of the total population of the province)

Source: NRVA 2005
FIGURE 9. FOOD SECURITY: PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLDS DECLARING HAVING PROBLEMS SATISFYING THEIR FOOD NEEDS "OFTEN" OR "MOST OF THE TIME" DURING THE YEAR
(in % of the total number of households in the province)

Source: NRVA 2005

Projecting
The projecting phase covers the social assessment itself and consists in screening the proposed NHLP with regards to its potential impact – both positive and negative – on the varied stakeholders of the project, and the social development outcomes the NHLP can contribute to achieving.

The social implications of the NHLP will be analyzed through the lens of the following entry points:

- Social diversity and gender, through the access of poor and vulnerable groups, including women, to the project, as well as the capabilities and opportunities that the NHLP could offer to these categories of people.
- Stakeholders, through identification of the various formal or informal groups or organizations that have an interest or a stake in the project, and that could affect or be affected by the project.
- Participation, through the examination of the opportunities and conditions for participation by the stakeholders – and in particular the poor and vulnerable, including women.
- Social risks, including but not limited to those that may trigger the World Bank Social Safeguard Policies.

Mitigation and Management
Once the social implications of the NHLP are identified, strategies to mitigate and manage the main social risks will be developed. These recommendations are meant to support the NHLP planners to design a program that (i) strengthens gender and social inclusion, (ii) empowers
stakeholders by promoting local ownership of the project, (iii) minimizes the likely social risks and, (iv) addresses broader questions of sustainability.

In order to provide the NHLP with operational inputs on these four issues, recommendations to adapt and improve the HLP Social Strategy are developed while making a clear distinction between the social issues that could possibly trigger the World Bank Social Safeguard Policies and those that – even if out of the scope of the World Bank policies – are still important to integrate into the NHLP social strategy to support the achievement of the national social development goals. Specific recommendations to build both the Social Safeguards Framework and Gender Mainstreaming Strategy for the NHLP are provided in separate documents (see annexes 10 and 11).

Monitoring
Finally, based on the social strategies proposed in the previous stage, a framework for monitoring and evaluation of the project’s social outcomes is developed. To achieve greater sustainability and improved local ownership, participatory monitoring has been privileged. The framework identifies a number of monitoring indicators.

Structure of the report
As an overall guideline, this report follows the steps of the social assessment presented in Figure 1 above. After the presentation of the agricultural landscape and socio-economic context at the provincial level, referenced in Annex 1, the social implications and the main social risks of the project are identified and analyzed (chapter 1). Based on the provincial profiles and the first chapter, a mitigation and management plan is developed and recommendations are made to adapt the HLP social strategy to the requirements of the NHLP (chapter 2), before designing a Monitoring and Evaluation plan to be used by the NHLP teams to measure if the strategies to maximize social development outcomes and minimize harm have elicited with the desired effects (chapter 3).

METHODOLOGY

The methodology adopted for this social assessment heavily relies on secondary research from published and unpublished sources, which was then triangulated with primary data collected from the 23 provinces targeted by the NHLP, and information gathered from both Focus Groups and Key Informant Interviews (KIs). Despite the difficulty of implementing such an ambitious methodology within the project’s short timeframe, the interviews with local stakeholders and integration of their perceptions, in addition to validating the accuracy of secondary data, significantly enrich the report’s findings. Indeed, decision-making is largely based on perceptions. Therefore, in the context of the NHLP and its implementation, the perceptions of its main stakeholders are potentially more valuable, from an operational point of view, than certain national or provincial statistics.

3 For example, regarding the issue of market access, the farmers’ perception about security is more useful than the number of IEDs that exploded in the province during the past 12 months.
Nevertheless it is important to stress that although an attempt was made to survey a representative sample of stakeholders in each province, due to the small number of interviews possible within the short time frame of the project, the data did not allow for a comprehensive statistical treatment of the different issues. So while the qualitative information obtained from the interviewees has been used to corroborate secondary data, it was not possible to develop new statistics for integration into this report.

Data sources

Before presenting the fieldwork conducted to gather the primary data required for this social assessment, the table below presents the various sources of information, on which each section of this report relies.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TABLE 1. SOURCES OF INFORMATION</th>
<th>Desk Review</th>
<th>Field Work</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Literature</td>
<td>HLP/NHLP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annex 1: Agricultural Landscape, socio-economic and legal context</td>
<td>Review</td>
<td>documents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter 1: Social Assessment of the NHLP</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter 2: Mitigation and Management</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter 3: Monitoring and Evaluation Plan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The lack of recent data was a major challenge as almost all the reports and provincial profiles have been developed based on information published in the National Risk and Vulnerability Assessment (NRVA) conducted by ICON-Institute in 2005, while the latest livestock census was carried out in 2003. It would have been useful for the purpose of this assessment to provide NHLP with updated information, however, contrary to its former version, the NRVA 2007-2008 adopted a regional approach rather than a provincial one in its data compilation. It was therefore not useful for the development of profiles at the provincial level.

Moreover, although some interesting research was identified, the limited geographical coverage of these studies (two or three provinces or sometimes only a few districts or villages) prevented us from including their results in the provincial profiles presented of this report.

Field Work

The fieldwork consisted of collecting primary information through three main methodologies:

- A survey administered to various stakeholders in all the 23 targeted provinces to help corroborate the literature review;
- Focus Groups organized with women and men engaged in the horticulture and livestock sectors
- Key Informants interviews to provide MAIL counterparts with more detailed information for the implementation of the NHLP activities.

While the survey has been administered in all the 23 provinces targeted by the NHLP, the Focus Groups and Key informants' interviews were carried out in the 6 key provinces where an in-depth assessment has been conducted.
The fieldwork was conducted between June 27 and July 16, 2012. The timeline for the fieldwork is included in Annex 6. Over this three-week period, six teams comprised of 17 national consultants and two international consultants visited all 23 provinces (see the table below). The targeted provinces included 11 provinces in which the HLP already has a presence, and 12 provinces in which the NHLP is planning to expand.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Provincial Assessments (Administration of the Survey)</th>
<th>In-Depth Provincial Assessments (Administration of the Survey + Focus Groups + KIs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Badakhshan</td>
<td>13. Laghman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Baghlan*</td>
<td>14. Logar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Bamyan</td>
<td>15. Panjshir*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Daikundi</td>
<td>16. Saripul*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Farah</td>
<td>17. Takhar*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Faryab</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Provinces that already have an established HLP presence

**THE SURVEY FOR THE PROVINCIAL ASSESSMENTS**

The fieldwork that supported the development of the provincial profiles relies on a survey designed for the specific purpose of this project. The questionnaire, referenced as Annex 7, covers the following issues:

- Horticulture: Main crops produced in the province, division of labour between men, women and children among the different horticulture activities related to production, processing and trading, and improved horticulture techniques;
- Livestock: Main types of livestock reared in the province, division of labour between men, women and children among the different livestock activities related to production, processing and trading, and improved livestock and poultry techniques;
- Economic factors: Land ownership and tenure, use and sources of credit, use of irrigated and rain fed land, access to markets;
- Social factors: women’ access to markets, IDPs and returnees in the province and their engagement in agriculture;
- Main provincial actors in agriculture;
- Recent evolution of security in the province

In order to reflect the various stakeholders’ of the NHLP, the questionnaire has been administered to livestock and horticulture producers, cooperatives’ members, agribusinessmen (including traders, exporters, processors and vets), women working in agriculture, community leaders, Directors or Deputy Directors of the Provincial Departments of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (DAIL) and representatives of the HLP. In total 372 interviews have been conducted.

In addition, because of their broader view of the agriculture situation in the province, the Director of the DAIL or their deputies have been administered an additional set of questions included in Annex 8.
TABLE 3. STAKEHOLDERS' INTERVIEWS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stakeholders' categories</th>
<th># of interviews per province</th>
<th># of provinces</th>
<th>Total # of interviews</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Director or Deputy Director of the Department of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (DAIL)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HLP Representative⁴</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community leaders: Community Development Committee (CDC) members, mullahs, etc.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agribusinessmen: traders, exporters, processors, vets</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Members of agriculture co-operatives involved in either horticulture or livestock (male)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horticulture producers (male)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livestock producers (male)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women working in horticulture or livestock⁵</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>372</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In 17 provinces, the administration of the survey was coordinated by four teams of national consultants who have strong experience with both agricultural and livestock projects. Each team included two men and one woman, with the exception of the one team that travelled to the South. It was decided that for security reasons it would be safer to only send two men.

For the 6 provinces that have been explored more in-depth, two teams, each comprised of an international consultant and 3 national consultants have conducted the survey. These two teams included two men and two women.

All the teams of consultants gathered information and collected data through face-to-face and phone-based interviews with key stakeholders.⁶ Through these interviews, the teams collected first-hand information to corroborate and double-check the data gathered through the desk review.

THE FOCUS GROUPS AND THE KEY INFORMANTS INTERVIEWS

In the 6 provinces concerning the In-Depth Assessment, Focus Groups and Provincial Key Informant Interviews have been conducted in addition to the Survey.

In each province, 3 Focus Groups were conducted with people engaged in the horticulture and livestock sectors to gather greater insight from the field: the first with male subsistence farmers, the second with male commercial farmers and the third one with women engaged in agriculture in general. The themes discussed during the focus groups covered the following topics (the Focus Groups’ guides are included in Annex 9):

- Increasing production & revenue
- Perception of past and current initiatives

⁴ Only conducted in those provinces where the HLP is present.
⁵ No quota was set for the type of work of the women interviewees so as to adapt to the sectors in which women are most involved in each province.
⁶ Phone-based interviews were only conducted in Ghor as a result of complications due to illness of one of the interviewers conducting the rapid assessment in the South.
- Accessibility of agriculture programmes
- Perception of the DAIL.

Each Focus Group gathered 5 local participants to ensure better participation of each member. The participants were selected from the communities by the field consultants through convenient sampling methods (in the bazar, livestock markets, etc.). Over the 6 provinces, a total of 18 Focus Groups were conducted, with a total of 90 participants.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Provinces</th>
<th># of Focus Groups</th>
<th># Participants per Focus Group</th>
<th>Total # of Focus Groups’ participants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balkh</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herat</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kabul</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nangarhar</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parwan</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samangan</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>18</strong></td>
<td><strong>5</strong></td>
<td><strong>90</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In addition to the Focus Groups, Key informant interviews have been conducted in the 6 provinces concerning the In-Depth Assessment with agriculture experts working for NGOs, as well as development agencies and their implementing partners. In total, 43 agriculture experts have been interviewed. The complete list of key informant interviews is referenced in Annex 5. Through these interviews, the teams collected first-hand information to corroborate and double-check the data gathered through the desk review, as well as in-depth information about social issues and regional trends.
CHAPTER 1. SOCIAL ASSESSMENT OF THE FUTURE NHLP

The Project Development objective of NHLP is to « promote adoption of improved production practices by target producer households in focus areas, with the gradual establishment of agricultural services mechanisms at the national level and investment support with a farmer-centric focus» in order to “contribute (...) to long term increased market-driven agricultural productivity and production”7. To this end, the project will be implemented through 3 main components: (i) Horticultural production, (ii) Animal production and health, (iii) Implementation management and technical assistance support.

- The horticulture component activities will be divided into two sub-components: (i) Extension, focused on the delivery of organizational and technical capacity building and based on the Farmer Field School (FFS) methodology, (ii) Productive Investment support to target farmers to invest in productive assets such as trellising for grapes, post-harvest storage facilities and drip irrigation equipment to enhance agriculture production and productivity.

- The animal production and health component will also be divided into two main sub-components: (i) extension, that would support the establishment and operation of community-based livestock extension services based on the FFS model and implemented through Veterinary Field Units (VFUs) in high livestock density districts (ii) Investment support for the target livestock owners to invest in improved animal husbandry practices and for the MAIL to set up an animal health, monitoring and control system and conduct trials and studies to inform policy development.

- The third component will be focused on supporting the MAIL with all matters related to project implementation functions through an implementation Management Support Team (IMST).

While the objective of the provincial profiles referenced in Annex 1 is to provide a better understanding of the national and provincial context in which the NHLP will be implemented, the present chapter is dedicated to presenting a social analysis of the proposed NHLP with regards to potential positive and negative social implications on its main stakeholders, with a focus on the social development outcomes the NHLP can contribute to achieving.

This social analysis has been developed based on the characteristics of the program as described in the draft version of the "NHLP Emergency Project Paper" that was provided to Samuel Hall mid-July 2012, as well as on a certain number of interviews conducted with HLP members in Kabul.

After having identified the most disadvantaged and vulnerable rural populations in the Afghan context, the proposed NHLP will be reviewed to evaluate its capacity to address both social diversity and gender issues: through the access of poor and vulnerable groups of people to project activities, as well as the capabilities and opportunities the NHLP could offer them.

---

(section 1). Then, the main stakeholders expected to affect or being affected by the future NHLP (including the main NHLP beneficiary targets, i.e. farmers and livestock owners) will be identified, and the opportunities and conditions of their participation in the project will be examined (section 2). Finally, the potential social risks including, but not limited to, those that may trigger the World Bank Social Safeguard Policies, will be discussed (section 3). Propositions to mitigate and manage the social risks stressed in this chapter, as well as recommendations about how to build an NHLP social strategy, will be developed in the next chapter.

1) Social Diversity and Gender

1.1. The most disadvantaged and vulnerable groups of people in rural Afghanistan

According to the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations, “social diversity refers to differences between categories of people in terms of their livelihood assets, relative wealth, livelihood security, social status, sense of belonging to different social groups and cultural norms and beliefs”. Based on this definition and the analysis of poverty in Afghanistan, it is possible to identify the groups of people who are the most likely to be disadvantaged and vulnerable, as well as possibly suffer from various forms of exclusion.

The list of the most vulnerable groups of people provided by the FAO is long, and it would be unreasonable to expect the NHLP to offer solutions for all disadvantaged groups living in rural areas. Yet, because of the nature of its activities and its extended geographical coverage, the NHLP has the potential for reaching numerous groups and contribute to breaking the cycle of exclusion while offering opportunities for sustainable livelihoods.

The poorest of the poor

According to the National Risk and Vulnerability Assessment 2007/8 statistics, the overall headcount rate in Afghanistan is estimated at 36% of the total population, which indicates that some 9 million Afghans are not able to meet their basic needs. While the urban population fares slightly better with a poverty rate of 29%, and the pastoral nomad population much worse with a poverty rate reaching 54%, the average level of poverty among the rural population is equal to figures at the national level (36%). On average, the poor who live under the poverty line are able to consume at a level equal to 78% of the estimated cost of basic needs. But it is important to stress that many more people (half of the total population) is consuming at a level of less than 120% of the poverty line, which means that a large number of Afghans live in very fragile situations, where even the smallest negative shock has the potential to move a great many people into poverty.

Of course, the level of poverty among the population is far from being homogeneously spread throughout the country. The Poverty Status Report of the Ministry of Economy classifies the

---

9 It includes: resource-poor farmers; landless rural labouring households; Internally Displaced People (IDPs); refugees; women-headed households; youth-headed households; unemployed youths; the elderly; physically-challenged individuals; socially marginalized castes or ethnic groups; people and households infected or affected by HIV/AIDS and other transmittable and chronic illnesses.
10 The National Risk and Vulnerability Assessment 2007/8 defines the poverty line or poverty threshold as “the minimum level of per-capita consumption expenditure at which the members of a household can be expected to meet their basic needs (comprised of food and non-food consumption)”.  
11 Ministry of Economy with the support of the World Bank, “Poverty Status in Afghanistan” based on the NRVA 2007/8 (July 2010).
provinces from low-poverty provinces where less than 20% of the population is poor (for example: Helmand in the Southwest, Farah in the West, Jawzjan in the North, and Baghlan in the Northeast), to high-poverty provinces with poverty rates greater than 57% (Paktika, Paktya, Logar and Wardak in the South and Central regions; as well as Kunar and Laghman in the East).

### BOX 1. THE PASTORAL NOMAD POPULATION

The Kuchis are nomadic pastoralists whose ethnic origins are varied (Aimaq, Arab, Baluch, Hazara, Kyrgyz, Tukmen, Uzbeki, and a Pashtun majority). For Frauke de Weijer, the Kuchis can be identified by "both a lifestyle (migratory), a production mode (animal husbandry), and a cultural identity." In 2008, according to the Afghan Independent Directorate of Kuchi Affairs (IDKA), the national pastoral nomad population was estimated to be around 2 to 3 million individuals, which represents approximately 250,000 households comprised of long-range migratory pastoralists (52%), short-range migratory pastoralists (33%) and settled pastoralists (15%). The pastoral nomad migrations in the 23 provinces targeted by the NHLP are presented below.

Yet, while they contribute to 10 to 15% of total Afghan exports, and own 30 to 50% of the national herds – which constitutes their primary source of livelihoods – the pastoral nomads are among the most vulnerable groups with more than half of their population living in absolute poverty, compared to the national average of 36%.

Even if their traditional nomadic pastoralism has always been challenged by multiple factors, today they face a dramatic reduction in their access to pasture land due to both large-scale rehabilitation and development of national infrastructures as well as a significant expansion of cultivated land. This, combined with the severe droughts that have affected the country the past several years, has lead to a significant decrease in the size of herds, which directly impacts their main source of livelihood and has pushed many migratory pastoral nomads to become sedentary and look for alternative livelihoods.

These regional differences are closely related to environmental characteristics such as elevation of the terrain, quality of the soil, and the climate; all of which greatly impact economic and agricultural opportunities and consequently the level of poverty and well being of the populations. Other factors such as seasonality and the food price crisis also play a major role on poverty levels over the course of the year.

Beyond these regional differences, some groups are systematically disadvantaged. The National Risk and Vulnerability Assessment 2007/8 data indicate that poverty is associated with individual attributes such as household size and composition, and more importantly, the characteristics of the head of household: poverty is more present among women-headed households (38% of poverty among women-headed households against 33% for male-headed households), ones where the head of household is disabled, or where the head of household has a low level of education (if the person at the head of the household has a university degree the poverty rate falls at 9%). The NRVA 2007/8 also indicates that land ownership - more than access to land - is a deterrent against the risk of falling into poverty. The highest level of poverty is among those who rent, sharecrop or mortgage land (42% of poverty), against a 26% poverty rate among those who own their land.

---

12 This information is mainly based on the Samuel Hall report commissioned by the Japanese International Cooperation Agency, “A Study of the Kuchi Population in the Kabul New City Area”, May 2012.
15 See the 2005 National Multi-Sectoral Assessment on Kuchi (NMAK).
FIGURE 10. PASTORAL NOMAD MIGRATIONS DURING SUMMER IN THE NHLP-TARGETED PROVINCES
(in # of individuals)

Source: Frauke de Weijer, "National Multi-Sectoral Assessment on Kuchis", May 2005

FIGURE 11. PASTORAL NOMAD MIGRATIONS DURING WINTER IN THE NHLP-TARGETED PROVINCES
(in # of individuals)

Source: Frauke de Weijer, "National Multi-Sectoral Assessment on Kuchis", May 2005
However, this edition of the NRVA only provides a surface analysis of poverty and inequalities in rural areas, and does not present statistics on the poverty situation of certain vulnerable groups identified in the earlier versions of the NRVA.

Although it is not possible to compare the statistics of the NRVA 2007/8 with other NRVA reports due to modifications in the approach used to calculate the poverty rate, the information gathered by AREU in a 2004 synthesis paper dedicated to rural land relations\(^{17}\), provides interesting and complimentary information about the categories of people most affected by poverty\(^{18}\).

In 2004, while poverty was also associated with large families, female-headed households, the presence of a disabled family member in the household, and lack of access to education, it was also correlated to lack of access to infrastructure and services, and lack of capital assets such as land and livestock. In these conditions, the most vulnerable groups were the female-headed households (67% of poverty), landless (61%), and labourers (61%); followed by returnees and IDPs (even if they were better off in respect of cow ownership).

An important characteristic of poverty in Afghanistan worth pointing out is that even the extremely poor may own livestock. In fact, small animal stock is often the only capital asset of the landless. According to fieldwork done by AREU in Faryab\(^{19}\) and Bamyan\(^{20}\), Afghan landless and homeless often own sheep.

**IDPs AND RETURNEES**

Over 6 million Afghan refugees have returned to their homeland since 2002, an estimated 20% of the overall population of the country\(^{21}\).

---

**BOX 2. RETURNED REFUGEES**

Return is mainstreamed through different sectorial ministries – including MRRD and MAIL in rural areas. At present rural development in Afghanistan is dominated by the MRRD’s National Solidarity Program (NSP). The NSP’s approach involves block grants given directly to the community (men and women), with a special focus on high return areas. As such, one of the targets of NSP has been to prioritize assistance to returnee and IDP areas, not through targeted but through community-based assistance. However, if the Land Allocation Schemes, an ambitious national program set up by Presidential Decree 104, does aim to provide plots of land to landless returnees and IDPs, the results have not equaled the expectations so far. Although returnees have been given land and shelter, they are often left on these sites with no access to livelihoods or on land that cannot be used for agriculture.

In these regards, the case of the Alice-Ghan project\(^{22}\), initiated in 2002, is symptomatic: the solution put forth in Alice-Ghan cost $10 million dollars, and is still the interest of more funding and more development projects. Initially, this housing project aimed to create a viable community of returnees in the Qarabagh district of Kabul. The project objective was to provide homes to 1400 returnee families and work towards the establishment of a thriving community through livelihood support and community development plans. A recent field assessment by Samuel Hall to assess the reintegration impact of the project on returnees in land allocation schemes showed that out of an initial 1,000 inhabitants and plots allocated, about 200 households live on site, without proper water sources, school or clinic. Recent efforts have brought solar power to this location, providing electricity at specific locations in the township, including on the main streets, to increase security for its inhabitants at night time.

---


\(^{18}\) Based on the NRVA 2003 data as analyzed by the World Bank (June 2004).


\(^{21}\) For further information, refer to Samuel Hall Consulting (2012), Research Study on IDP Protection in Afghanistan, commissioned by the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) Afghanistan (forthcoming publication).

\(^{22}\) Samuel Hall, NABDP Beneficiary Assessment - Fieldwork Synthesis, September 2012.
As such, if progress has been noted, key lessons remain: the absence of a sustainable water source at the site, disputes with adjacent local communities over ownership of the site, and the lack of employment opportunities in the area contributing to shortcomings of the project in providing a suitable housing alternative for a substantial number of returnee families who have preferred to relocate to Kabul city. Another important weakness of the process is the reported mismanagement by the land allocation commissions and the Government of Afghanistan in ensuring a fair and transparent selection process of beneficiaries.

For most refugees, the main source of livelihood pre-migration in Afghanistan is agriculture. Upon return, some find themselves with limited resources, lost or destroyed land, or forced to live in new areas. For their return to be sustainable, returnee families need proper access to agriculture.

Conflict and insecurity have increased the number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) to over 400,000 individuals. Reported priority needs are access to land and housing, employment and livelihoods, food and water. As such, central to the question of return and displacement are access to land, income generating activities, and socio-economic inclusion in new areas of residence. Returnees and IDPs are, in their majority, still living in rural Afghanistan. Returning refugees and IDPs rely on agriculture and labour as their primary source of livelihoods, with men and women involved in agriculture and animal husbandry. Therefore, access to land, the quality of arable land and, the ability to work on land are extremely important factors for these populations.

Researchers have found that IDPs working in the agriculture sector pre- and post-displacement fell from 59.1% to 5.6% during displacement. IDPs moving to new rural areas lack familiarity with specific pastoral techniques and patterns in their places of displacement, and often lack access to arable land. The shift away from agricultural work indicates a lower access to land for farmers. IDPs thus become more reliant than other populations on daily labour positions (56.9% versus 14%), which often offer not only lower wages, but also a critical lack of job security and regularity.

In addition, widespread drought and subsequent bad harvests negatively impact income generating opportunities and lead to further displacement. The need to consider natural disaster-induced displacement in agricultural programs is of utmost importance.
LOCAL MINORITIES

There is relatively little information about the various ethnic groups in Afghanistan, particularly when it comes to statistics about their livelihoods, poverty rate, land access, social inclusion or access to resources.

Although the rural villages where the project will be implemented may be relatively homogenous in terms of ethnic composition, it will be important for the NHLP to identify local minorities within the areas of implementation in order to ensure their inclusion in its program activities.

In these conditions, in order to support the integration of minority groups among the beneficiaries of the program, it is important for the NHLP before starting implementing its activities to make local assessments to determine the existence of minority groups that may be socially excluded and therefore more vulnerable.

1.2. Gender in the context of rural Afghanistan

As defined by the WHO, “Gender” refers to the socially constructed roles, behaviours, activities, and attributes that a given society considers appropriate for men and women. As an area of intervention, Gender has long played a central role in the design of development projects around the world, including Afghanistan. According to the FAO\textsuperscript{23}, “Analysing rural livelihoods and activities with a gender perspective is essential to understanding differences between men and women in respect to their roles and workloads, their access to and control over resources and benefits, their participation in decision-making and their needs and priorities. Such an analysis can demonstrate important differences in terms of the nature of activities they carry out (see our profiles with gender labour division) and their access to resources (for example, see our profiles on the difference of access to credit sources or what is culturally acceptable for women in terms of access to markets). A development program adopting a gender perspective can contribute to compensating for the general gender-based imbalance and thereby improve the situation of women.

AFGHAN WOMEN ENGAGED IN AGRICULTURE

Women represent approximately 54% of the agricultural workforce in Afghanistan (see the table below dedicated to female share in active population in the NHLP-targeted provinces). Our survey provides an overall description of gender-based divisions of labour and shows the placement of women, men and children in various horticulture and livestock activities: if women are generally not involved in cultivation, they are very engaged in harvesting (for all crop categories), and probably even more in processing activities such as shelling nuts and drying fruits. In the livestock sector, while men and women are both active in raising livestock, poultry are mainly raised by women. In terms of processing, women are in charge of producing dairy products and processing wool into yarn. At the very beginning and the end of the value chain, men are those who link households with the market to obtain the necessary supply of inputs and actually sell both horticulture and livestock products, even if women can be significantly involved in selling eggs, milk and dairy products, and sometimes even poultry in some regions.

According to the World Bank and the Afghan Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock, this division of labour is largely a reflection of social and cultural norms, where women have limited interaction with men outside their family, restricted ability to travel by themselves, and complicated means (often making it near impossible) through which they can own land.

FIGURE 14. FEMALE SHARE IN ACTIVE POPULATION
(in # of total active population)


24 Except in a few provinces where they work together with men to cultivate cereals and grains like in Farah, Helmand and Jawzjan, fodder and industrial crops in Helmand, or vegetable in Nangarhar.
Limited Access to Resources and Services

These factors constitute a real barrier to women’s access to resources and services, including credit, training, extension, inputs, trading and marketing networks, as well as education, and information. Without collateral to apply for credit, opportunities to participate in extension training (selection for these opportunities is often based on land ownership), and a lack of women service providers in credit/input supply/marketing/etc. women become marginalized. Despite the key roles women play in harvesting and post-harvesting processing, this work when done inside their own household, is considered as part of their expected household duties, and therefore generates no income. At times women may work in the fields of other people as day laborers at very low wages (again limited due to cultural norms and behaviors). Furthermore, there is little or no training for women on quality control, including hygiene, sanitation, and higher-value varieties.

As briefly mentioned in the above section, access to credit from financial institutions often depends on the ability to demonstrate ownership of traditional forms of collateral property such as land, machinery, and housing. Women, who generally lack title to land and other property, therefore have less opportunity to access financial services. Moreover, social mobilization of producers by aid agencies is often based on proof of land ownership or on “head of household” rules that enable only one family member to register with an association.

Mobility and Rural Access

Poor roads and the lack of transport services affect an entire population’s mobility in general, but women are particularly affected by the need to adhere to strict standards for socially acceptable behavior. Rural women’s mobility outside the home or village is also restricted by security concerns.

Furthermore, women may be prohibited from traveling outside the village, required to have an escort, and unable to interact (including proximity seating) with men outside the family. Limitations on travelling longer distances, especially in public transport that would require communal seating with men outside the family, preclude rural women from easily accessing markets, other villages and cities. In a few instances, women entrepreneurs have gained greater mobility with acceptable escorts and affordable, suitable means of transport. But to have this freedom of movement, financial costs can be greater than for men due to the necessity for hiring chaperones, cars, and drivers (it is socially unacceptable for a woman to drive herself).

These patterns of travel and transport constrain women’s participation in economic activity, making it challenging for women to access financial services outside their immediate neighborhoods and communities. Some acceptance exists for the strength-in-numbers approach, and women travelling in groups may be an effective means of circumventing mobility problems.

28 Rubin, D., C. Manfre, and K.N. Barrett (2009), Promoting Gender Equitable Opportunities in Agricultural Value Chains, Washington DC, United States Agency for International Development (USAID).
LAND OWNERSHIP

The vast majority of Afghan women do not own land. Societal factors dictate that women should not own property, especially land, although they can inherit land as widows and as children of landowners. Despite Sharia and national land inheritance laws giving daughters and widows the right to claim land inheritance, in practice, customary laws, local tradition, and lack of awareness about these rights discourage and/or reject women’s claims to their property rights. Women traditionally rely on their husbands or brothers to take care of them and as a result are often reluctant to pursue land inheritance claims that would reduce their brothers’ share, while they are also often reluctant to claim land in land disputes that may involve them due to cultural norms dictating that men are the responsible breadwinners of the family, therefore should own the mean of ensuring income.

1.3. Potential impact of NHLP on vulnerable and disadvantaged groups

After having identified the main disadvantaged and vulnerable groups of people in rural areas, the proposed NHLP has been reviewed to evaluate to which extent its activities integrate social diversity issues through the access of poor and vulnerable groups of people to the program. The main observations from the proposed NHLP review are the following:

- Overall, the NHLP should have a positive impact on some vulnerable and disadvantaged groups through its livestock component with: (i) backyard poultry activities for which the preference will be given to poor households, widows, disabled persons and recent returnees or IDPs in the selection of the beneficiaries, (ii) the test of alternative winter feeding practices that should benefit the migratory Kuchi population depending on the results of the sheep sector study that will be conducted in 2013.
- Yet, even if vulnerable groups are not explicitly excluded from the horticulture component, the criteria to access the program can constitute an obstacle to the poor households that do not own enough land (less that one Jerib of land) or have enough savings to be able to pay in advance the 50% financial contribution required to access some of the packages offered by the program.
- Finally, the main risk of exclusion comes from the selection process itself: if certain populations are somehow not fully integrated into their own community, they may not be informed or invited by the CDCs to participate to the Participatory Rapid Assessments.

1.4. Potential Impact of NHLP on women

- The proposed NHLP includes women in its activities through its “Gender Sensitive Agriculture” sub-component that comprises, on the horticulture side: kitchen gardening, post-harvesting extension, and advice on nutrition; and on the livestock component: livestock extension, animal health and poultry activities. All these activities respect the “natural” gender division of labour.

---

identified in our survey and have a positive impact on food security (that would be even more efficient if support were provided to build small family storage).

- As defined by the NHLP, benefit from the kitchen gardening program requires the prior registration of the beneficiary to the Farmer Field School, the availability of a garden plot of a minimum of 100 square meters with an permanent access to a reliable water source, the acceptance of the rules of the program (such as the full collaboration with the female Lead Farmers and the female technical / extension workers, as well as exchange of experience with other Farmer Field School (FFS) members, be committed to seasonal calendar and action plan developed by the Participatory Rapid Assessment (PRA) and the Farmer Field School. In addition, “the Head of a registered woman’s family must be an active member of a FFS group and be punctual in attending the meetings with the female Lead Farmers (annex of the draft NHLP, 1a, section H). Nevertheless, it is important to stress that the selection criteria for the kitchen gardening may restrict the participation of the most vulnerable women. Indeed, the selection of women is conditioned by the “active” participation of their household head to the Farmer Field School, which automatically excludes: (i) the women who have the full responsibility of their household (the widows), (ii) the women whose household head is disabled and therefore cannot participate to the Farmer Field School, and (iii) the women whose household has less than one Jerib of land.

- The proposed NHLP is not very clear about the kind of training women can attend: while post-harvesting is explicitly mentioned, the program does not explicitly indicates whether they can also benefit from harvesting extension (according to our survey, women are greatly involved in harvesting activities), as well as orchard management, trellising and marketing activities they could contribute to (such as picking, grading, etc.) The current design of the proposed NHLP excludes women from certain activities due to criteria of land ownership. However, women should also benefit from the variety of extension and training activities, particularly those in which they are already actively engaged such as harvesting and processing.

- It is important to note that, except with the small-scale commercial poultry activity, women are essentially targeted through activities that do not generate income but rather focused on household subsistence. Therefore expectations of financial contribution may become difficult for the widows who have the full responsibility of their household.

- The participation of women to the program’s activities will be ensured by the hiring of NHLP female Lead Farmers and technical / extension staff, including Integrated Pest Management (IPM) officers. As the project is aware of the difficulty to hire women technical staff, internships for female graduates will be offered, which should help create a pool of potential female technical / extension staff.

- The participation of women will also heavily rely on the capacity of the NHLP to engage and maintain a permanent dialogue with local authorities (CDCs, Shuras, Local Elders, Heads of Households, etc.). But it is also important that the NHLP engages in an intensive information / mobilization campaign and not just rely on
the local authorities to circulate the information, maybe identifying local female associations and work with them to inform the women in the villages of the project zone. Finally, meetings should be organized taking into account other activities carried out by women in the household and mobility limitations (to possibly come accompanied by a child or a family member if necessary) so they can attend the meetings.

2) NHLP Stakeholders and the Conditions of their Participation

Although the beneficiaries of the future NHLP will directly impact or be impacted by the project, other various groups of stakeholders could also affect or be affected. In this section, each group of stakeholders identified - including formal or informal institutions - will be analyzed to assess their level of involvement as planned by the NHLP, as well as the way they could potentially affect the implementation of the project (positively or negatively), including conditions for their participation.

In order to make the variety of information more concise and easier to use as a reference tool, the results of this section are presented in a table format. Table 5 is focused on the direct beneficiaries of the NHLP (the lead farmers, farmers and livestock owners), and table 6 is dedicated to all the other groups of stakeholders.
# TABLE 5. NHLP BENEFICIARIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Beneficiaries</th>
<th>Level of beneficiaries’ involvement planned by the NHLP</th>
<th>How the beneficiaries could affect NHLP</th>
<th>Conditions of Participation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Lead Farmers**            | Prior to the start of the PRA, the Lead Farmers are identified and selected through the local CDCs, extension workers and DAIL staff.  
- Lead farmers involved in PRAs and identification and selection of the beneficiaries the most suitable for the Common Interest Groups (CIGs)  
- Lead farmers trained as trainer for delivering extension messages                                                                                                           | The quality of farmers’ mobilization and engagement on the long term in NHLP activities heavily rely on the Lead Farmers. Lack of strong motivation, leadership, qualification, sense of ownership or belief in the program can negatively impact the project’s implementation. | Quality of the Lead Farmers’ selection, understanding of their role and quality of their training                                                                                                                               |
| **Farmers and livestock owners** | Farmers identified by the extension workers during the PRAs, with the support of the CDCs. They have to be willing to contribute up to 50% of the costs of all inputs and have at least 1 Jerib of land available to them.  
  **Plant Health**  
- Training in Integrated Pest Management (IPM)  
- Access to services of Global Plant Clinics  
  **Horticulture**  
- Access to extension services delivered by female and male Lead Farmers through Farmer Field Schools (FFS) in various subjects depending on the demand (including post-harvesting, orchard management, on-farm water management and marketing).  
- Support to establish new orchards (based on a 50% financial contribution), grape trellising (35% contribution), and off-season and soft fruit cultivation.  
- Access to the rental of beehives  
- Support to link with traders  
- Support to establish simple cold storage pits  
- In the future, access to services delivered by Farmer Service Centers  
  **Livestock**  
- Access to extension services delivered by VFUs and Female Extension Agents (FEA) in various subjects related to animal production and animal health  
- Support to establish small-scale backyard and semi-commercial poultry activities                                                                                          | As part of a community, farmers and livestock owners can convince or discourage other community members to participate to the project  
- Putting into practice extension messages and new capacities learnt through the FFS will have a direct impact on the level of agricultural production  
- Prioritizing short-term self-interest over long-term project success (e.g. diverting inputs for personal gain outside the scope of the project)                                                                 | Able to get the information about the project  
- Openness to new farming practices  
- Recognition of the Lead Farmers’ role in the project  
- Sense of ownership  
- Group reinforcement in participation  
- Practical demonstration of improved practices’ benefits  
- Capacity to meet the financial contribution expected by the project  
- Project supported by community leaders                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
### TABLE 6. OTHER NHLP STAKEHOLDERS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stakeholders</th>
<th>Level of stakeholders’ involvement planned by the NHLP</th>
<th>How the stakeholders could affect NHLP</th>
<th>Conditions of Participation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Local Representatives (Shuras, CDCs, Malik)</td>
<td>• CDCs involved in identification and selection of Lead Farmers, as well as in the PRAs&lt;br&gt;• Shuras or Malik involved in the selection of Poultry activities beneficiaries</td>
<td>• Because of their strong influence in the communities, local authorities at the village level play an essential role in community involvement and ownership of the project.&lt;br&gt;• Because of their strong influence in the project, there is also the potential for misusing their authority (i.e. nepotism in the selection process)</td>
<td>• Maintain the involvement of local authorities on different levels, including project implementation, decision making, conflict resolution, negotiations on gender-related issues, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock</td>
<td>• Overall coordination for both horticulture and livestock component&lt;br&gt;• DAIL staff involved in the selection of the Lead Farmers and the PRAs&lt;br&gt;• DAIL extension workers trained by NHLP&lt;br&gt;• Use of MAIL facilities for NHLP regional offices&lt;br&gt;• Technical support provided to the Plant Protection and Quarantine Department (PPQD).</td>
<td>• The lack of DAIL staff resources (e.g. transportation, communication, time due to other MAIL projects they are involved in) can affect their level of interaction with the farmers&lt;br&gt;• Low level of qualifications of DAIL staff can affect the quality of the extension work with farmers</td>
<td>• Define at the national level to what extent DAIL staff is involved in the implementation of NHLP, and clarify the reporting structure for all NHLP related activities.&lt;br&gt;• Ensure adequate resources and/or incentives for the DAIL staff involved in NHLP implementation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture service providers including Vets, NGOs</td>
<td>• Coordination with local agriculture service providers&lt;br&gt;• Training of VFUs in extension services and animal health, including female extension agents (FEA)&lt;br&gt;• VFUs involved in identification of FEA</td>
<td>• Possible competition in extension service delivery due to poor coordination&lt;br&gt;• Training of VFUs in extension services and animal health, including female extension agents</td>
<td>• Activities will have to be coordinated with other possible large-scale projects in the design phase&lt;br&gt;• For the vets and FEAs, remuneration based on the extension work done with the communities (number of training sessions or number of people trained)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farmers’ associations, input providers and cooperatives</td>
<td>• Supply inputs for horticulture component from the Perennial Horticulture Development Program (PHDP)</td>
<td>• The quality of the agricultural inputs (seeds, certified saplings for orchards) is critical to the activities’ adoption level by the farmers and the program sustainability</td>
<td>• Contract-based</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3) Social Impact and Potential Social Risks

3.1. Food security
As most of the farmers are living on a subsistence model, the NHLP should have a positive impact on food security through both its horticulture and livestock components. In terms of livestock, extension messages related to animal health and production, through the VFUs and especially the female extension agents (as women are mainly in charge of animal caring) should have a direct impact on death rate among herds, and on the longer term, on their size. In terms of horticulture, the production increase due to the adoption of improved practices should have a direct impact on the level of production. It is expected that a proportion of this additional production will be first consumed at the households level. The rest of the production should generate additional income.

Of course, these positive outcomes also depend on many other factors that can threaten the success of the project and its impact on food security. One of them is the current financial capacity of the households to purchase vaccines, better food for animals, and contribute financially to buying quality inputs from the NHLP.

Another factor is the capacity of the households to store part of the additional production directly on the premises of the family farm, which can greatly improve their resilience to shocks. Furthermore, according to our interviews, the great majority of farmers have no choice but to sell their products relatively quickly, and at low prices, after harvesting due to a lack of storage facilities and competition with other farmers who face similar circumstances. Selling at these price levels directly impacts food security via a more limited purchasing power.

In addition, for the households able to start semi-commercial activities, the capacity to sell their additional production is critical and directly relies on market access and the level of the prices (if all the farmers of a community start producing the same varieties of crops, the product prices could drop dramatically, especially in remote areas where limited markets are available).

3.2. Hygiene and health
The NHLP should have a positive impact with regards to the problem of transmission of disease from animal to human through the Sanitary Mandate Contracting Scheme and the extension work of the VFUS and female extension agents. In addition, thanks to the advice on nutrition transmitted to the women participating to NHLP activities, the program should have a positive impact on households' health, and especially the children.

The main risk in terms of health and hygiene are related to the misuse of chemicals such as pesticides and fertilizers on human health. This misuse is not only related to the type and quality of pesticides and chemical fertilizers, but also to safety standards in their use and storage (a more detailed discussion should be contained in the environmental assessment being conducted in parallel to this social assessment).
CHAPTER 2. BUILDING THE SOCIAL STRATEGY OF NHLP: MITIGATION & MANAGEMENT

As a part of this Social Assessment, strategic recommendations to mitigate and manage the main social risks are provided in order to support the NHLP planners in their design of a program that: (i) strengthens gender and social inclusion, (ii) empowers stakeholders by promoting local ownership of the project, (iii) minimizes the likely social risks, while addressing broader questions of sustainability.

In order to provide the NHLP with operational inputs on these issues, recommendations have been developed while keeping the World Bank Social Safeguards Policies within close sight as a constant guide, distinguishing between social issues that could possibly trigger the World Bank Environmental & Social Safeguard Policies (ESSP) and those that – even if out of the scope of the World Bank policies – are still important to integrate into the NHLP social strategy to support the achievement of the national social development goals through, in particular, the development of a Gender Mainstreaming Strategy (see annex 11).

While the issues of the NHLP compliance with the WB Environmental and Social Safeguard Policies have been developed in a separate document (see annex 10), the present chapter focuses on our recommendations to: reaching beneficiaries (section 1), strengthening social and gender inclusion (section 2), promoting local participation and ownership (section 3), and minimizing other social risks (section 4).

1) Public Information and Communication Campaign

The NHLP is a demand-driven program, which entails a radical transformation from a top-down and message-driven approach to a bottom-up, farmer-driven approach. In such a model, farmers and livestock owners actively participate to identify the priorities and interventions that will be most relevant to their own situation, and they may access the support individually or in groups. Participatory needs assessment and community action planning based on the PRAs are a way to empower farmers and actively involve them in identifying the constraints and opportunities to improve their production.

This demand-driven approach changes the way participants are selected. Instead of selecting participants according to very specific criteria, it is expected that communities and beneficiaries self-select on the basis of their interest in what the project can offer them and the strength of local initiative. Therefore, in such an approach, the control over participation is more limited (over the participation of women for example). To overcome the high risk of disconnection between the stated target groups (such as farmers, livestock owners, women, and vulnerable and/or excluded groups) and actual project participants, it is essential for the NHLP to develop a relevant targeting strategy providing different means of reaching beneficiaries and limit errors of exclusion or inclusion and community resistance.

Therefore, a public information and communication campaign around the NHLP is fundamental to inform potential beneficiaries about the project and the steps they need to take to access the activities that interest them. This information campaign can use various media such as: radio
announcements, posters displayed on the walls of public institutions, the public television channel (RTA), etc.

2) Strengthening social inclusion

In order to be able to reach vulnerable and excluded groups as defined in the previous chapter, it is essential for the NHLP to localize and gather information about these populations before starting the Participatory Rapid Assessments with the communities and not only rely on the local authorities to identify and inform them about the program. Indeed, in the case of socially excluded groups, the local representatives (CDCs, Shuras, Maliks) may not naturally invite them to participate to the PRA. As mentioned in the previous section, as the NHLP relies on a demand-driven approach, it is essential to organize a real communication campaign targeting the most vulnerable and excluded populations.

One of the ways to gather information about those groups is for the NHLP to identify and contact the NGOs that already work with these populations in the targeted areas (for example, in Herat, HELP focuses on the reintegration of returnees). It can also be a good opportunity to get information about the existing programs running in the area and start coordinating the activities of the different service providers working in the area.

The poorest populations will not be entitled to apply to certain activities of the NHLP because they can not meet some of the program requirements: own at least one Jerib of land and financially contribute up to 50% of the inputs provided by the program. In this situation, in order for the NHLP to still support the improvement of the condition of the most vulnerable populations, preference should systematically be given to the poorest in accessing activities that do not require at least one jerib of land such as: off-season vegetables (green houses) and soft fruit cultivation (with the condition that beneficiaries have access to markets, and are not localized in a remote area where the local communities will not be able to afford buying them).

In addition, the women of these disadvantaged groups should also be given priority for activities such as kitchen gardening and poultry.

Strengthening gender inclusion

Regarding the participation of women in the program, the capacity of the NHLP to engage and maintain dialogue with the local representatives (who could possibly be at first reluctant to let the women of their community participate) is essential. This means that the NHLP should mobilize enough resources at the local level and provide intensive training to their extension workers, as the program will no longer utilize social mobilizers. In addition, it can be very useful to identify existing local women’ associations to communicate about the project, as well as local NGOs supporting women in the area. Again, as mentioned above, identifying local NGOs can also be an opportunity to start coordinating development activities in the zone.

Furthermore, as mentioned in the section dedicated to the impact of the NHLP on women, the participation of the household’s head as a condition for women to participate in kitchen gardening activities excludes the participation of particularly vulnerable women such as: widows, women whose household head is disabled, and those whose household does not have one Jerib of land. It is recommended to remove this very restrictive condition.

As for the activities women are entitled to apply for, the NHLP should make clear the various areas where women can participate and make sure that women can benefit from extension programs in harvesting, processing and some marketing activities.
Finally, women are essentially targeted through activities aimed at the subsistence of their household (kitchen gardening for example will essentially cover family food needs). It is important to make them participate to other activities generating income such as the green houses and the cultivation of soft fruit that are both socially acceptable for women participation. Supporting income generation for women could also have a positive impact on the overall wealth of the household through the ability to save money and can be more easily redirect towards social investments for their children and the areas of health and education. All these recommendations should be reflected into the future NHLP program documents and in particular in its Gender Mainstreaming Strategy (see Appendix 11).

3) Promoting local participation and ownership

Because the NHLP relies on a demand-driven approach, and the farmers and livestock owners are supposed to actively participate from the very beginning of the project in the identification of the priorities and interventions most relevant to their situations, the NHLP should benefit from a relatively high level of mobilization among potential beneficiaries.

In parallel, the financial participation asked of the beneficiaries should reinforce their sense of ownership through an increased commitment to caring for the inputs provided through the project, i.e. if a personal investment has been made then personal responsibility will follow.

Nevertheless, ensuring a high level of participation and building a genuine sense of ownership and responsibility among the beneficiaries is reliant upon an adequate communication campaign at the community level (see the discussion in the section dedicated to public information and communication campaign).

In addition, the participation of the beneficiaries is closely related to the respect and acceptance in the lead farmers chosen for the project. Therefore, the CDCs and other local authorities may not be sufficient in deciding the lead farmers and so it may be necessary to involve other community farmers whose voices may otherwise not be heard.

Moreover, typical Afghan farmers are often described as “cultural “traditionalists” and are reluctant to try new ideas, often suspicious of outsiders (...) and very risk averse”. For this reason, it is essential for the NHLP to ground its extension messages within activities that provide tangible demonstration of the benefits that can be attained through the implementation of improved practices. Beyond the “learning by doing” approach, it is essential that the farmers and livestock owners can “see” the difference of results between traditional and more innovative practices.

Finally, as it will be discussed extensively in the next chapter, a participatory approach of the Monitoring & Evaluation of the program can be used as a means of reinforcing a sense of ownership among the beneficiaries.

4) Minimizing other social risks

In terms of food security, the positive impact of the project has been stressed in the previous chapter. Nevertheless, in order to improve the household resilience to shocks, the NHLP could contribute to support the construction of “family storage” for their beneficiaries.

As mentioned earlier, the main risk in terms of health and hygiene are related to the misuse of chemicals such as pesticides and chemical fertilizers. In addition of developing an appropriate Integrated Pest Management (IPM) plan based on the pending Afghan Pesticide Law and in accordance with the World Bank Safeguards on the use of pesticides, it is important to develop a comprehensive training course on the safe use and storage of pesticides and chemical fertilizers. Furthermore, the project could work with pesticide providers to reinforce the extension messages about the necessity for wearing protective gear when handling pesticides. In addition, because of the lack of quality chemical fertilizers available on the Afghan markets, the NHLP should consider supporting the use of organic fertilizers and train the farmers in the manufacturing and application techniques of organic fertilizers.
CHAPTER 3. SOCIAL MONITORING & EVALUATION

1) General Principles

In any development initiative, it is of most importance to have a complimentary system for monitoring and evaluating the project over the course of its implementation. Monitoring and evaluation are essential to helping improve performance and achieve results. More specifically, the overall purpose of monitoring and evaluation is the measurement and assessment of performance in order to more effectively manage the outcomes and outputs, commonly known as the results of development initiatives. Performance in this context can be defined as progress towards and achievement of results.

Two of the better explanations and definitions for monitoring and evaluation come from the UNDP Handbook On Monitoring & Evaluating Results, where Monitoring is defined as a continuing activity that aims to provide the management and main stakeholders of an “ongoing intervention” with early indications of progress, or a lack thereof, in achieving results. An “ongoing intervention” might be a project, program, or any other kind of support to achieve particular outcomes. Evaluation, on the other hand, is an exercise that attempts to systematically and objectively assess progress towards and the achievement of those outcomes. Rather than a on-time event, evaluation is carried out as an exercise involving assessments of differing scope and depth carried out at several points in time over the course of the project during the effort to achieve the desired outcomes. It is important to note that project evaluations assessing relevance, performance, and other criteria must be linked to outcomes as opposed to only implementation or immediate outputs.

However, developing a strong monitoring and evaluation strategy is more than just the development of indicators. Good design has five components:

- Clear statements of measurable objectives for the project and its components, for which indicators can be defined.
- A structured set of indicators, covering outputs of goods and services generated by the project and their impact on beneficiaries.
- Provisions for collecting data and managing project records so that the data required for indicators are compatible with existing statistics.
- Institutional arrangements for gathering, analyzing, and reporting project data, and for investing in capacity building, to sustain the M&E service.
- Proposals for the ways in which M&E findings will be fed back into decision making in order to ensue their relevance and usefulness in the improvement and sustainability of the project.

---

2) Participatory Monitoring & Evaluation

For a project such as the NHLP, implemented in rural parts of Afghanistan where local stakeholders are at the core and foundation of the project’s success, the monitoring and evaluation process should be as participatory as possible as a means of ensuring a sense of ownership over the project. Participatory Monitoring & Evaluation (PM&E) is a process through which stakeholders at various levels engage in monitoring or evaluating a particular project, share control over the content, process, and results of the M&E, and are actively engaged in identifying and/or taking corrective actions (if/when necessary) based on the results of the M&E activity. Simply put, PM&E focuses on the active engagement of primary stakeholders.

The importance of this approach rests largely in its effort to providing new ways of assessing and learning from change that are more inclusive, and more responsive to the needs of those most directly affected, the stakeholders themselves. PM&E is geared towards not only measuring the effectiveness of a project, but also towards building ownership and empowering beneficiaries, building accountability, and taking corrective actions to improve performance and outcomes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TABLE 7. DIFFERENCES BETWEEN PM&amp;E AND CONVENTIONAL M&amp;E APPROACHES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Planning and management of the process by:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conventional M&amp;E: Senior managers or outside experts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participatory M&amp;E: Local people, project staff, managers, and other stakeholders, often helped by a facilitator (such as Extension Workers)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Role of 'primary stakeholders' (i.e. the intended beneficiaries):</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conventional M&amp;E: Provide information only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participatory M&amp;E: Design and adapt the methodology, collect and analyze data, share findings and link them to action</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measurement of success is based on:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conventional M&amp;E: Externally-defined, mainly quantitative indicators</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participatory M&amp;E: Internally-defined indicators, including more qualitative judgments (i.e. local perceptions)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Approach:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conventional M&amp;E: Predetermined</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participatory M&amp;E: Adaptive</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Therefore, Participatory Monitoring involves local beneficiaries in measuring, recording, collecting, processing and communicating information to assist local development project extension workers and local group members in project decision-making, while Participatory Evaluation assists in adjusting and redefining objectives and reorganizing institutional arrangements as necessary.

As the NHLP will be a nationwide project implemented in approximately 23 provinces around Afghanistan, it will be necessary when developing its PM&E tools that the NHLP to adhere to several principles (adapted from)37:

---

36 World Bank website “Participation & Civic Engagement” - Based on IDS Policy Briefing, Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation: Learning from Change.  
• Be flexible for adaptation in different contexts: i.e., provide guidance but be locally adapted to the landscape and stakeholders needs
• Be consistent, with regular and periodic assessment of the process in particular for learning and adaptation
• Be realistic, technically and in terms of time and budget
• Be relevant and useful for stakeholders, empowering and building capacity among local communities and partners
• Be outcome-based, so rather than focusing on the level of each activity or deliverable itself the NHLP should focus on how the local population and other stakeholder activities achieve - or do not achieve- the desired project deliverables and outcomes
• Use indicators defined at local/national levels but that could be useful for different audiences, this will ensure they are adaptive but still in alignment with national (i.e. MAIL) indicators
• Select fewer, rather than more, indicators as Indicators are means and not ends in the PM&E process, so it is important to be selective about which indicators are necessary and relevant to the success of the project rather than simply “nice” or easy to collect
• Ensure that vulnerable groups, especially women, benefit from the participatory approach (from situational analysis to PM&E reporting) as this will also be a key component in any gender mainstreaming strategy

Different tools and methods exist for carrying out participatory monitoring and evaluation, and it will be up to the NHLP to design tools and approaches that are relevant and applicable to the particular context/s in which the project will be implemented. Key questions for the NHLP to consider in choosing its approach will be:

• Who will lead the PM&E process? – Is it going to be an internally led, collaboratively managed PM&E where project staff and stakeholders co-design and manage the entire PM&E cycle? OR Will it be an externally led PM&E where the process is designed and managed by the donor/government/implementation agency, and stakeholders are involved mostly in the process of collecting information? (The former being of greater benefit to the overall goal of stakeholder ownership and active participation, capacity building and improved management)
• What is its purpose for using PM&E? – PM&E is useful for managing and revising the project (as necessary), for impact assessment, for institutional learning, for understanding and negotiating stakeholder perspectives, and/or for public accountability and ownership
• At what level will PM&E will occur? – It should occur at the level of inputs, activities, outputs, and outcomes.

This said, due to the nature of the project, it would be in the NHLP’s interest to explore principles of Participatory Rural Appraisal as an approach to developing its PM&E. As discussed on the “Participation & Civic Engagement” website38 of the World Bank, Rural Appraisal (PRA)

38 World Bank website “Participation & Civic Engagement”
refers to a participatory approach and method that emphasizes local knowledge and enables local people to make their own appraisal, analysis, and plans. PRA uses group activities and exercises to facilitate information sharing, analysis, and action among stakeholders at different levels. Although the purpose of PRA is generally to enable development practitioners, government officials, and local people to work together in planning and designing context appropriate programs, its principles of beneficiary inclusion, focus on qualitative data collection, and reference to localized knowledge bases provide an appropriate and relevant foundation for NHLP’s PM&E strategy.

**Role & Relevance for NHLP Extension Workers**

In any PM&E strategy developed by the NHLP, the extension workers should be intricately involved in the process. It should be the responsibility of the NHLP extension workers to make beneficiaries aware about the project/programs and their relevant objectives. Extension workers should develop and help beneficiaries identify indicators and measurements for each project activity. Based on these, extension workers should collect data on inputs and outputs by using simple formats and tables. Extension workers should process, organize and analyze the data for evaluation. For participatory evaluation, they should assist beneficiaries to understand the process, using simple procedures. After processing, organizing and analyzing the data, extension workers must contribute to assessing the impact of local development project activities.

However, this requires that the extension workers be skilled in PM&E methods and approaches. A program of training should therefore be considered by the NHLP to provide the knowledge and skills necessary for the extension workers to fully occupy their roles carrying out the monitoring and evaluation activities of the NHLP.

**3) Social Monitoring & Evaluation for NHLP**

In the context of this social assessment, the table below provides examples of indicators that could be relevant to monitoring and evaluating NHLP program. This table is not exhaustive but rather should be considered as a reference towards building a discussion with the primary stakeholders in the development of a participatory M&E (during the PRA should be discussed the most relevant indicators and a baseline survey developed and conducted with all beneficiaries when they sign up for the project).

Furthermore, for each activity mentioned in the table, measurable objectives should be defined by the project as a target to be achieved within a certain timeframe.

---

39 Of course, this approach can be complemented by regular evaluations done by an independent specialized agency or external entity, especially when the great majority of local evaluations show poor results or when dramatic differences are identified, in order to identify the problems and define adequate solutions.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project activities</th>
<th>Inputs</th>
<th>Outputs</th>
<th>Outcomes (change)</th>
<th>Social Impact</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Horticulture extension services</td>
<td>List of Extension sessions provided within the FFS (per type of extension services: harvesting, processing, marketing, etc.)</td>
<td>All beneficiaries</td>
<td>All beneficiaries Level of adoption of improved practices among all beneficiaries</td>
<td>FOOD SECURITY: All beneficiaries Level of adoption of improved practices among all beneficiaries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td># of extension sessions organized</td>
<td>Vulnerable or disadvantaged beneficiaries Level of adoption of improved practices among vulnerable or disadvantaged beneficiaries (+ level of adoption in comparison with the entirety of the beneficiaries)</td>
<td>Vulnerable or disadvantaged beneficiaries Level of adoption of improved practices among vulnerable or disadvantaged beneficiaries (+ level of adoption in comparison with the entirety of the beneficiaries)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td># of beneficiaries who attend extension sessions</td>
<td>Women beneficiaries Level of adoption of improved practices among women beneficiaries (+ level of adoption in comparison with the entirety of the beneficiaries)</td>
<td>Women beneficiaries Level of adoption of improved practices among women beneficiaries (+ level of adoption in comparison with the entirety of the beneficiaries)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>% of vulnerable or disadvantaged beneficiaries who attend extension sessions % of vulnerable or disadvantaged beneficiaries who attend extension sessions out of the total beneficiaries</td>
<td>Women beneficiaries Level of adoption of improved practices among women beneficiaries (+ level of adoption in comparison with the entirety of the beneficiaries)</td>
<td>Women beneficiaries Level of adoption of improved practices among women beneficiaries (+ level of adoption in comparison with the entirety of the beneficiaries)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td># of women beneficiaries who attend extension session % of women who attend extension sessions out of the total beneficiaries</td>
<td>Women beneficiaries Level of adoption of improved practices among women beneficiaries (+ level of adoption in comparison with the entirety of the beneficiaries)</td>
<td>Women beneficiaries Level of adoption of improved practices among women beneficiaries (+ level of adoption in comparison with the entirety of the beneficiaries)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horticulture Production support</td>
<td>List of inputs provided for each type of activity (orchard management, grape trellising, off-season vegetables, soft fruit, beehives)</td>
<td>All beneficiaries</td>
<td>All beneficiaries Level of agriculture production increase among beneficiaries</td>
<td>FOOD SECURITY: All beneficiaries Level of agriculture production increase among beneficiaries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td># of inputs (quantity, volume, financial value) transferred to beneficiaries for each type of activities % of beneficiaries getting production support for each type of activity % of beneficiaries getting production support for each type of activity out of the total beneficiaries</td>
<td>Vulnerable or disadvantaged beneficiaries Level of agriculture production increase among vulnerable and disadvantaged beneficiaries (+ in comparison with the entirety of the beneficiaries)</td>
<td>Vulnerable or disadvantaged beneficiaries Level of agriculture production increase among vulnerable and disadvantaged beneficiaries (+ in comparison with the entirety of the beneficiaries)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td># of beneficiaries getting production support for each type of activity</td>
<td>Women beneficiaries Level of agriculture production increase among women beneficiaries (+ in comparison with the entirety of the beneficiaries)</td>
<td>Women beneficiaries Level of agriculture production increase among women beneficiaries (+ in comparison with the entirety of the beneficiaries)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>% of beneficiaries getting production support for each type of activity out of the total beneficiaries</td>
<td>Women beneficiaries Level of agriculture production increase among women beneficiaries (+ in comparison with the entirety of the beneficiaries)</td>
<td>Women beneficiaries Level of agriculture production increase among women beneficiaries (+ in comparison with the entirety of the beneficiaries)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>% of vulnerable or disadvantaged beneficiaries getting production support for each type of activity % of vulnerable or disadvantaged beneficiaries getting production support for each type of activity out of the total beneficiaries</td>
<td>Women beneficiaries Level of agriculture production increase among women beneficiaries (+ in comparison with the entirety of the beneficiaries)</td>
<td>Women beneficiaries Level of agriculture production increase among women beneficiaries (+ in comparison with the entirety of the beneficiaries)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>% of women beneficiaries getting production support for each type of activity % of women beneficiaries getting production support for each type of activity out of the total beneficiaries</td>
<td>Women beneficiaries Level of agriculture production increase among women beneficiaries (+ in comparison with the entirety of the beneficiaries)</td>
<td>Women beneficiaries Level of agriculture production increase among women beneficiaries (+ in comparison with the entirety of the beneficiaries)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FOOD SECURITY:**
- All beneficiaries
  - # and % of beneficiaries whose food needs are covered
- Vulnerable or disadvantaged beneficiaries
  - # and % of vulnerable or disadvantaged beneficiaries whose food needs are covered
- Women beneficiaries
  - # and % of women beneficiaries whose food needs are covered

**LIVELIHOODS:**
- All beneficiaries
  - % of agricultural production commercialized among beneficiaries
- Vulnerable or disadvantaged beneficiaries
  - % of agricultural production commercialized among vulnerable or disadvantage groups
- Women beneficiaries
  - % of agricultural production commercialized among women groups

**OTHER SOCIAL IMPACT:**
- All beneficiaries
  - # of children of vulnerable beneficiaries who attend school
- Vulnerable or disadvantaged beneficiaries
  - # of children of beneficiaries who attend school
- Women beneficiaries
  - # of children of women beneficiaries who attend school
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Livestock extension services</th>
<th>List of Extension sessions provided by the VFUs and FEA (per type of extension services: animal health, animal care, animal production, etc.)</th>
<th>All beneficiaries # of extension sessions organized</th>
<th>All beneficiaries Level of adoption of improved practices among beneficiaries</th>
<th>Food security: All beneficiaries # and % of beneficiaries whose food needs are covered</th>
<th>Vulnerable or disadvantaged beneficiaries # and % of vulnerable or disadvantaged beneficiaries whose food needs are covered</th>
<th>Women beneficiaries # and % of women beneficiaries whose food needs are covered</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Livestock Production support</td>
<td>List of inputs provided for each type of livestock activity (Backyard poultry, semi-commercial poultry)</td>
<td>All beneficiaries Quantity of inputs (quantity, volume, financial value) transferred to beneficiaries for Backyard poultry and semi-commercial poultry activities</td>
<td>All beneficiaries Level of livestock production increase among beneficiaries</td>
<td>Livelihoods: All beneficiaries % of livestock products commercialized among beneficiaries</td>
<td>Vulnerable or disadvantaged beneficiaries % of livestock products commercialized among vulnerable or disadvantage groups</td>
<td>Women beneficiaries % of livestock products commercialized among women groups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livestock extension services</td>
<td>List of Extension sessions provided by the VFUs and FEA (per type of extension services: animal health, animal care, animal production, etc.)</td>
<td>Vulnerable or disadvantaged beneficiaries # of vulnerable or disadvantaged beneficiaries who attend extension sessions</td>
<td>Vulnerable or disadvantaged beneficiaries Level of adoption of improved practices among vulnerable or disadvantaged beneficiaries (+ in comparison with the entirety of the beneficiaries)</td>
<td>Other social impact: All beneficiaries # of children of vulnerable beneficiaries who attend school</td>
<td>Vulnerable or disadvantaged beneficiaries # of children of beneficiaries who attend school</td>
<td>Women beneficiaries # of children of women beneficiaries who attend school</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
BIBLIOGRAPHY


Development and Training Services (2008), *Enhancing Women’s Market Access and Promoting Pro-Poor Growth*, United States Agency for International Development (USAID), Washington DC.


Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (2011), *Social Analysis for Agriculture and Rural Investment Projects*.


National Agriculture Information System, AgNet (2008), Province Agricultural Profiles, Accelerating Sustainable Agriculture Program (ASAP), United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

Rubin, D., C. Manfre and K.N. Barrett (2009), Promoting Gender Equitable Opportunities in Agricultural Value Chains, United States Agency for International Development (USAID), Washington DC.


Samuel Hall Consulting (2012), Research Study on IDP Protection in Afghanistan, Report commissioned by the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) Afghanistan (forthcoming publication).


UC Davis (2011), Provincial Info Sheet.

UNHCR (2012), Statistical Summary of Conflict-induced Internal Displacement, June.


York University (2012), Evaluation of NSP’s impact on returning refugees and IDPs.
ANNEXES

1) 23 Provincial Profiles
BADAKHSHAN

Located in the northeastern region of Afghanistan, Badakhshan province is bordered by Takhar Province in the west and Nuristan in the south, and shares international borders with Tajikistan in the north, China in the west, and Pakistan in the south.

Within Badakhshan, there are diverse agro-ecological zones making farming systems and the agriculture calendar also diverse. Pastures dominate the province. Badakhshan is famous for producing grapes, nuts, rugs and carpets.

### Badakhshan in a Nutshell
- **Surface area:** 44,000 sq. km
- **Capital:** Faizabad
- **Districts:** 28 – Arghanj Khwah, Argo, Baharak, Darayim, Darwazi Balai Nesay, Darwazi Payin Mamay, Faizabad, Ishkashim, Jurm, Khash, Khwahan, Kiran Wa Munjan, Kishm, Kohistan, Kufab, Nharak, Rahgistan, Shahr Buzurg, Shighnan, Shiki, Shuhada, Taqab, Tishkan, Wakhan, Warduj, Yafai Payin, Yawan, Zebak
- **Population:** 0.9 million inhabitants (96% in rural areas)
- **Most populated districts:** Argo and Faizabad
- **Ethnic Groups:** Mainly Tajiks followed by Uzbeks and minority groups of Kyrgyz and Wakhis
- **Main languages:** Dari and Uzbeki
- **Kuchi Migration:** Winter, 5–50,000 individuals; Summer, 100–200,000 individuals
- **Returnees:** Badakhshan is the destination of 0.3% (roughly 14,000 individuals) of the total returnee population, but not a main hosting province for IDPs

### Horticulture

#### Key Crops

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop Type</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grains: Wheat, Maize</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vegetables: Onion, Potato</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fruits &amp; Nuts: Grape, Pomegranate, Melon / Watermelon</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fodder &amp; Industrial: Cotton Sesame</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Division of Labour by Gender

**Production:**
Cultivation is mainly conducted by men in Badakhshan. Harvesting is done by both men and women for all crop categories.

**Processing:**
Drying fruit is mainly done by women. Both men and women are involved in shelling nuts, although women are more heavily involved in this activity.

**Sale & Trade of Goods:**
Men handle a large majority of the selling and trading of horticulture goods. However, women in Badakhshan do take part in some sales of vegetables.

#### Involvement of Children (Under 15)
Children under 15 in Badakhshan are not involved in cultivation, except in the case of vegetable cultivation. They do, however, participate in the harvesting of all crop types. Children also participate in drying fruit and shelling nuts.

#### Improved Practices

- **Use of fertilizer (% of farming households):**
  - Field crops: 88%
  - Garden plots: 4%
  - Both field and garden plots: 9%
- **Other improved practices:** According to key informants, there has been an increase in the use of tractors, notably threshers.

### Livestock

#### Key Animals
Sheep, goats and cattle are the most common livestock raised in the province.

#### Involvement of Children (Under 15)
In Badakhshan, children share the responsibility of raising livestock and poultry with their older family members. They are also involved in the production of dairy products. While they are typically not involved in the sale of livestock, it is common for them to sell eggs, milk and dairy products.

#### Division of Labour by Gender

**Animal husbandry:**
Both men and women are active in raising livestock in Badakhshan. Men are more involved in caring for sheep and goats, while women take the lead with cattle and poultry.

**Processing:**
Men perform most of the butchering. Both men and women participate in shearing of animals. Women are in charge of producing dairy products and processing wool into yarn.

**Sale & Trade of Goods:**
- Livestock & Poultry: Men sell and trade most livestock and poultry. Women mostly sell eggs.
- Dairy: Mainly women sell milk and dairy products.
- Commodities: Trading of commodities is handled solely by men.

#### Improved Practices
According to key informants, there has been an increase in the use of animal vaccination.
**ECONOMIC FACTORS AND PROVINCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE**

**LIVELIHOODS AND INCOME SOURCES**

Agriculture is the major source of revenue for 55% of households in Badakhshan Province. Forty seven percent of all households own or manage agricultural land or garden plots in the province. In addition nearly one out in three households (32%) derive income from trade and services. More than a quarter of households (29%) earn income through nonfarm related labor. Livestock contributes to nearly a fifth of rural households (21%) income.

**ACCESS TO CREDIT**

**Access for men and women**

Men who need to borrow money or buy goods on credit in Badakhshan mainly go to MFIs, but also to family or neighbours, as well as shopkeepers or suppliers that sell items on credit. They do seek loans from banks, but to a lesser extent. More than half of interviewees in Badakhshan said women are not able to borrow money or buy goods on credit. For those who declare that women have access to credit, the main sources they identify are mainly informal, such as family and neighbours, suppliers or storekeepers.

**LAND TENURE**

In 2007, 75% of the households in Badakhshan owned land or farmed land based on renting, sharecropping or mortgaging arrangements. According to our interviews, both commercial and subsistence farmers primarily have sole ownership of land. Interviewees claim that livestock producers in the province are both sedentary and nomadic. Their main challenges with regards to access to land are the conversion of pastures into cropland and the overgrazing of accessible land.

**IRRIGATION**

According to our interviews in the province, on average 46% of households in the province have access to irrigated land, and two thirds of households (65%) have access to rain-fed land. There are no major irrigation systems in Badakhshan. What exists, is done by diverting the river or springs through intakes, into channels. Although, the irrigated area is rather low, Badakhshan has the advantage of being upstream in the irrigation system.

**ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE & ACCESS TO MARKETS**

The transport infrastructure in the province was not well developed in 2007, at which point only 24% of roads could handle car traffic in all seasons, and 18% could take car traffic in some seasons. In more than half of the province (56.5%) there were no roads at all. Interviewed stakeholders in Badakhshan perceive the quality of roads linking rural areas to markets as being poor or very poor roads with only deteriorating in the past three years. Main challenges to get to the markets were identified as lack/poor quality of roads and distance from markets.

**SOCIAL FACTORS**

**POVERTY AND INEQUALITY**

- Poverty rate: 61%
- Per Capita monthly total consumption: 1,069 Afs.

**LITERACY**

- Literacy rate: 26.5%
- The Kuchi population in the province has particularly low levels of literacy with 5.1% of men and none of women able to read and write.

**SECURITY**

- Perceived level of security: Security situation has improved somewhat over the past year. They also perceive most roads that link rural areas with the provincial markets to be safe.

**FOOD SECURITY**

- Problem satisfying food need of the household during the year (households %):
  - Never: 10%,
  - Rarely (1-3 times): 27%,
  - Sometimes (3-6 times): 48%,
  - Often (few times a month): 9%,
  - Mostly (happens a lot): 6%
- Calorie deficiency (% consuming less than 2100 calories per day): 66.9%

**CHILD LABOUR AND SCHOOL ENROLLMENT**

- Child labour: 9.2%
- School Enrolment: 67.7%

In Badakhshan, the Kuchi population has particularly low levels of school enrolment. One in ten girls (8%) attend school in the winter and 15% boys attend in the summer.

**Microfinance Institutions (MFIs)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>All Programs</th>
<th>Ag and Livestock Programs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Active clients: 15,422</td>
<td>Active clients: 4,278</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Active borrowers: 10,531</td>
<td>Active borrowers: 3,896</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of loans disbursed: 36,768</td>
<td># of loans disbursed: 6,242</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Key Income Sources**

- Poor: Labour sales, crop sales, livestock sales
- Better-off: Livestock and product sales, crop sales, trade

**STATUS OF WOMEN**

- Female literacy rate: 11.9%
- Female share in active population: 36.4%

**Access to markets / female mobility**: According to our interviews, A majority of women in the provincial centre go to the local bazaar to buy goods. Most that do are accompanied by a male relative when they do so. Very few go to sell items. Women outside of the provincial centre are less likely to go to the local bazaar to buy goods and more likely to be accompanied by a male relative.
Located in northern Afghanistan, Baghlan borders Kunduz and Takhar to the north, Panjshir and Parwan is to the south, Samangan and Bamyan to the west.

Baghlan River plays a big role in this province, with 78% of cultivated land concentrated in the north and east alongside it – home also to 78% of the province's cultivated land in 5 districts. The remaining 10 districts are suitable for raising livestock because of high elevations and mountainous terrain.

Baghlan is famous for producing rice, sugar beets and for raising sheep, cattle and goats.

**Baghlan in a Nutshell**
- **Surface area:** 55,000 sq. km
- **Capital:** Pul-e-Khumri
- **Districts:** 15 - Anderab, Baghlan Jaded, Burka, Dahna Ghori, Deh Salah, Doshree, Faring, Guzargahi Noor, Jilgah, Khinjan, Khost, Nahreen, Puli Hesar, Pul-e-Khumri, Tala Wa Barfak
- **Main markets:** Kunduz, Imam Sahib, Khanabad Manduy, Mazar-e-Sharif, Faizabad, Takhar, Tajikistan
- **Population:** 0.8 million inhabitants (80% in rural areas)
- **Most populated districts:** Pul-e-Khumri, Baghlan Jaded
- **Ethnic Groups:** Mainly Tajiks and Pashtuns and minority groups of Hazaras and Uzbeks
- **Main languages:** Dari
- **Kuchi Migrations:** Between 50–100,000 individuals in both winter and summer
- **Returnees, IDPs:** Baghlan is the destination of 5.1% (roughly 236,000 individuals) of the total returnee population, but not an important hosting province for IDPs

**Horticulture**

**Key Crops**
- **Total production (2008):** 428,636 metric tons

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grains: Wheat, Rice</th>
<th>79%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vegetables: Onion, Potato</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fruits &amp; Nuts: Pistachio, Apricot, Apple</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fodder &amp; Industrial</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Division of Labour by Gender**

**Production:**
Baghlan stands out as women appear to be more active in cultivation than in many other provinces. Whereas women are only marginally involved in cultivation in other provinces, women and men both participate in the cultivation of all crop types in Baghlan. Harvesting is done by both men and women for all crop categories.

**Processing:**
Drying fruit and shelling nuts is mainly done by women.

**Sale & Trade of Goods:**
Men handle a large majority of the selling and trading of horticulture goods.

**Involvement of Children (under 15)**
Unlike many other provinces, children in Baghlan are involved in cultivation as well as harvesting. They also assist in drying fruits and shelling nuts.

**Improved Practices**
- Use of fertilizer (% of farming households):
  - Field crops: 76%
  - Garden plots: 6%
  - Both field and garden plots: 18%
- Other Improved Practices: According to key informants, there has been an increase in the use of drip irrigation, tractors, notably threshers; machines for cleaning and harvesting rice.

**Livestock**

**Key Animals**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Main Animals</th>
<th>District Concentration</th>
<th>Total Heads</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sheep</td>
<td>Burka and Khost (43.7% of livestock)</td>
<td>241,584</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goats</td>
<td>Burka and Khost (43.7% of livestock)</td>
<td>291,832</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cattle</td>
<td>Burka and Khost (59% of poultry)</td>
<td>170,312</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poultry</td>
<td>Burka (59% of poultry)</td>
<td>537,189</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Division of Labour by Gender**

**Animal husbandry:**
Women are the main caretakers of livestock and poultry in Baghlan. Men are involved more often with goats, although women are still dominant in this sector.

**Processing:**
Men perform most of the butchering. Both men and women participate in shearing of animals. Women are in charge of producing dairy products and processing wool into yarn.

**Sale & Trade of Goods:**
- Livestock & Poultry: Men sell and trade most livestock. Both men and women sell poultry, while eggs are mainly sold by women.
- Dairy: Women sell a majority of the milk and dairy products.
- Commodities: Trading of commodities is handled solely by men

**Improved Practices**
According to key informants, there has been an increase in vaccinations, artificial insemination,
ECONOMIC FACTORS AND PROVINCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

LIVELIHOODS AND INCOME SOURCES
Just over half (54%) of rural households rely on agriculture as their major source of income and a quarter of households in rural areas derive income from trade and services. Around a third of households in both urban and rural areas earn some income through non-farm related labor.

ACCESS TO CREDIT
Access for men and women
Men who need to borrow money or buy goods on credit in Baghlan mainly go to their family or neighbours. According to interviewees, more than half of the women in Baghlan are able to borrow money or buy goods on credit from family and neighbours.

LAND TENURE
In 2007, 72% of the households in Baghlan owned land or farmed land based on renting, sharecropping or mortgaging arrangements. According to our interviews, both commercial and subsistence farmers primarily own their land (sole ownership) or use it for sharecropping. Interviewees claim that livestock producers in the province are both sedentary and nomadic. Their main challenges with regards to access to land are the conversion of pastures into cropland.

IRRIGATION
In 2007, on average 62% of households in Baghlan had access to irrigated land, whereas three quarters of rural households and 14% of urban households had access to rainfed land. According to our interviews in the province, most of the farmers use irrigated land and the proportion has increased somewhat over the past three years.

ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE & ACCESS TO MARKETS
In 2007, the transport infrastructure in Baghlan was reasonably well developed, with 42% of roads in the province able to take car traffic in all seasons, and 32% able to take car traffic in some seasons. However, in a quarter of the province there were no roads at all. Interviewed stakeholders in Baghlan perceive the quality of roads linking rural areas to markets as having deteriorated in the past 3 years. The main challenges identified by interviewees were lack/poor quality roads, distance from markets, lack of transportation, and seasonal flooding.

SOCIAL FACTORS

POVERTY AND INEQUALITY
Poverty rate: 18.0%
Per Capita monthly total consumption: 1,827 Afs.

LITERACY
Literacy rate: 24.2%
In 2007, the Kuchi population in the province has particularly low levels of literacy with just 6.6% of men and 0.3% of women able to read and write.

SECURITY
Level of security in Baghlan:
According to interviews in the province, the security situation has improved somewhat over the past year and most roads that link rural areas with the provincial markets are perceived as safe.

FOOD SECURITY
Problem satisfying food need of the household during the year (households %):
- Never: 28%
- Rarely (1-3 times): 20%
- Sometimes (3-6 times): 48%
- Often (few times a month): 2%
- Mostly (happens a lot): 1%

Calorie deficiency (% consuming less than 2100 calories per day):
- 10.7%

CHILD LABOUR AND SCHOOL ENROLMENT
Child labour: 19.2%
School Enrolment: 62.3%
In 2007, amongst the Kuchi population, one in four boys (26%) and one in eight girls (16%) attended school in Baghlan during the winter months, however none attended during the summer.

STATUS OF WOMEN
Female literacy rate: 9.9%
Female share in active population: 41.8%
Access to markets / female mobility: According to our interviews, around half of the women in the provincial center go to the local bazaar to buy goods; Nearly all are accompanied by a male relative when they do so; Very few go to sell items. Women outside of the provincial center are less likely to go to the local bazaar to buy goods and more likely to be accompanied by a male relative.
BALKH

Located in northern Afghanistan, Balkh borders Kunduz and Samangan to the east, Jowzjan to the west, Saripul to the south and Uzbekistan to the north.

The Balkh river basin provides for the cultivated area to be concentrated in the southern and central districts of the. 90% of the cultivated land is spread over 10 of the 16 districts of Balkh province. Farmers raise livestock in all districts because of the proximity to Mazar-e-Sharif and opportunities for trade that this brings.

Balkh is famous for producing melons, cashmere, wool, grains and pistachios.

Horticulture

**Key Crops**

- **Total production (2008):** 596,956 metric tons

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grains: Wheat, Barley</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vegetables: Tomato, Eggplant</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fruits &amp; Nuts: Melon, Watermelon, Almond, Grape, Pomegranate</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fodder &amp; Industrial: Cotton, Flax, Alfalfa</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Division of Labour by Gender**

- **Production:** Cultivation is mainly conducted by men in Balkh. Harvesting is done by both men and women for all crop categories.
- **Processing:** Both men and women are involved in drying fruit and shelling nuts, although women are more heavily involved in these activities.
- **Sale & Trade of Goods:** Men handle a large majority of the selling and trading of horticulture goods.

**Involvement of Children (Under 15)**

Children under 15 in Balkh are not involved in cultivation. They do, however, participate in the harvesting of all crop types. Children also participate in drying fruit and selling nuts.

**Improved Practices**

- **Use of fertilizer (% of farming households):**
  - Field crops: 84%, Garden plots: 8%
  - Both field and garden plots: 8%
- **Other Improved Practices:** According to key informants, there has been an increase in the use of tractors, notably threshers and combines, as well as sprayers.

Livestock

**Key Animals**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Main Animals</th>
<th>District Concentration</th>
<th>Total Heads</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sheep</td>
<td>No significant concentration</td>
<td>3,106,036</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goats</td>
<td></td>
<td>760,516</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cattle</td>
<td></td>
<td>195,978</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poultry</td>
<td>Balkh (47%)</td>
<td>810,688</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Involvement of Children (Under 15)**

Children share the responsibility of raising livestock and poultry with their older family members in Balkh. While they are typically not involved in the sale of livestock, it is common for them to sell eggs, milk and dairy products.

**Division of Labour by Gender**

- **Animal husbandry:** Both women and men are active in raising livestock and poultry in Balkh, although women are more involved than men in the raising of poultry.
- **Processing:** Men perform most of the butchering and shearing of animals. Women are in charge of producing dairy products and processing wool into yarn.
- **Sale & Trade of Goods:**
  - Livestock & Poultry: Men sell and trade most livestock and poultry. Both men and women sell eggs.
  - Dairy: Both men and women sell milk and dairy products, although men sell a majority of the latter.
  - Commodities: Trading of commodities is handled solely by men

**Improved Practices**

According to key informants, there has been an increase in the use of equipment for pumping and storing milk, training to improve animal health and hygiene, incubators for baby chickens, vaccinations, and medicine for animals.
LIVELIHOODS AND INCOME SOURCES

61% of rural households rely on agriculture as their main source of income; 70% of rural households own or manage agricultural land or garden plots in the province. However, more than one-fifth of households (21%) in rural areas derive income from trade and services and at least a quarter (25%) in rural areas earn some income through non-farm related labour. Livestock also accounts for income for 29% of rural households.

ACCESS TO CREDIT

Access for men and women

Men who need to borrow money or buy goods on credit in Balkh mainly go to their family or neighbours as well as shopkeepers or suppliers that sell items on credit. Majority of interviewees in Balkh said women have access to credit, from family and neighbours, and suppliers or storekeepers that sell items on credit.

LAND TENURE

In 2007, 48% of the households in Balkh owned land or farmed land based on renting, sharecropping or mortgaging arrangements. According to our interviews, commercial farmers primarily lease or own their land (shared ownership), while subsistence farmers mainly lease or have share cropping. Interviewees claim that livestock producers in the province are both sedentary and nomadic. Their main challenges with regards to access to land are expansion of residential housing onto pastures and overgrazing.

IRRIGATION

In 2007, on average 67% of households in Balkh had access to irrigated land, whereas 28% of rural households and 14% of urban households had access to rain-fed land. Interviewees claim that between half and most farmers cultivate irrigated land. The proportion has decreased somewhat over the past 3 years.

ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE & ACCESS TO MARKETS

In 2007, the transport infrastructure in Balkh was reasonably well developed, with 38% of roads in the province able to take car traffic in all seasons, and 34% able to take car traffic in some seasons. However, in more than a quarter (27.5%) of the province there were no roads at all. Roads to remote areas such as Zari, Kishindih, Marmul and Chahar Kint districts are blocked. Interviewed stakeholders in Balkh perceive the quality of the road linking rural areas to markets as being sufficient with some reports of poor quality. The main challenges identified were distance from markets, lack/poor quality roads and lack of transportation.

FOOD SECURITY

Problem satisfying food need of the household during the year (households %):

- Never: 52%,
- Rarely (1-3 times): 22%,
- Sometimes (3-6 times): 24%,
- Often (few times a month): 1%,
- Mostly (happens a lot): 1%

Child labour and school enrolment

Child labour: 20.8%  
School Enrolment: 53.5%  
47% of Kuchi boys and 20% girls attended school in Balkh during the winter months. Only 25% boys and only 9% girls (9%) attend school in the summer.
BAMYAN

Located in the central highlands of Afghanistan, Bamyan borders the provinces of Samangan and Saripul to the north, Baghlan, Parwan and Wardak to the east, Ghor to the west and Ghazni and Daikundi to the south.

The province’s cultivated area is concentrated mostly along the Bamyan River basin where the soil is the most fertile. 65% of the province’s cultivated land is concentrated in 5 of its 7 districts and livestock raising is equally distributed throughout the province’s districts.

Bamyan is famous for producing qroot, namad and potatoes.

### Bamyan in a Nutshell
- **Surface area:** 18,000 sq. km
- **Capital:** Bamyan Centre
- **Districts:** 7 – Bamyan Centre, Kohmand, Punjab, Saighan, Shebar, Waras, and Yakawlang
- **Main markets:** Kabul, Siagerd, Bamyan, Ghazni
- **Population:** 0.4 million inhabitants (97% in rural areas)
- **Most populated districts:** Waras, Bamyan, Yakawlang
- **Ethnic Groups:** Mainly Hazaras (1st) and Tajiks (2nd) and minority groups of Tatars and Pashtuns
- **Main languages:** Dari
- **Kuchi Migration:** Winter, none; Summer, less than 5,000 individuals
- **Returnees, IDPs:** Bamyan is the destination of 0.5% (roughly 23,881 individuals) of the total returnee population, but not an important hosting province for IDPs.

### HORTICULTURE

#### KEY CROPS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total production (2008): 229,164 metric tons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grains: Wheat, Barley 2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vegetables: Potato 11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fruits &amp; Nuts: Apple, Apricot 47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fodder &amp; Industrial: Alfalfa, Clover 40%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### DIVISION OF LABOUR BY GENDER

**Production:**
Cultivation of fodder, industrial crops and orchards is mainly conducted by men in Bamyan. Both men and women are involved in the cultivation of vegetables, cereals and grains. Harvesting is done by both men and women for all crop categories.

**Processing:**
Drying fruit is mainly done by women. Both men and women are involved in shelling nuts, although women are more heavily involved in this activity.

**Sale & Trade of Goods:**
Men handle a large majority of the selling and trading of horticulture goods.

### LIVESTOCK

#### KEY ANIMALS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Main Animals</th>
<th>District Concentration</th>
<th>Total Heads</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sheep</td>
<td>Waras and Yakawlang (38% of livestock)</td>
<td>190,536</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goats</td>
<td></td>
<td>48,823</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cattle</td>
<td></td>
<td>91,258</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poultry</td>
<td>No significant concentration</td>
<td>242,455</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### DIVISION OF LABOUR BY GENDER

**Animal husbandry:**
Both women and men are active in raising livestock and poultry in Bamyan.

**Processing:**
Men perform most of the butchering. Both men and women participate in shearing animals. Women are in charge of producing dairy products and processing wool into yarn.

**Sale & Trade of Goods:**
- **Livestock & Poultry:** Men sell and trade most livestock and poultry. Both men and women sell eggs.
- **Dairy:** Both men and women sell dairy products and milk, although men play a more active role in this activity.
- **Commodities:** Trading of commodities is handled solely by men

#### INVOLVEMENT OF CHILDREN (UNDER 15)

Children share the responsibility of raising livestock and poultry with their older family members in Bamyan. While they are typically not involved in the sale of livestock, it is common for them to sell eggs and milk.

### IMPROVED PRACTICES

- **Use of fertilizer (% of farming households):**
  - Field crops: 97%
  - Garden plots: 0%
  - Both field and garden plots: 3%

- **Other Improved Practices:** According to key informants, there has been an increase in the use of animal vaccination.
ECONOMIC FACTORS AND PROVINCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

LIVELIHOODS AND INCOME SOURCES

Agriculture is the major source of revenue for 86% of households in Bamyan province. Ninety two percent of rural households own or manage agricultural land or garden plots in the province. However, just under one tenth of households in rural areas (8%) derive some income from trade and services. Around half of households (47%) in rural areas earn income through non-farm related labor. Livestock accounts for income for more than one third of rural households (36%).

Key Income Sources

| Poor: Labor, Crop sales, Livestock sales |
| Better-off: Crop sales, Livestock sales, Trade |

ACCESS TO CREDIT

Access for men and women

Men who need to borrow money or buy goods on credit in Bamyan mainly go to their family or neighbours as well as shopkeepers or suppliers that sell items on credit. Some also have access to MFIs.

More than half of interviewees say women in Bamyan are not able to borrow money or buy goods on credits. Those who do have access to credit, mostly borrow from family or neighbors.

LAND TENURE

In 2007, 87% of the households in Bamyan owned land or farmed land based on renting, sharecropping or mortgaging arrangements. According to our interviews, commercial farmers primarily lease or own their land (sole ownership), while subsistence farmers mainly have sole or shared ownership of their land.

Interviewees claim that livestock producers in the province are mainly sedentary and nomadic. Their main challenges with regards to access to land is overgrazing.

IRRIGATION

On average 93% of households in rural areas in the province have access to irrigated land and over half of rural households (58%) have access to rain-fed land. According to our interviews in the province, the proportion of farmers using irrigated land has remained stable over the past three years.

ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE & ACCESS TO MARKETS

The transport infrastructure in the province was not well developed in 2007, at which point 21% of roads could handle car traffic in all seasons, and 36% could take car traffic in some seasons. In nearly one-fifth (21%) of the province there were no roads at all. Interviewed stakeholders in Bamyan perceived links from rural areas to markets as poor but having shown improvement. Despite this improvement, the main challenges in access to markets identified were the lack of roads or their poor quality, and the lack of transportation.

SOCIAL FACTORS

POVERTY AND INEQUALITY

Poverty rate: 55.7%
Per Capita monthly total consumption: 1,189 Afs.

LITERACY

Literacy rate: 20.2%
Minimal Kuchi population. No statistics about its literacy rate.

SECURITY

Level of security in Bamyan: 🦇
According to interviews, the security situation in the province has deteriorated somewhat over the past year, and roads that link rural areas with markets are perceived to be unsafe.

FOOD SECURITY

Problem satisfying food need of the household during the year (households %):

- Never: 15%
- Rarely (1-3 times): 37%,
- Sometimes (3-6 times): 30%,
- Often (few times a month): 15%
- Mostly (happens a lot): 3%

Calorie deficiency (% consuming less than 2100 calories per day): 29.2%

CHILD LABOUR AND SCHOOL ENROLMENT

Child labour: 11.3%
School Enrolment: 57.9%
Minimal Kuchi population. No statistics about Kuchi children school enrolment.

STATUS OF WOMEN

Female literacy rate: 6.1%; Female share in active population: 43.2%

Access to markets / female mobility: According to our interviews, majority of women in the provincial center go to the local bazaar to buy goods. Very few go to sell items. Women outside of the provincial center are less likely to go to the local bazaar to buy goods and more likely to be accompanied by a male relative.
DAIKUNDI

Daikundi is a relatively new province as it was officially inaugurated in 2004. Located in the Central Highlands of Afghanistan commonly called “Hazarajat”, Daikundi is bordered by Ghazni to the east, Uruzgan to the south, Helmand to the southwest, Ghor to the southwest and north, and Bamyan to the northeast.

The province is characterized by its extreme isolation (most parts of the province remain cut off from the rest of the country for more than 6 months of the year), acute water shortage, poor soil quality, and extreme weather conditions especially during winter. Affected by years of drought, many rural families were forced to sell their possessions causing landlessness or migrate to other provinces. With a very high level of food insecurity, the province is considered one of the poorest in the country.

Apart from the financial support provided by those who migrated to other provinces, the main sources of income are derived from agriculture and livestock.

HORTICULTURE

KEY CROPS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop Type</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grains: Wheat, Maize</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vegetables: Onion, Potato</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fodder &amp; Industrial crops</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fruits &amp; Nuts: Grape, Apricot, Pomegranate, Almond</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DIVISION OF LABOUR BY GENDER

Production:
Women in Daikundi are more involved in cultivation than in other provinces. Both men and women cultivate and harvest all crop categories with the exception of orchards, which are mainly tended by men and harvested only by women.

Processing:
Drying fruit and shelling nuts is mainly done by women.

Sale & Trade of Goods:
Men handle a large majority of the selling and trading of horticulture goods.

INVIOLVEMENT OF CHILDREN (UNDER 15)

Children under 15 are typically not involved in the cultivation of any crop types in Daikundi. They do, however, participate in the harvesting of all crop types. Children also participate in drying fruit and shelling nuts.

IMPROVED PRACTICES

Use of fertilizer (% of farming households):
- Field crops: 79%
- Garden plots: 1%
- Both field and garden plots: 20%

Other Improved Practices: According to key informants, there has been an increase in the use of tractors, notably threshers and improved seed.

LIVESTOCK

KEY ANIMALS
Sheep, goats and cattle are the main livestock raised in Daikundi.

IMPROVED PRACTICES
According to key informants, there has been an increase in the use vaccinations for animals.

INVOLVEMENT OF CHILDREN (UNDER 15)
Children share the responsibility of raising livestock and poultry with their older family members. Children in Daikundi are not generally involved in the sale of any items related to livestock, poultry or dairy.

DIVISION OF LABOUR BY GENDER

Animal husbandry:
Both women and men are active in raising livestock. Poultry is mainly raised by women.

Processing:
Men perform most of the butchering and shearing of animals. Women are in charge of producing dairy products and processing wool into yarn.

Sale & Trade of Goods:
- Livestock & Poultry: Men sell and trade most livestock, poultry, and eggs.
- Dairy: Milk and dairy products are sold by men.
- Commodities: Trading of commodities is handled solely by men.
**ECONOMIC FACTORS AND PROVINCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE**

### Livelihoods and Income Sources
71% of rural households rely on agriculture as their main source of income. 75% of all households own or manage agricultural land or garden plots in the province. However, 5% of households in both urban and rural areas derive income from trade and services. Nearly a third of households (30%) in both urban and rural areas earn income through non-farm related labor. Livestock accounts for the income of one in six of rural households (16%).

#### Key Income Sources
- Poor: Labor, Livestock product, sales, Credit
- Better-off: Livestock and product sales, Crop sales, trade

#### Access to Credit
**Access for men and women**
Men who need to borrow money or buy goods on credit in Daikundi mainly go to shopkeepers or suppliers that sell items on credit as well as their family and neighbours.

All the interviewees in Daikundi said that women were not able to borrow money or buy goods on credit.

#### Land Tenure
In 2007, 91% of the households in Daikundi owned land or farmed land based on renting, sharecropping or mortgaging arrangements. According to our interviews, commercial farmers primarily own their land (sole ownership), while subsistence farmers mainly have both sole and shared ownership with other farmers. Interviewees claim that livestock producers in the province are both sedentary and nomadic. Their main challenges with regards to access to land is overgrazing.

#### Irrigation
On average 91% of households in Daikundi have access to irrigated land, and 8% of rural and urban households have access to rain-fed land. Interviewees claim that most farmers in Daikundi cultivate irrigated land. The proportion has remained stable over the past 3 years.

#### Road Infrastructure & Access to Markets
The transport infrastructure in the province was not well developed in 2007, at which point only 7% of roads could handle car traffic in all seasons, and 61.5% could take car traffic in some seasons. In nearly a third of the province (31.1%) there were no roads at all. Interviewed stakeholders in Daikundi perceive the quality of roads linking rural areas to markets as very poor but having improved somewhat. The main challenges identified by interviewees in access to markets were lack or poor quality of roads and lack of transportation.

---

### Social Factors

#### Poverty and Inequality
- **Poverty rate**: 43.4%
- **Per capita monthly total consumption**: 1,243 Afs

#### Literacy
- **Literacy rate**: 17.6%
  - Very marginal Kuchi population. No statistics available about its literacy rate.

#### Security
- **Level of security in Daikundi**: According to interviews in the province, the security situation has improved somewhat over the past year. They also perceive most roads that link rural areas with the provincial markets to be safe.

#### Food Security

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Problem satisfying food need of the household during the year (households %):</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Never: 4%,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Rarely (1-3 times): 47%,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Sometimes (3-6 times): 40%,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Often (few times a month): 6%,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Mostly (happens a lot): 4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Calorie deficiency (% consuming less than 2100 calories per day): 19.1% |

#### Status of Women
- **Female literacy rate**: 8.4%; **Female share in active population**: 52.5%

**Access to markets / female mobility**: According to our interviews, less than half of women in the provincial centre go to the local bazaar to buy goods. Most that do are accompanied by a male relative when they do so. Very few go to sell items. Women outside of the provincial centre are less likely to go to the local bazaar to buy goods and more likely to be accompanied by a male relative.

#### Child Labour and School Enrolment
- **Child labour**: 42.5%
- **School Enrolment**: 67.9%
  - Minimal Kuchi population. No available statistics about Kuchi children’ school enrolment.
Located in western Afghanistan, Farah borders the Islamic Republic of Iran to the west, Helmand province to the southeast, Herat and Ghor provinces to the north and Nimroz province to the south.

One fourth of the province’s cultivated area is concentrated in 4 of the 12 districts (located in the central and southern districts) and this is due to the proximity to the Farah Road River and fertile soil. Farmers raise livestock in the northeastern districts because of the area’s hilly topography. Much of Farah is characterized by sand blown hills and there is a high degree of desertification as a result.

Farah is famous for producing wheat and fruits, especially watermelons.

### Key Crops

#### Total Production (2008)

- **Grains: Wheat, Barley**
- **Fruits & Nuts: Grape, Pomegranate, Watermelon, Apricot**
- **Fodder & Industrial: Alfalfa**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Concentration</th>
<th>Total Heads</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sheep</td>
<td>No significant</td>
<td>471,480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goats</td>
<td></td>
<td>558,009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cattle</td>
<td></td>
<td>105,291</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poultry</td>
<td>Farah Center (30%)</td>
<td>1,363,558</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Use of Fertilizer (% of Farming Households)
- Field crops: 96%
- Garden plots: 1%
- Both field and garden plots: 4%

#### Other Improved Practices
- Introduction of tractors, notably threshers; and improved irrigation systems.

### Division of Labour by Gender

#### Animal Husbandry

Animal husbandry:
- Both men and women care for goats and sheep in Farah. Women are the main caretakers for cattle. Unlike most provinces, poultry is mainly raised by men.

#### Processing

- Men perform most of the butchering. Both men and women participate in the shearing of animals. Women are in charge of producing dairy products and processing wool into yarn.

#### Sale & Trade of Goods

- Livestock & Poultry: Men sell and trade most livestock and poultry. Both men and women sell eggs.
- Dairy: Both men and women sell milk and dairy products, although men sell a majority of the latter.
- Commodities: Trading of commodities is handled solely by men.

### Key Animals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Main Animals</th>
<th>District Concentration</th>
<th>Total Heads</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sheep</td>
<td>No significant</td>
<td>471,480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goats</td>
<td></td>
<td>558,009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cattle</td>
<td></td>
<td>105,291</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poultry</td>
<td>Farah Center (30%)</td>
<td>1,363,558</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Involvement of Children (Under 15)

Children share the responsibility of raising livestock and poultry with their older family members in Farah. They are involved in the production of dairy products. While they are typically not involved in the sale of livestock, it is common for them to sell eggs, milk and dairy products.
LIVELIHOODS AND INCOME SOURCES
Just over half of the rural households (56%) rely on agriculture as their major source of revenue; 21% households derive their income from trade and services. Livestock contributes one in six (17%) of rural households' income.

ACCESS TO CREDIT
Access for men and women
Men who need to borrow money or buy goods on credit in Farah mainly go to shopkeepers or suppliers that sell items on credit as well as their family and neighbours. Fewer than half of interviewees say women are able to borrow money or buy goods on credits. Those that do borrow, do so mainly from family or neighbours.

LAND TENURE
In 2007, 72% of the households in Farah owned land or farmed land based on renting, sharecropping or mortgaging arrangements. According to our interviews, commercial farmers primarily lease their land, while subsistence farmers mainly have shared ownership of their land.

IRRIGATION
In 2007, a majority of households (92%) in Farah had access to irrigated land and 6% had access to rain-fed land.

ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE & ACCESS TO MARKETS
In 2007, The transport infrastructure in the province was reasonably well developed at which point nearly half (49%) of roads could handle car traffic in all seasons, and around a third (34%) could take car traffic in some seasons. However, in one-sixth (16%) of the province there were no roads at all. Interviewed stakeholders in Farah perceived roads linking rural areas to markets, as being poor. The main challenges identified in road access to markets were lack of roads / poor quality roads and insecurity/conflict.

SOCIAL FACTORS
POVERTY AND INEQUALITY
Poverty rate: 12.2%
Per capita monthly total consumption: 1,866 Afs.

LITERACY
Literacy rate: 15.3%
The Kuchi population in Farah has particularly low levels of literacy with just 3.5% of men and 0.1% of women able to read and write.

SECURITY
Level of security in Farah: ➔
According to interviews in the province, the security situation has remained stable over the past year. They also perceive most roads that link rural areas with the provincial markets to be somewhat unsafe.

FOOD SECURITY
Problem satisfying food need of the household during the year (households %):
- Never: 34%,
- Rarely (1-3 times): 27%,
- Sometimes (3-6 times): 29%,
- Often (few times a month): 6%,
- Mostly (happens a lot): 4%

Calorie deficiency (% consuming less than 2100 calories per day):
- 25.2%

CHILD LABOUR AND SCHOOL ENROLMENT
Child labour: 35.1%
School Enrolment: 34.0%
Amongst the Kuchi population, 4% of boys and 1% of girls attend school in Farah during the winter and summer months.

STATUS OF WOMEN
Female literacy rate: 5.1%; Female share in active population: 45.0%
Access to markets / female mobility: According to our interviews, few women in the provincial centre go to the local bazaar to buy goods. Most that do are accompanied by a male relative when they do so. Very few go to sell items. Women outside of the provincial centre are less likely to go to the local bazaar to buy goods and more likely to be accompanied by a male relative.
Located in northwestern Afghanistan, Faryab borders Turkmenistan to the northwest, and the provinces of Jowzjan and Saripul to its east, Badghis and Ghor provinces to the south.

Cultivated land is mostly found in the central and southern districts spread over 7 out of 14 districts, where there is access to water from the Sherin Tagab River. The remaining 7 districts are suitable for raising livestock because of high elevations and mountainous terrain.

Faryab is famous for its Karakul skins, cashmere and carpets.

**Faryab in a Nutshell**
- **Surface area:** 21,000 sq. km
- **Capital:** Maimana
- **Districts:** 14 – Almar, Andkhoy, Belcheragh, Charbagh, Dowlat Abad, Garziwan, Khoja Sabz, Kohistan, Maimana, Pashtoonkot, Qaisar, Qaramqul, Qarghan, and Shireen Tagab
- **Main markets:** Sherberghan, Mazar-e-Sharif, Sari Pul, Maimana, Samangan, Faryab, Herat
- **Population:** 0.9 million inhabitants (88% in rural areas)
- **Most populated districts:** Pashtoonkot, Qaisar, Garziwan, Maimana
- **Ethnic Groups:** Mainly Uzbeks (1st) and Pashtuns (2nd) and minority groups of Tajiks and Turkmens.
- **Main languages:** Uzbeki and Dari
- **Returnees, IDPs:** Faryab is the destination of 1.5% (roughly 70,800 individuals) of the total returnee population. It is also the 6th largest hosting province with nearly 17,900 IDPs

**HORTICULTURE**

**KEY CROPS**

| Grains: Wheat, Barley | 53% |
| Vegetables: Potato, Onion, Tomato | 23% |
| Fruits & Nuts: Grape, Apple, Watermelon, Apricot | 22% |
| Fodder & Industrial: Alfalfa, Flax | 2% |

**DIVISION OF LABOUR BY GENDER**

**Production:**
Cultivation is mainly conducted by men in Faryab. Harvesting is done by both men and women for all crop categories.

**Processing:**
Both men and women are involved in drying fruit and shelling nuts, although women are more heavily involved in these activities.

**Sale & Trade of Goods:**
Men handle a large majority of the selling and trading of horticulture goods.

**INVOlVEMENT OF CHILDREN (UNDER 15)**
Children under 15 are typically not involved in the cultivation of any crop types in Faryab. They do, however, participate in the harvesting of all crop types. Children also participate in drying fruit and shelling nuts.

**IMPROVED PRACTICES**
- According to key informants, there has been an increase in the use of tractors, notably threshers; Drip irrigation; fertilizer seed; and training for orchard care.

**LIVESTOCK**

**KEY ANIMALS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Main Animals</th>
<th>District Concentration</th>
<th>Total Heads</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sheep</td>
<td>Qaisar and Garziwan (51% of livestock)</td>
<td>771,628</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goats</td>
<td>Qaisar and Garziwan (51% of livestock)</td>
<td>393,014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cattle</td>
<td></td>
<td>152,239</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poultry</td>
<td>No significant concentration</td>
<td>80,997</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DIVISION OF LABOUR BY GENDER**

**Animal husbandry:**
Men are the main caretakers of sheep and goats in Faryab. Both men and women tend cattle. Poultry are mainly raised by men.

**Processing:**
Men perform most of the butchering and shearing of animals. Women are in charge of producing dairy products and processing wool into yarn.

**Sale & Trade of Goods:**
- **Livestock & Poultry:** Men sell and trade most livestock, poultry, and eggs.
- **Dairy:** Both men and women sell milk and dairy products, although men sell a majority of the latter.
- **Commodities:** Trading of commodities is handled solely by men.

**INVOlVEMENT OF CHILDREN (UNDER 15)**
Children share the responsibility of raising livestock and poultry with their older family members in Faryab. They are involved in the production of dairy products. While they are typically not involved in the sale of livestock, it is common for them to sell milk and dairy products.

**IMPROVED PRACTICES**
According to key informants, new kind of shears for cutting wool have been introduced and there has been improvement in the use of milk pumps, machines to make butter and dough, animal vaccinations and medicines.
ECONOMIC FACTORS AND PROVINCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

LIVELIHOODS AND INCOME SOURCES
Over half (60%) of rural households rely on agriculture as their major source of revenue; However over one fifth (22%) of households in rural areas derive some income from trade and services. A little more than one third (34%) of households in rural areas earn income through non-farm related labour.

Livestock accounts for income for nearly a quarter (23%) of rural household

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Income Sources</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Poor: Labor, Handicraft production, Crop sales</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Better-off: Crop sales, Trading</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ACCESS TO CREDIT

Access for men and women
Men who need to borrow money or buy goods on credit in Faryab mainly go to their family or neighbours as well as shopkeepers or suppliers that sell items on credit.

A clear majority of interviewees say women can borrow money in Faryab from family and neighbors. They can also access banks to a lesser extent.

LAND TENURE
In 2007, 50% of the households in Faryab owned land or farmed land based on renting, sharecropping or mortgaging arrangements. According to our interviews, commercial farmers show wide ranges of land tenure, while subsistence farmers mainly have shared ownership of their land with other farmers. Interviewees claim that livestock producers in the province are mainly nomadic. Their main challenges with regards to access to land are conflict/ insecurity & overgrazing.

IRRIGATION
In 2007, On average 37% of households in the province had access to irrigated land, and four-fifths (81%) of rural households and more than half (57%) of urban households had access to rainfed land. Interviewees claimed that less than half of farmers cultivate irrigated land. The proportion has decreased somewhat over the past 3 years (infrastructure impacted by climatic changes - e.g. drought, flood).

ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE & ACCESS TO MARKETS
In 2007, the transport infrastructure in Faryab was reasonably well developed, with 43% of roads in the province able to take car traffic in all seasons, and around a third (35%) able to take car traffic in some seasons. However, in nearly a quarter (22%) of the province there were no roads at all. The main challenges identified were lack/poor quality roads, lack of transportation and distance from markets.

SOCIAL FACTORS

POVERTY AND INEQUALITY
Poverty rate: 29.1%
Per capita monthly total consumption: 1,695 Afs.

LITERACY
Literacy rate: 18.2%
In 2007, the Kuchi population in the province has particularly low levels of literacy with just 0.8% of men and 0.1% of women able to read and write.

SECURITY
Level of security in Faryab: 7
According to interviews, the security situation has improved somewhat over the past year. Roads that link rural areas with the provincial markets are perceived to be quite safe

FOOD SECURITY

Problem satisfying food need of the household during the year (households %):
- Never: 47%,
- Rarely (1-3 times): 34%,
- Sometimes (3-6 times): 15%,
- Often (few times a month): 1%,
- Mostly (happens a lot): 2%

Calorie deficiency (% consuming less than 2100 calories per day): 24.0%

CHILD LABOUR AND SCHOOL ENROLMENT
Child labour: 14.4%
School Enrolment: 54.9%
In 2007, Amongst the Kuchi population, no Kuchi children attend school in either the winter or summer months.

STATUS OF WOMEN
Female literacy rate: 8.8%; Female share in active population: 22.7%
Access to markets / female mobility: Around half of women in the provincial centre go to the local bazaar to buy goods; Roughly half of those that go to the bazaar are accompanied by a male relative when they do so; Very few go to sell items. Women outside of the provincial centre are less likely to go to the local bazaar to buy goods and more likely to be accompanied by a male relative.
Located in central Afghanistan, Ghor borders the provinces of Saripul and Faryab to the north, Herat and Badghis to the west, Helmand and Farah to the south and Bamyan and Daikundi to the east.

The flatlands in north, central and eastern districts of Ghor are where its cultivated land is concentrated. An abundance of natural springs are found. 27% of the cultivated land is concentrated in 4 of the 10 district of Ghor. The remaining 6 districts are most suitable for raising livestock because of the higher elevations and mountainous terrain.

Ghor is famous for producing spices such as cumin, as well as nuts, cashmere and wool.

**GHOR in a Nutshell**
- **Surface area:** 36,000 sq. km
- **Capital:** Chaghcharan
- **Districts:** 10 – Charsada, Chaghcharan, Dowlatyar, Dowlna, Lal Sarjangal, Pasaband, Saghar, Shahrek, Tiore and Tolak
- **Main markets:** Herat, Chaghcharan, Mazar-e-Sharif, Faizabad, Takhar, Tajikistan, Kunduz
- **Population:** 0.6 million inhabitants (99% in rural areas)
- **Most populated districts:** Chaghcharan, Lal Sarjangal, Pasaband, Tiore
- **Main languages:** Dari
- **Ethnic Groups:** Mainly Tadjiks and Hazaras. Pashtun minority.
- **Kuchi Migrations:** Winter, none; Summer, 100-200,000 individuals
- **Returnees, IDPs:** Ghor is the destination of 0.2% (roughly 2,300 individuals) of the total returnee population. It is also the 7th largest destination for IDPs (nearly 17,400 individuals)

**HORTICULTURE**

**KEY CROPS**

| Grains: Wheat, Barley | 2% |
| Vegetables: Potato, Carrot | 3% |
| Fruits & Nuts: Almond, Apple, Walnut, Apricot | 6% |
| Fodder & Industrial: Alfalfa, Clover | 89% |

**DIVISION OF LABOUR BY GENDER**

**Production:**
Interviewees claimed that only men cultivate and harvest crops in Ghor. The involvement of women in activities outside of the home appears to be discouraged to a greater extent than most other provinces.

**Processing:**
Unlike the other provinces, interviewees claim that only men dry fruit and shell nuts.

**Sale & Trade of Goods:**
Men handle a large majority of the selling and trading of horticulture goods.

**INVOLVEMENT OF CHILDREN (UNDER 15)**
Children under 15 in Ghor participate in the cultivation and harvesting of all crop types. Children participate in drying fruit and shelling nuts. They also assist in selling all crop types.

**IMPROVED PRACTICES**

**Use of fertilizer** (% of farming households):
- Field crops: 99%
- Garden plots: 0%
- Both field and garden plots: 1%

**Other Improved Practices:** According to key informants, there has been an increase in the use of tractors, notably threshers.

**LIVESTOCK**

**KEY ANIMALS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Main Animals</th>
<th>District Concentration</th>
<th>Total Heads</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sheep</td>
<td>Chaghcharan, Saghar and Tiore (47% of livestock)</td>
<td>303,046</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goats</td>
<td>No significant concentration</td>
<td>179,663</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cattle</td>
<td>No significant concentration</td>
<td>166,497</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poultry</td>
<td>No significant concentration</td>
<td>153,485</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DIVISION OF LABOUR BY GENDER**

**Animal husbandry:**
Both men and women are active in raising livestock, although men are considered to be more involved than women. Poultry are mainly raised by men.

**Processing:**
Men perform most of the butchering and shearing of animals. Women are in charge of producing dairy products and processing wool into yarn.

**Sale & Trade of Goods:**
- Livestock & Poultry: Men sell and trade most livestock, poultry, and eggs.
- Dairy: Milk and dairy products are sold by men.
- Commodities: Trading of commodities is handled solely by men.

**INVOLVEMENT OF CHILDREN (UNDER 15)**
Children share the responsibility of raising livestock and poultry with their older family members in Ghor. They are involved in the production and sale of dairy products. They are
typically not involved in the sale of livestock.

ECONOMIC FACTORS AND PROVINCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

LIVELIHOODS AND INCOME SOURCES
More than half (60%) of rural households rely on agriculture as their major source of revenue; more than two-fifths of rural households derive their income from nonfarm related labour. Livestock contributes nearly one-tenths of rural households’ income.

ACCESS TO CREDIT
Access for men and women
Men who need to borrow money or buy goods on credit in Ghor mainly go to their family or neighbours as well as shopkeepers or suppliers that sell items on credit. They do seek loans from private lenders, but to a lesser extent. More than half of interviewees say women in Ghor are able to borrow money or buy goods on credit. Those that are able, do so from family/neighbours or suppliers/shopkeepers.

LAND TENURE
In 2007, 82% of the households in Ghor owned land or farmed land based on renting, sharecropping or mortgaging arrangements. According to our interviews, commercial farmers primarily their land, while subsistence farmers mainly have sole ownership of their land. Interviewees claim that livestock producers in the province are mainly sedentary and nomadic. Their main challenges with regards to access to land are overgrazing & conversion of pasture into cropland.

IRRIGATION
In 2007, a majority of households (78%) in Ghor had access to irrigated land and more than two-thirds of households have access to rainfed land (68%). According to our interviews in the province, most farmers in Ghor cultivate irrigated land. The proportion has increased somewhat over the past 3 years.

ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE & ACCESS TO MARKETS
In 2007, the transport infrastructure in Ghor was not well developed at which point only 12% of roads could handle car traffic in all seasons, and 50% could take car traffic in some seasons. In 38% of the province, there were no roads at all. According to our interviews Ghor, people remain undecided about whether any improvements have been made in the roads or not. The main challenges that were identified in accessing markets from rural areas are lack of roads / poor quality roads, distance from markets and lack of transportation.

SPECIAL FACTORS

POVERTY AND INEQUALITY
Poverty rate: 44.2%
Per capita monthly total consumption: 1,228 Af.

LITERACY
Literacy rate: 25.2%
No statistics available about the literacy rate of the Kuchi population.

SECURITY
Level of security in Ghor: 
According to interviews in the province, the security situation has improved somewhat over the past year. They also perceive most roads that link rural areas with the provincial markets to be safe.

FOOD SECURITY
Problem satisfying food need of the household during the year (households %):  
- Never: 4%
- Rarely (1-3 times): 20%
- Sometimes (3-6 times): 41%
- Often (few times a month): 13%
- Mostly (happens a lot): 21%

Calorie deficiency (% consuming less than 2100 calories per day): 19.9%

CHILD LABOUR AND SCHOOL ENROLMENT
Child labour: 37.4%
School Enrolment: 46.8%
No statistics available about school enrolment of Kuchi children
**HELMAND**

Located in southwestern Afghanistan, Helmand is bordered by Paktya, Ghor, Daikundi, and Uruzgan in the northeast, Kandahar in the east, Nimroz in the West, and Farah in the North-West. It also has a southern border with Pakistan.

Very rich in natural resources, the province economy is agriculture-based with also important commercial activities related to animal husbandry transport companies for import and export as well as the production and trafficking of narcotics: Helmand is the province with the highest level of opium cultivation in the country and opium remains a major source of income for many farmers.

Helmand is often referred to as the breadbasket of Afghanistan. The north of the province is renowned for its almond, grapes, and pomegranate orchards.

---

### HELMAND in a Nutshell

- **Surface area:** 57,000 sq. km
- **Capital:** Lashkargah
- **Districts:** 13 – Baghran, Dishu, Garm Ser, Kajaki, Lashkargah, Musa Qala, Nad Ali, Nahr-i-Saraj, Naw-i-Barikzayi, Nawzad, Reg-i-khan Nishin, Sangin Qala and Washeer
- **Main markets:** Lashkargah, Kandahar, Herat, Delorram, Chaghcharan, Zaranj
- **Population:** 0.9 million inhabitants (94% in rural areas)
- **Most populated districts:** Nad Ali, Lashkargah, Nahr-i-Saraj, Musa Qala, Baghran
- **Ethnic Groups:** Mainly Pashtuns and minority groups of Baluchs, Hazara, Tajiks, and Sikhs
- **Main languages:** Pashtu
- **Kuchi Migrations:** Winter, 100,000-200,000 individuals; Summer, none
- **Returnees, IDPs:** Helmand is the destination of 1.7% (roughly 78,000 individuals) of the total returnee population. It is also the 4th largest hosting province for IDPs (nearly 54,000 individuals)

---

### HORTICULTURE

**KEY CROPS**

- **Grains:** Wheat, Maize
- **Vegetables:** Cauliflower, Onion
- **Fruits & Nuts:** Melon, Watermelon, Pomegranate, Grape
- **Fodder & Industrial:** Cotton, Tobacco

**Other Improved Practices:** According to key informants, there has been an introduction of tractors, notably threshers.

**DIVISION OF LABOUR BY GENDER**

**Production:**

Vegetables and orchards are cultivated primarily by men in Helmand. Both men and women cultivate fodder and industrial crops as well as cereals and grains, although men are still generally more involved in this activity. Harvesting is done by both men and women for all crop categories.

**Processing:**

Both men and women are involved in drying fruit and shelling nuts, although women are more heavily involved in these activities.

**Sale & Trade of Goods:**

Men handle a large majority of the selling and trading of horticulture goods.

**INVolVEMENT OF CHILDREN (UNDER 15)**

Children under 15 in Helmand are involved in the cultivation and harvesting of all crop types. Children participate in drying fruit and shelling nuts. They also assist in the selling of all crop types in this province.

**IMPROVED PRACTICES**

- Use of fertilizer (% of farming households):
  - Field crops: 91%
  - Garden plots: 2%
  - Both field and garden plots: 7%

**LIVESTOCK**

**KEY ANIMALS**

Most farmers have livestock. Sheep, camels and goats are the main animals raised.

**IMPROVED PRACTICES**

According to key informants, there have been no improvements recently in livestock practices.

**INVolVEMENT OF CHILDREN (AGE 14 AND UNDER)**

Children share the responsibility of raising livestock and poultry with their older family members in Herat. They are very involved in the production of dairy products. While they are typically not involved in the sale of livestock, it is common for them to sell eggs, milk and dairy products.

**DIVISION OF LABOUR BY GENDER**

**Animal husbandry:**

Both men and women care for livestock and poultry in Helmand

**Processing:**

Men perform most of the butchering. Both men and women participate in the shearing of animals. Women are in charge of producing dairy products and processing wool into yarn.

**Sale & Trade of Goods:**

- **Livestock & Poultry:** Men sell and trade most livestock and poultry. Both men and women sell eggs.
- **Dairy:** Both men and women sell milk and dairy products.
- **Commodities:** Trading of commodities is handled solely by men
ECONOMIC FACTORS AND PROVINCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

LIVELIHOODS AND INCOME SOURCES

Majority (70%) of rural households rely on agriculture as their major source of revenue; more than one quarter of households (26%) in rural areas derive income from trade and services. A fifth of households (20%) earn some income through non-farm related labor. Livestock accounts for income for a quarter of rural households (25%).

Key Income Sources

| Poor: Livestock product, sales, agricultural labor, labor migration |
| Better-off: Crop sales, livestock & product sales, self-employment, trade and smuggling |

ACCESS TO CREDIT

Access for men and women

Men who need to borrow money or buy goods on credit in Helmand mainly go to their family or neighbours as well as shopkeepers or suppliers that sell items on credit. They also seek loans from private lenders, but to a lesser extent.

All interviewees in Helmand said that women are not able to borrow money or buy goods on credit.

LAND TENURE

In 2007, 81% of the households in Helmand owned land or farmed land based on renting, sharecropping or mortgaging arrangements. According to our interviews, commercial farmers primarily lease or own their land (shared ownership), while subsistence farmers mainly have shared ownership of their land.

Interviewees claim that livestock producers in the province are both sedentary and nomadic. Their main challenges with regards to access to land are the fees for accessing pasture; overgrazing of pastures.

IRRIGATION

In 2007, On average 97% of households in the province have access to irrigated land, and 5% of households have access to rain-fed land. According to our interviews in the province, most farmers in Helmand cultivate irrigated land. The proportion has remained stable over the past 3 years.

ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE & ACCESS TO MARKETS

The transport infrastructure in the province was reasonably well developed in 2007, at which point 62% of roads could handle car traffic in all seasons, and 32.5% could take car traffic in some seasons. In 5% of the province, there were no roads at all. Quality of roads was described as poor and the main challenges identified in accessing markets from rural areas were lack of roads / poor quality roads; distance from markets; Lack of transportation

SOCIAL FACTORS

POVERTY AND INEQUALITY

Poverty rate: 8.9%
Per capita monthly total consumption: 1,989 Afs

LITERACY

Literacy rate: 12.0%
The Kuchi population in the province has particularly low levels of literacy with just 0.1% of men and no women able to read and write.

SECURITY

Level of security in Helmand: →
According to interviews in the province, the security situation has remained stable over the past year. They also perceive most roads that link rural areas with the provincial markets to be somewhat unsafe.

FOOD SECURITY

Problem satisfying food need of the household during the year (households %):
- Never: 39%
- Rarely (1-3 times): 31%
- Sometimes (3-6 times): 25%
- Often (few times a month): 5%
- Mostly (happens a lot): 1%

Calorie deficiency (% consuming less than 2100 calories per day): 19.5%

CHILD LABOUR AND SCHOOL ENROLMENT

Child labour: 14.2%
School Enrolment: 4.0%

Amongst the Kuchi population in Helmand, no boys or girls attend school during the summer or winter months

STATUS OF WOMEN

Female literacy rate: 1.4%; Female share in active population: 32.7%

Access to markets / Female mobility: According to our interviews, few women in the provincial centre go to the local bazaar to buy goods. Most that do are accompanied by a male relative when they do so. Very few go to sell items. Women outside of the provincial centre are less likely to go to the local bazaar to buy goods and more likely to be accompanied by a male relative.
Located in the western half of Afghanistan, Herat province shares international borders with the Islamic Republic of Iran to the west and Turkmenistan to the northwest. Within Afghanistan, it borders Farah province to the south and Badghis and Ghor provinces to the east.

Herat’s economy is based on agriculture and industry. 70% of its agricultural activity is concentrated in the northern and central districts, which are fed by the Harirod River watershed. Livestock are most commonly raised in the mountainous terrain of the northern, eastern and southern districts.

Herat is best known for producing grapes, pistachios, cashmere, and wool, and more recently saffron, which is now being cultivated throughout the province.

### HORTICULTURE

**KEY CROPS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Crop</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>39%</td>
<td>Grains: Wheat, Pea, Mung bean, Barley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45%</td>
<td>Vegetables: Tomato, Cucumber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11%</td>
<td>Vegetables: Grape, Watermelon, Apricot, Peach, Pistachio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5%</td>
<td>Fodder &amp; Industrial: Alfalfa, Sesame</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total production (2008):** 723,589 metric tons

### DIVISION OF LABOUR BY GENDER

**Production:**

Cultivation is mainly conducted by men in Herat Province. Women are involved in vegetable cultivation to a greater degree than other crop categories, although it is still considered a mainly male activity. Harvesting is done by both men and women for all crop categories.

**Processing:**

Both men and women are involved in drying fruit and shelling nuts in Herat.

**Sale & Trade of Goods:**

Men handle a large majority of the selling and trading of horticulture goods.

### INVOLVEMENT OF CHILDREN (AGE 14 AND UNDER)

Children are typically not involved in cultivation, except in the case of orchards. They are, however, actively involved in harvesting. They also assist in drying fruits and shelling nuts.

### IMPROVED PRACTICES

**Use of fertilizer (% of farming households):**

- Field crops: 95%, Garden plots: 1%
- Both field and garden plots: 4%

**Other improved practices:** According to key informants, there has been an increase in the use of tractors, notably threshers, improved seed, greenhouses, and drip irrigation in the past three years.

### LIVESTOCK

**KEY ANIMALS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Main Animals</th>
<th>District Concentration</th>
<th>Total Heads</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sheep</td>
<td>Gulran and Kushk-e-</td>
<td>1,200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rubat Shangi (&gt;53% of</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>livestock in Herat</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>province)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goats</td>
<td></td>
<td>740,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poultry</td>
<td>Alfalfa, Sesame</td>
<td>430,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### DIVISION OF LABOUR BY GENDER

**Animal husbandry:**

Both women and men are active in raising goats, sheep and cows, although men appear to take a greater role with goats in Herat. Poultry are mainly raised by women.

**Processing:**

Men conduct most of the butchering and shearing of animals. They are in charge of producing dairy products.

**Sale & Trade of Goods:**

- Livestock & Poultry: Men sell and trade most livestock and poultry. Both men and women are involved in selling eggs, although women tend to be more active in this sector.
- Dairy: Both men and women sell milk in Herat, with men taking a more active role. Men also sell a majority of dairy products.
- Commodities: Trading of commodities is handled solely by men

### IMPROVED PRACTICES

According to key informants, there has been an increase in the use of milk pumps by dairy farmers and artificial insemination of livestock has grown more prevalent.
ECONOMIC FACTORS AND PROVINCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

LIVELIHOODS AND INCOME SOURCES
Nearly half (48%) of rural households rely on agriculture as their major source of revenue; the other half of rural households derives their income from nonfarm related labour. Livestock contributes nearly a quarter of rural households’ income.

ACCESS TO CREDIT
Access for men and women
Men who need to borrow money or buy goods on credit in Herat mainly go to their family or neighbours as well as shopkeepers or suppliers that sell items on credit. They do seek loans from banks, but to a lesser extent.
More than half of interviewees in Herat said women are not able to borrow money or buy goods on credits. For those who declare that women have access to credit, the main sources they identify are mainly informal, such as family and neighbours, suppliers or storekeepers that sell items on credit. Women in Herat have some access to banks and informal savings groups, but these do not appear to be the main sources of credit.

LAND TENURE
In 2007, 42% of the households in Herat owned land or farmed land based on renting, sharecropping or mortgaging arrangements. According to our interviews, commercial farmers primarily lease or own their land (both sole or shared ownership), while subsistence farmers mainly lease or have sole ownership of their land.
Interviewees claim that livestock producers in the province are mainly sedentary. Their main challenges with regards to access to land are the conversion of pastures into cropland and the expansion of residential housing.

IRRIGATION
In 2007, 42% of the households in Herat owned land or farmed land based on renting, sharecropping or mortgaging arrangements. According to our interviews, commercial farmers primarily lease or own their land (both sole or shared ownership), while subsistence farmers mainly lease or have sole ownership of their land.

ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE & ACCESS TO MARKETS
The transport infrastructure was already reasonably developed in 2007, at which point 55% of roads could handle car traffic in all seasons, and 35% could take car traffic in some seasons. Interviewed stakeholders in Herat perceive the quality of roads linking rural areas to markets to have improved in the past three years. Despite this perceived improvement, interviews in Herat identified poor road quality as the number one limitation to market access for rural farmers, followed by a lack of transportation and seasonal flooding.

SOCIAL FACTORS

POVERTY AND INEQUALITY
Poverty rate: 38.7%
Per Capita monthly total consumption: 1,547 Afs

LITERACY
Literacy rate: 25.1%
The Kuchi population in Herat has particularly low levels; 2% of men are able to read and write.

SECURITY
Perceived level of security: ↑ According to the interviews, the security situation has improved greatly over the past year and most roads that link rural areas with the provincial markets are perceived as safe.

FOOD SECURITY
Problem satisfying food need of the household during the year (households %):
- Never: 23%,
- Rarely (1-3 times): 27%,
- Sometimes (3-6 times): 35%,
- Often (few times a month): 6%,
- Mostly (happens a lot): 9%
Calorie deficiency (% consuming less than 2100 calories per day):
- 24.7%

CHILD LABOUR AND SCHOOL ENROLMENT
Child labour: 21.2%
School Enrolment: 52.1%
Very few Kuchi children (1% of boys and 2% of girls) attend school in Herat during the winter months, and no Kuchi children attend school during summer.

STATUS OF WOMEN
Female literacy rate: 16.4%; Female share in active population: 27.9%
Access to markets / female mobility: According to our interviews, more than half of the women in the provincial centre are able go to the local market to buy goods. Half of these women are accompanied by a male relative when they do so. Women outside of the provincial centre are less likely to go to the local bazaar to buy goods and more likely to be accompanied by a male relative. In both the provincial centre and the surrounding rural areas, women rarely go to the local market to sell goods.
Located in northern Afghanistan, Jawzjan shares an international border with Turkmenistan to the north, Faryab to the west, Saripul province to the south and Balkh to the east. Jawzjan’s economy is based on agriculture. 75% of cultivated land is concentrated in 7 of the 11 provinces, mostly located in the southern and central districts of the province due to the fertile soil and the vicinity to Sheberghan River. In the north, residents are occupied with raising livestock because of the presence of hills and mountains.

Jawzjan is most famous for its karakul skins, carpets and wool.

### JAWZJAN

- **Surface area:** 11,000 sq. km
- **Capital:** Sheberghan
- **Districts:** 11 – Aqcha, Darzab, Faizabad, Khamyab, Khaniqa, Khwaja Du Koh, Mardyan, Mingajik Qarqin, Qush Tepa and Sheberghan
- **Main markets:** Sheberghan, Mazar-e-Sharif, Sari Pul, Maimana, Samangan, Faryab
- **Population:** 0.5 million inhabitants (79% in rural areas)
- **Most populated districts:** Sheberghan
- **Ethnic Groups:** Mainly Uzbek (1st) and Turkmen (2nd). Ethnic minorities: Tajik, Arab, and Pashtun.
- **Main languages:** Uzbek and Turkmen
- **Kuchi Migrations:** Winter, 50,000–100,000 individuals; Summer, 50,000–100,000 individuals
- **Returnees, IDPs:** Jawzjan is the destination of 2.7% (roughly 126,249 individuals) of the total returnee populations, but not a main hosting province for IDPs

Located in northern Afghanistan, Jawzjan shares an international border with Turkmenistan to the north, Faryab to the west, Saripul province to the south and Balkh to the east.

**Jawzjan's economy is based on agriculture. 75% of cultivated land is concentrated in 7 of the 11 provinces, mostly located in the southern and central districts of the province due to the fertile soil and the vicinity to Sheberghan River. In the north, residents are occupied with raising livestock because of the presence of hills and mountains.**

Jawzjan is most famous for its karakul skins, carpets and wool.

### HORTICULTURE

#### KEY CROPS

- **Production:** Most crops are cultivated by men in Jawzjan, with the exception of cereals and grain, which are cultivated by both men and women. Harvesting is done by both men and women for all crop categories.
- **Processing:** Drying fruit and shelling nuts is mainly done by women.
- **Sale & Trade of Goods:** Men handle a large majority of the selling and trading of horticulture goods.

#### IMPROVED PRACTICES

- **Use of fertilizer (% of farming households):**
  - Field crops: 97%
  - Garden plots: 2%
  - Both field and garden plots: 2%

### LIVESTOCK

#### KEY ANIMALS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Main Animals</th>
<th>District Concentration</th>
<th>Total Heads</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sheep</td>
<td>Mingajik Qarqin, Faizabad and Qush Tepa (39% of livestock)</td>
<td>3,256,354</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goats</td>
<td></td>
<td>633,744</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cattle</td>
<td></td>
<td>117,472</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poultry</td>
<td>No significant concentration</td>
<td>338,993</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### IMPROVED PRACTICES

- **According to key informants, artificial insemination of livestock has grown more prevalent.**

### DIVISION OF LABOUR BY GENDER

#### Animal husbandry:

Both men and women care for livestock and poultry in Jawzjan.

#### Processing:

Men perform most of the butchering and shearing of animals. Women are in charge of producing dairy products and processing wool into yarn.

#### Sale & Trade of Goods:

- **Livestock & Poultry:** Men sell and trade most livestock. Both men and women sell poultry and eggs, although men are more involved than women in the sale of poultry.
- **Dairy:** Both men and women sell milk and dairy products.
- **Commodities:** Trading of commodities is handled solely by men

### INVOLVEMENT OF CHILDREN (UNDER 15)

Children share the responsibility of raising livestock with their older family members in Jawzjan. They are involved in the production of dairy products. While they are typically not involved in the sale of livestock, it is common for them to sell eggs, milk and dairy products.
**ECONOMIC FACTORS AND PROVINCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE**

**LIVELIHOODS AND INCOME SOURCES**

Majority (67%) of rural households rely on agriculture as their major source of revenue; almost three quarters of households in the urban area (74%) and one quarter of households in rural areas (26%) derive some income from trade and services. Around a third of households in both urban (32%) and rural (38%) areas earn income through non-farm related labour. Livestock accounts for income for one-sixth of rural households (16%)

**Key Income Sources**

| Poor: Labor, handicraft production, crop sales |
| Better-off: Crop sales, trading, livestock sales |

**ACCESS TO CREDIT**

**Access for men and women**

Men who need to borrow money or buy goods on credit in Jawzjan mainly go to their family or neighbours as well as banks. They do go to shopkeepers or suppliers that sell items on credit, but to a lesser extent.

More than half of interviewees said that women are able to borrow money or buy goods on credit. Most women borrow from family/neighbors; banks, or MFIs.

**LAND TENURE**

In 2007, 21% of the households in Jawzjan owned land or farmed land based on renting, sharecropping or mortgaging arrangements. According to our interviews, commercial farmers primarily lease or own their land (shared ownership), while subsistence farmers mainly lease or have sole ownership of their land.

Interviewees claim that livestock producers in the province are mainly sedentary. Their main challenges with regards to access to land are fees for accessing pastureland and overgrazing.

**IRRIGATION**

On average 74% of households in the province have access to irrigated land, whereas almost one third of rural households (30%) and 38% of urban households have access to rainfed land. According to our interviews in the province, most farmers in Jawzjan cultivate irrigated land. The proportion has increased somewhat over the past 3 years.

**ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE & ACCESS TO MARKETS**

The transport infrastructure in the province reasonably well developed in 2007, at which point 45% of roads could handle car traffic in all seasons, and 42% could take car traffic in some seasons. In 12% of the province, there were no roads at all. The main challenges to get to markets identified are lack of roads / poor quality roads and lack of transportation.

**SOCIAL FACTORS**

**POVERTY AND INEQUALITY**

Poverty rate: 14.5%
Per capita monthly total consumption: 1,746 Afs

**LITERACY**

**Literacy rate:** 15.9%

The Kuchi population in the province has particularly low levels of literacy with just 1.6% of men and 0.1% of women able to read and write.

**SECURITY**

Level of security in Jawzjan: ➔

According to interviews in the province, the security situation has remained stable over the past year. They also perceive most roads that link rural areas with the provincial markets to be safe.

**FOOD SECURITY**

Problem satisfying food need of the household during the year (households %):
- Never: 26%
- Rarely (1-3 times): 26%,
- Sometimes (3-6 times): 38%,
- Often (few times a month): 7%,
- Mostly (happens a lot): 2%

**Calorie deficiency (% consuming less than 2100 calories per day): 5.2%**

**CHILD LABOUR AND SCHOOL ENROLMENT**

Child labour: 9.4%
School Enrolment: 45.5%

Amongst the Kuchi population, one in fifty boys (2%) and no girls (0%) attend school in Jawzjan during the winter and summer months.

**STATUS OF WOMEN**

Female literacy rate: 8.5%; Female share in active population: 38.4%

Access to markets / female mobility: According to our interviews, around half of women in the provincial centre go to the local bazaar to buy goods. Few that do are accompanied by a male relative when they do so. Very few go to sell items. Women outside of the provincial centre are less likely to go to the local bazaar to buy goods and more likely to be accompanied by a male relative.

**Microfinance Institutions**

The implementing partners of MISFA present in the province are BRAC, OXUS and FMFB:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>All Programs</th>
<th>Ag and Livestock Programs:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Active clients: 15,942</td>
<td>Active clients: 11,740</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Active borrowers: 10,464</td>
<td>Active borrowers: 7,343</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># loans disbursed: 52,571</td>
<td># loans disbursed: 44,448</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

According to interviews in the province, the security situation has remained stable over the past year. They also perceive most roads that link rural areas with the provincial markets to be safe.
KABUL

The capital of the country, Kabul is bordered by the provinces of Kapisa and Parwan to the north, Laghman and Nangarhar to the east, Logar to the south, and Wardak and Parwan to the west.

71% of Kabul’s cultivated land is concentrated in 7 northern and northwestern districts owing to the fertility caused by the Panjshir river basin. The larger three eastern districts have terrain (hills and mountains) that is more suitable for raising livestock.

Kabul is famous for producing different kinds of fruit, especially grapes and apples.

Kabul in a Nutshell
- Surface area: 4,000 sq. km
- Capital: Kabul City
- Districts: 14 – Bagrami, Charasia, Deh Sabz, Estalif, Farza, Guldara, Kalakan, Khaki Jabar, Mirbachakot, Musahi, Paghman, Qarabagh, Sarobi and Shakardara
- Main markets: Charikar, Pol Alam, Kabul City, Khost
- Population: 3.7 million inhabitants (17% in rural areas)
- Most populated districts: Kabul city
- Ethnic Groups: Pashtuns, Tadjiks and Hazaras and minority groups of Uzbeks, Turkmens, Baluchs, Sikhs and Hindus
- Main languages: Dari, Pashtu
- Kuchi Migrations: Winter, 5,000 – 50,000 individuals; Summer, more than 200,000 individuals
- Returnees, IDPs: Kabul is the destination of 26.2% (roughly 1,215,000 individuals) of the total returnee population, but not one of the main hosting provinces for IDPs

HORTICULTURE

Key Crops

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total production (2008): 392,524 metric tons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grains: Wheat, Rice, Maize (72%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vegetables: Potato, Onion (17%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fruits &amp; Nuts: Grape, Apple, Almond, Peach (10%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fodder &amp; Industrial: Alfalfa, Clover (1%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Division of Labour by Gender

Production:
Cultivation is mainly conducted by men in Kabul. Both men and women are involved in harvesting for all crop categories.

Processing:
Both men and women are involved in drying fruit and shelling nuts, although women are more heavily involved in these activities.

Sale & Trade of Goods:
Men handle a large majority of the selling and trading of horticulture goods.

Involvement of Children (Under 15)
Children under 15 are typically not involved in the cultivation of any crop types in Kabul. They do, however, participate in the harvesting of all crop types. Children also participate in drying fruit and shelling nuts.

Improved Practices
- Use of fertilizer (% of farming households):
  - Field crops: 29%
  - Garden plots: 60%
  - Both field and garden plots: 11%
- Other Improved Practices: According to key informants, there has been an increase in the use of milk pumps, artificial insemination of livestock and machines to prepare butter and dogh (yogurt drink).

LIVESTOCK

Key Animals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Main Animals</th>
<th>District Concentration</th>
<th>Total Heads</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sheep</td>
<td>Guldara, Sarobi,</td>
<td>219,043</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shakardara and</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Qarabagh (68% of livestock)</td>
<td>58,053</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cattle</td>
<td></td>
<td>313,187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poultry</td>
<td>Guldara, Shakardara and</td>
<td>1,556,162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Charasia (85%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Improved Practices
According to key informants, there has been an increase in the use of tractors, notably threshers; pesticides; fertilizer seed, and water pumps.

Division of Labour by Gender

Animal husbandry:
Both women and men raise livestock in Kabul. Poultry are mainly raised by women.

Processing:
Men perform most of the butchering and shearing of animals. Women are in charge of producing dairy products.

Sale & Trade of Goods:
- Livestock & Poultry: Men sell and trade most livestock and poultry. A majority of eggs are sold by women.
- Dairy: Both men and women sell milk and dairy products.
- Commodities: Trading of commodities is handled solely by men.

Involvement of Children (Under 15)
Children share the responsibility of raising livestock and poultry with their older family members in Kabul. They are very involved in the production of dairy products. While they are typically not involved in the sale of livestock, it is common for them to sell eggs, milk and dairy products.
ECONOMIC FACTORS AND PROVINCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

LIVELIHOODS AND INCOME SOURCES

More than half of all households (53%) in the province derive income from trade and services. Around a quarter of households (27%) earn some income through nonfarm related labor, including two in five (40%) rural households. Agriculture is a major source of revenue for 41% of rural households. Livestock also accounts for income for 8% of rural households.

ACCESS TO CREDIT

Access for men and women

Men who need to borrow money or buy goods on credit in Herat mainly go to their family or neighbours as well as shopkeepers or suppliers that sell items on credit. They do seek loans from banks and MFIs, but to a lesser extent.

More than half of interviewees say women are not able to borrow money or buy goods on credits. Most borrow from family / neighbors.

LAND TENURE

In 2007, 16% of the households in Kabul owned land or farmed land based on renting, sharecropping or mortgaging arrangements. According to our interviews, both commercial and subsistence farmers in Kabul primarily lease their land. Interviewees claim that livestock producers in the province are mainly sedentary.

IRRIGATION

In 2007, around half (51%) of households in both rural and urban areas in the province had access to irrigated land. Only 3% of rural households and 4% of urban households had access to rain-fed land. Interviewees claim most or almost all farmers cultivate irrigated land (seems high). The proportion has increased somewhat over the past 3 years.

ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE & ACCESS TO MARKETS

In 2007, the transport infrastructure in Kabul was reasonably well developed, with around two thirds (68.1%) of roads in the province able to take car traffic in all seasons, and a quarter (26.2%) able to take car traffic in some seasons. However, in 5.4% of the province there were no roads at all. Roads linking rural areas to markets mainly described as poor; interviewees say they have either improved somewhat or stayed the same in the past 3 years. The main challenges identified are the lack or the poor quality of roads, the distance from the markets and the lack of transportation.

SOCIAL FACTORS

POVERTY AND INEQUALITY

Poverty rate: 23.1%
Per capita monthly total consumption: 2,743 Afs

LITERACY

Literacy rate: 46.8%
The Kuchi population in Kabul province has particularly low levels of literacy with just 2.8% of men and no women able to read and write.

SECURITY

Level of security in Kabul:
According to interviews in the province, the security situation has improved somewhat over the past year. They also perceive most roads that link rural areas with the provincial markets to be safe.

FOOD SECURITY

Problem satisfying food need of the household during the year (households %):
- Never: 57%,
- Rarely (1-3 times): 20%,
- Sometimes (3-6 times): 20%,
- Often (few times a month): 2%,
- Mostly (happens a lot): 1%

Calorie deficiency (% consuming less than 2100 calories per day): 17.9%

CHILD LABOUR AND SCHOOL ENROLMENT

Child labour: 21.2%
School Enrolment: 65.2%

Amongst the Kuchi population, one in twenty boys (5%) and one in fifty girls (2%) attend school in Kabul during the winter months and one in fifty boys and girls (2%) attend school in the province during the summer.

STATUS OF WOMEN

Female literacy rate: 30.2%; Female share in active population: 16.4%

Access to markets / female mobility: According to our interviews, more than half of women in the provincial center go to the local bazaar to buy goods; Half of these women are accompanied a male relative when they do so; Few go to sell items. Women outside of the provincial center are less likely to go to the local bazaar to buy goods and more likely to be accompanied by a male relative.
KANDAHAR

Located in southern Afghanistan, Kandahar borders Zabul in the East, Uruzgan in the North, Helmand in the West and an international border with Balochistan province of Pakistan in the South.

Kandahar is flat and arid with three rivers flowing through it, namely, the Arghandab, Tarnak and Arghistan with tributaries to Helmand River and irrigating agricultural land located along the River. Kandahar city, Afghanistan’s second largest, sits on a plateau at 1,000 meters above sea level.

Kandahar is famous for producing grapes (Kishmish), pomegranates, palms and apricots.

Kandahar in a Nutshell

- **Surface area**: 54,000 sq. km
- **Capital**: Kandahar city
- **Districts**: 16 – Arghandab, Arghistan, Daman, Ghorak, Kandahar, Khakrez, Maruf, Maiwand, Miyanishin, Nish, Panjwai, Shah Wali Kot, Shiga (Reg), Shorabak, Spin Boldak and Zherai
- **Main markets**: Zaranj, Kandahar, Lashkargah, Ghazni, Qalat, Quetta (Pakistan)
- **Population**: 1.1 million inhabitants (66% in rural areas)
- **Most populated districts**: Kandahar City, Panjwai, Arghandab, Zherai
- **Ethnic Groups**: Mainly Pashtuns
- **Main languages**: Pashtu
- **Kuchi Migrations**: Winter, 50,000 – 100,000 individuals; Summer, 5,000 – 50,000 individuals
- **Returnees, IDPs**: Kandahar is the destination of 3.7% (roughly 171,000 individuals) of the total returnee population. It is also the 3rd largest hosting province for IDPs (nearly 43,000 individuals)

Kandahar is the destination of 3.7% (roughly 171,000 individuals) of the total returnee population. It is also the 3rd largest hosting province for IDPs (nearly 43,000 individuals).

Located in southern Afghanistan, Kandahar borders Zabul in the East, Uruzgan in the North, Helmand in the West and an international border with Balochistan province of Pakistan in the South.

Kandahar is flat and arid with three rivers flowing through it, namely, the Arghandab, Tarnak and Arghistan with tributaries to Helmand River and irrigating agricultural land located along the River. Kandahar city, Afghanistan’s second largest, sits on a plateau at 1,000 meters above sea level.

Kandahar is famous for producing grapes (Kishmish), pomegranates, palms and apricots.

**HORTICULTURE**

**KEY CROPS**

- Grains: Wheat, Maize
- Vegetables: Onion, Tomato
- Fruits & Nuts: Grape, Apple, Almond, Peaches
- Fodder & Industrial: Alfalfa, Clover

**DIVISION OF LABOUR BY GENDER**

**Production:**

Cultivation is mainly conducted by men in Kandahar. Both men and women are involved in harvesting for all crop categories.

**Processing:**

Both men and women are involved in drying fruit and shelling nuts, although women are more heavily involved in these activities.

**Sale & Trade of Goods:**

Men handle a large majority of the selling and trading of horticulture goods.

**IN Volvement of Children (UNDER 15)**

Children under 15 in Kandahar are involved in the cultivation and harvesting of all crop types. Children participate in drying fruit and shelling nuts. They also assist in the selling of all crop types in this province.

**IMPROVED PRACTICES**

- **Use of fertilizer (% of farming households):**
  - Field crops: 38%
  - Garden plots: 48%
  - Both field and garden plots: 15%

- **Other Improved Practices:** According to key informants, there has been an introduction of tractors, notably threshers.

**LIVESTOCK**

**KEY ANIMALS**

Most farmers have livestock. Sheep and goats are most common.

**IMPROVED PRACTICES**

Most interviews claim that there have been no improvements in livestock practices recently. However, a few mention an increase in the use of artificial insemination, castration and medicines for the animals.

**IN Volvement of Children (UNDER 15)**

Children share the responsibility of raising livestock and poultry with their older family members. They are involved in the production and sale of dairy products. They are typically not involved in the sale of livestock.

**DIVISION OF LABOUR BY GENDER**

**Animal husbandry:**

Both men and women care for livestock and poultry in Kandahar. Women are more involved than men in the care of cattle.

**Processing:**

Men perform most of the butchering and shearing of animals. Women are in charge of producing dairy products and processing wool into yarn.

**Sale & Trade of Goods:**

- **Livestock & Poultry:** Men sell and trade most livestock and poultry. Both men and women sell eggs.
- **Dairy:** Both men and women sell dairy products; however, milk is primarily sold by men.
- **Commodities:** Trading of commodities is handled solely by men.
**ECONOMIC FACTORS AND PROVINCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE**

**LIVELIHOODS AND INCOME SOURCES**

Less than half (38%) of rural households rely on agriculture as their major source of revenue; a little more than one quarter of rural households (29%) derives some income from trade and services. More than a third of households in rural areas (37%) and more than one quarter of households in urban areas (27%) earn income through nonfarm related labor. Livestock accounts for income for less than one tenth of rural households (8%).

**ACCESS TO CREDIT**

**Access for men and women**

Men who need to borrow money or buy goods on credit in Herat mainly go to their family or neighbours as well as shopkeepers or suppliers that sell items on credit. They do seek loans from banks, but to a lesser extent as well as from MFIs and private money lenders. More than half of interviewees in Kandahar said women are not able to borrow money or buy goods on credit.

**LAND TENURE**

In 2007, 29% of the households in Kandhar owned land or farmed land based on renting, sharecropping or mortgaging arrangements. According to our interviews, commercial farmers primarily lease their land, while subsistence farmers mainly have shared ownership of their land. Interviewees claim that livestock producers in the province are mainly sedentary and nomadic.

**IRRIGATION**

On average 46% of households in the province have access to irrigated land. The figure is much higher in the urban areas where all households (100%) have access to irrigated land as opposed to only 45% of rural households whereas one sixth of rural households (17%) have access to rainfed land. Interviewees claim that most farmers in Kandahar cultivate irrigated land. The proportion has increased somewhat over the past 3 years.

**ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE & ACCESS TO MARKETS**

The transport infrastructure in Kandahar is well developed, with 76.8% of roads in the province able to take car traffic in all seasons, and 19.1% able to take car traffic in some seasons. However, in a very small area of the province (3.3%) there are no roads at all. Interviewed stakeholders felt that the roads had improved somewhat. Despite these improvements, the main challenges identified in access to markets were insecurity/conflict and lack of roads / poor quality roads.

**SOCIAL FACTORS**

**POVERTY AND INEQUALITY**

Poverty rate: 22.8%  
Per capita monthly total consumption: 2,066 Afs

**LITERACY**

Literacy rate: 7.3%  
The Kuchi population in the province has particularly low levels of literacy with just 3% of men and no women (0%) able to read and write.

**SECURITY**

Level of security in Kandahar:

According to interviews in the province, the security situation has remained stable over the past year. They also perceive most roads that link rural areas with the provincial markets to be somewhat unsafe.

**FOOD SECURITY**

Problem satisfying food need of the household during the year (households %):

- Never: 38%
- Rarely (1-3 times): 22%
- Sometimes (3-6 times): 33%
- Often (few times a month): 4%
- Mostly (happens a lot): 3%

Calorie deficiency (% consuming less than 2100 calories per day): 29.5%

**CHILD LABOUR AND SCHOOL ENROLMENT**

Child labour: 0.7%  
School Enrolment: 10.8%  
Amongst the Kuchi population, none of the boys or girls attend school in either the winter or the summer months in Kandahar province.

**STATUS OF WOMEN**

Female literacy rate: 1.3%  
Female share in active population: 15.3%

Access to markets / female mobility: According to our interviews, few women in the provincial centre go to the local bazaar to buy goods. Most that do are accompanied by a male relative when they do so. Very few go to sell items. Women outside of the provincial centre are less likely to go to the local bazaar to buy goods and more likely to be accompanied by a male relative.
Located in central Afghanistan, Kapisa borders Panjshir province to the north, Kabul to the south, Parwan to the west and Laghman to the east.

Cultivated area is more concentrated in the northwestern districts of the province due to low elevation of land and vicinity to the Panjshir River. Eighty percent of cultivated land is concentrated in 4 of the 7 districts of Kapisa. The remaining 3 districts are more suitable for raising livestock because of the hilly and mountainous terrain in the area.

Kapisa is best known for producing mulberries, pomegranates and some districts grow large amounts of nuts.

**Kapisa in a Nutshell**
- **Surface area:** 2,000 sq. km
- **Capital:** Mahmood Raghi
- **Districts:** 7 – Alasai, Hesa Awal, Hesa Dowam, Kohband, Mahmood Raqiq, Nijrab and Tagab
- **Main markets:** Charikar, Pul Alam, Kabul, Khost, Siagerd, Bamyan, Ghazni
- **Population:** 0.4 million inhabitants (100% in rural areas)
- **Main languages:** Dari and Pashtu
- **Ethnic Groups:** Mainly Tajiks, followed by Pashtuns and Pashai. Minorities: Hazaras and Nuristanis
- **Kuchi Migrations:** Winter, 5,000 – 50,000; Summer, less than 5,000 individuals
- **Returnees, IDPs:** Kapisa is the destination of 0.9% (roughly 44,000 individuals) of the total returnee population but not a main hosting province for IDPs

### HORTICULTURE

#### Key Crops

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop Type</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grains: Wheat, Maize</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vegetables: Onion</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fruits &amp; Nuts: Mulberry, Grape, Pomegranate</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total production (2008): 131,522 metric tons**

#### Division of Labour by Gender

**Production:**
Cultivation is mainly conducted by men in Kapisa. Both men and women are involved in harvesting for all crop categories.

**Processing:**
A majority of the fruit drying is done by women. Both men and women shell nuts.

**Sale & Trade of Goods:**
Men handle a large majority of the selling and trading of horticulture goods.

#### Involvement of Children (Under 15)

Children under 15 are typically not involved in the cultivation of any crop types in Kapisa. They do, however, participate in harvesting all crop types. Children also participate in drying fruit and shelling nuts.

**Improved Practices**
- Use of fertilizer (% of farming households):
  - Field crops: 79%
  - Garden plots: 4%
  - Both field and garden plots: 17%
- Other Improved Practices: According to key informants, there has been an increase in the use of tractors; fertilizer seed; drip irrigation; new pruning techniques; use of manure for fertilizer.

### LIVESTOCK

#### Key Animals

Most farmers have livestock. Sheep, cattle and chicken most common.

#### Improved Practices

According to key informants, there has been an increase in the use of animal vaccinations and medicines, training for better breeding and the introduction of new hen houses and artificial insemination of livestock.

#### Involvement of Children (Under 15)

Children share the responsibility of raising livestock and poultry with their older family members in Kapisa. They are involved in the production of dairy products. While they are typically not involved in the sale of livestock, it is common for them to sell eggs and milk.

**Division of Labour by Gender**

**Animal husbandry:**
Both women and men raise livestock in Kapisa, although women appear to take a greater role with sheep. Poultry are mainly raised by women.

**Processing:**
Men perform most of the butchering. Both men and women participate in shearing of animals. Women are in charge of producing dairy products.

**Sale & Trade of Goods:**
- **Livestock & Poultry:** Men sell and trade most livestock and poultry. Both men and women are involved in selling eggs, although women tend to be more active in this sector.
- **Dairy:** Both men and women sell dairy products, while most milk is sold by women.
- **Commodities:** Trading of commodities is handled solely by men.
ECONOMIC FACTORS AND PROVINCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

LIVELIHOODS AND INCOME SOURCES
More than 60% of rural households in Kapisa rely on agriculture as their major source of revenue; and more than a third (35%) derive their income from trade and services, as well as nonfarm related labour. Livestock accounts for income for almost 20% of rural households.

ACCESS TO CREDIT
Access for men and women
Men who need to borrow money or buy goods on credit in Herat mainly go to their family or neighbours as well as private lenders. They also get loans from shopkeepers or suppliers that sell items on credit. They do seek loans from MFIs, but to a lesser extent.

More than half of interviewees say women are not able to borrow money or buy goods on credits. Most borrow from family / neighbors and microfinance institutions.

LAND TENURE
In 2007, 63% of rural households own or manage agricultural land or garden plots in the province. According to our interviews, both commercial and subsistence farmers primarily own their land (sole ownership). Interviewees claim that livestock producers in the province are mainly sedentary.

IRRIGATION
In 2007, on average 96% of households in the province had access to irrigated land, and 7% of rural households had access to rainfed land. According to our interviews in the province, claim most or almost all farmers cultivate irrigated land. The proportion has increased somewhat over the past 3 years.

ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE & ACCESS TO MARKETS
In 2007, the transport infrastructure in Kapisa was reasonably well developed, with more than half (58%) of roads in the province able to take car traffic in all seasons, and 11% able to take car traffic in some seasons. However, in nearly one third (31%) of the province there was no roads at all.

Roads linking rural areas to markets described mainly as sufficient or poor; Improved some in past 3 years. The main challenges identified to access markets are the lack or poor quality of roads, and the distance to markets.

SOCIAL FACTORS
POVERTY AND INEQUALITY
Poverty rate: 21.6%
Per capita monthly total consumption: 1,662 Afs

LITERACY
Literacy rate: 30.8%
The Kuchi population in the province has particularly low levels of literacy with just 1.7% of men able to read and write

SECURITY
Level of security in Kapisa: 🌟
According to interviews in the province, the security situation has improved somewhat over the past year. They also perceive most roads that link rural areas with the provincial markets to be safe.

FOOD SECURITY
Problem satisfying food need of the household during the year (households %):
- Never: 33%,
- Rarely (1-3 times): 30%,
- Sometimes (3-6 times): 29%,
- Often (few times a month): 5%,
- Mostly (happens a lot): 3%

Calorie deficiency (% consuming less than 2100 calories per day):
32.9%

CHILD LABOUR AND SCHOOL ENROLMENT
Child labour: 36.4%
School Enrolment: 54.7%
In 2007, amongst the Kuchi population, nearly one tenth of boys (9%) attended school in Kapisa during the winter months.

STATUS OF WOMEN
Female literacy rate: 11.1%; Female share in active population: 47.4%
Access to markets / female mobility: According to our interviews, more than half of women in the provincial centre go to the local bazaar to buy goods; More than half of these women are accompanied a male relative when they do so; Almost none go to sell items. Women outside of the provincial centre are less likely to go to the local bazaar to buy goods and more likely to be accompanied by a male relative.
Kunduz in a Nutshell

- **Surface area**: 8,000 sq. km
- **Capital**: Kunduz City
- **Districts**: 7 – Aliabad, Chardara, Dashti Archi, Hazrat Imam, Khanabad, Kunduz Center and Qalaizal
- **Main markets**: Kunduz, Hazrat Imam, Khanabad, Manduy, Mazar-e-Sharif
- **Population**: 0.9 million inhabitants (76% in rural areas)
- **Most populated districts**: Kunduz, Hazrat Imam
- **Ethnic Groups**: Mainly Pashtun (1st) and Tajiks (2nd). Ethnic minorities: Hazaras, Turkmens and Uzbeks
- **Main languages**: Dari, Pashtu and Uzbek
- **Kuchi Migrations**: Winter, 50,000 – 100,000 individuals; Summer 5,000 – 50,000 individuals
- **Returnees, IDPs**: Kunduz is the destination for 6.0% (roughly 277,000 individuals) of the total returnee population, but not a main hosting province for IDPs

Located in the north of Afghanistan, Kunduz borders Baghlan and Samangan province to the south, Balkh province to the west, Tajikistan to the north and the Amu River forms the border with Takhar province to the east.

Kunduz’s cultivated area is mostly concentrated in the north and southeastern districts in the low land near Kunduz River. 74% of cultivated land is concentrated in 4 of its 7 districts. The rest are suitable for raising livestock due to the mountainous terrain.

Kunduz is famous for producing melons and cotton, which are considered as being some of the best quality in Afghanistan.

### HORTICULTURE

**KEY CROPS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop Type</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grains: Wheat, Rice</td>
<td>52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vegetables: Potato, Onion, Tomato</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fruits &amp; Nuts: Melon, Watermelon, Grape</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fodder &amp; Industrial: Cotton, Alfalfa, Clover</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DIVISION OF LABOUR BY GENDER**

**Production:**
Cultivation is mainly done by men in Kunduz. Both men and women are involved in harvesting for all crop categories.

**Processing:**
Both men and women are involved in drying fruit and shelling nuts, although women are more heavily involved in these activities.

**Sale & Trade of Goods:**
Men handle a large majority of the selling and trading of horticulture goods.

**INVOLVEMENT OF CHILDREN (UNDER 15)**
Children under 15 are typically not involved in the cultivation of any crop types in Kunduz. They do, however, participate in the harvesting of all crop types. Children also participate in drying fruit and shelling nuts.

**IMPROVED PRACTICES**
- Use of fertilizer (% of farming households):
  - Field crops: 76%
  - Garden plots: 1%
  - Both field and garden plots: 23%

**LIVESTOCK**

**KEY ANIMALS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Main Animals</th>
<th>District Concentration</th>
<th>Total Heads</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sheep</td>
<td>No significant concentration</td>
<td>703,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goats</td>
<td></td>
<td>65,985</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cattle</td>
<td></td>
<td>468,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poultry</td>
<td>Hazrat Imam (36%)</td>
<td>270,900</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DIVISION OF LABOUR BY GENDER**

**Animal husbandry:**
Both men and women care for livestock in Kunduz. Poultry are mainly raised by women.

**Processing:**
Men perform most of the butchering and shearing of animals. Women are in charge of producing dairy products and processing wool for yarn.

**Sale & Trade of Goods:**
- Livestock & Poultry: Men sell and trade most livestock. Both men and women sell poultry. Eggs are mainly sold by women.
- Dairy: Both men and women sell milk and dairy products.
- Commodities: Trading of commodities is handled solely by men.

**INVOLVEMENT OF CHILDREN (UNDER 15)**
Children share the responsibility of raising livestock and poultry with their older family members in Kunduz. While they are typically not involved in the sale of livestock, it is common for them to sell milk and dairy products.
**ECONOMIC FACTORS AND PROVINCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE**

### Livelihoods and Income Sources
Majority (76%) of rural households rely on agriculture as their major source of revenue; nearly one-fifth (14%) of rural households derive their income from trade and services. Around one-seventh (14%) of households in rural areas and one-fifth of households in urban areas earn income through non-farm related labor. Livestock accounts for income for more than one-quarter (28%) of rural and more than one-fifth (21%) of urban households.

### Access to Credit
Access for men and women
Men who need to borrow money or buy goods on credit in Kunduz mainly go to their family or neighbours as well as shopkeepers or suppliers that sell items on credit. They do seek loans from MFIs, but to a lesser extent. For women, interviewees were split: half of the interviewees said that women are not able to borrow money. Those that do, women borrow from family or neighbors and from microfinance institutions.

### Land Tenure
In 2007, 60% of the households in Kunduz owned land or farmed land based on renting, sharecropping or mortgaging arrangements. According to our interviews, commercial farmers primarily own their land (both sole ownership), while subsistence farmers mainly do sharecropping. Interviewees claim that livestock producers in the province are mainly sedentary and nomadic. Their main challenges with regards to access to land are quite diverse - overgrazing, conversion, expansion of housing and conflict.

### Irrigation
In 2007, on average 85% of households in the province had access to irrigated land, and 12% of rural households had access to rain fed land. Interviewees claim most or almost all farmers cultivate irrigated land. The proportion has increased somewhat over the past 3 years.

### Road Infrastructure & Access to Markets
In 2007, the transport infrastructure in Kunduz was reasonably well developed, with 68% of roads in the province able to take car traffic in all seasons, and 26% able to take car traffic in some seasons. However, in 4% of the province there were no roads at all. Stakeholders interviewed in Kunduz described roads linking rural areas to markets as sufficient or poor but with some improvement in the past 3 years. Despite this improvement, the main challenges identified were distance from markets, lack/poor quality roads, security and seasonal flooding.

### Social Factors

#### Poverty and Inequality
Poverty rate: 29.7%

Per capita monthly total consumption: 1,511 Af.

#### Literacy
Literacy rate: 19.7%
The Kuchi population in the province has particularly low levels of literacy with just 1.0% of men and 0.1% of women able to read and write.

#### Security
Level of security in Kunduz: 🌒

According to interviews in the province, the security situation has improved somewhat over the past year. They also perceive most roads that link rural areas with the provincial markets to be safe.

### Food Security

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Problem satisfying food need of the household during the year (households %):</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Never: 49%, Rarely (1-3 times): 19%, Sometimes (3-6 times): 17%, Often (few times a month): 1%, Mostly (happens a lot): 14%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Calorie deficiency (% consuming less than 2100 calories per day):</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>21.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Child Labour and School Enrolment

**Child labour:** 21.6%
**School Enrolment:** 49.7%

Amongst the Kuchi population, one in six boys (16%) and one in twenty girls (5%) attend school in Kunduz during the winter months, however no Kuchi children attend school in the province during the summer.

### Status of Women
**Female literacy rate:** 9.2%; **Female share in active population:** 41.8%

**Access to markets / female mobility:** According to our interviews, around half of women in the provincial centre go to the local bazaar to buy goods; Nearly all are accompanied by a male relative when they do so; Very few go to sell items. Women outside of the provincial centre are less likely to go to the local bazaar to buy goods and more likely to be accompanied by a male relative.
LAGHMAN

Located in eastern Afghanistan, Laghman Province is connected to six other Provinces: in the south it borders the Nangarhar Province, in the east Kunar Province, in the north-east Nuristan, in the north-west Parwan Province, and in the west Kapisa.

More than half of the province is mountainous (55%) and rich in natural resources like minerals. There are natural coniferous forests in the side valleys of the province especially in Ailingar and Alishang districts. The major sources of irrigation are three rivers (Alishang, Ailingar and Kabul) in the province.

Laghman was once famous for producing quality rice which was supplied to both local and international markets but the rice production has gone down significantly and still rice large fields can be seen on river banks.

Laghman in a Nutshell

- **Surface area:** 4,000 sq. km
- **Capital:** Mehtarlam
- **Districts:** 5 – Ailingar, Alishang, Dawlat Shah, Mehtarlam and Qarghayi
- **Main markets:** Jalalabad, Khost, Peshawar (Pakistan), Kunar, Mehtarlam
- **Population:** 0.4 million inhabitants (99% in rural areas)
- **Most populated districts:** Mehtarlam, Ailingar
- **Ethnic Groups:** Sapi, Tajik, Nasir, Ibrahimkhail, Hoodkhail, Nuristani, Karoti, Jabarkhil, Pashayee, Niazi followed by Pashtuns and Gujjars.
- **Main languages:** Pashtu and Pashaye
- **Kuchi Migrations:** Winter, 50,000 – 100,000; Summer, less than 5,000 individuals
- **Returnees, IDPs:** Laghman is the destination for 2.8% (roughly 128,000 individuals) of the total returnee population, but is not a main hosting province for IDPs.

HORTICULTURE

**KEY CROPS**

- Fruits & Nuts: Grape, Pomegranate, Walnut, Mulberry
- Fodder & Industrial: Cotton Sugarcane
- Other: Wheat, Maize, Onion, Potato

**DIVISION OF LABOUR BY GENDER**

**Production:**
Cultivation is mainly conducted by men in Laghman. Both men and women are involved in harvesting for all crop categories.

**Processing:**
Drying fruit is mainly done by women. Both men and women are involved in shelling nuts.

**Sale & Trade of Goods:**
Men handle a large majority of the selling and trading of horticulture goods.

**INVolvement of Children (UNDER 15)**
Children under 15 in Laghman assist in the cultivation of cereals and grains, but are generally not involved in the cultivation of other crops. They do, however, participate in the harvesting of all crop types. Children also participate in drying fruit and shelling nuts.

**IMPROVED PRACTICES**
Use of fertilizer (% of farming households):
- Field crops: 100%
- Garden plots: 0%
- Both field and garden plots: 0%

Other Improved Practices: According to key informants, there has been an introduction of the use of tractors, notably threshers; improved irrigation systems and pesticides.

LIVESTOCK

**KEY ANIMALS**
Most farmers have livestock. Sheep and goats are most common.

**IMPROVED PRACTICES**
According to key informants, there has been an increase in the vaccination of animals

**INVolvement of Children (UNDER 15)**
Children share the responsibility of raising livestock and poultry with their older family members in Laghman. They are involved in the production and sale of dairy products and are typically not involved in the sale of livestock.

**DIVISION OF LABOUR BY GENDER**

**Animal husbandry:**
Both women and men raise livestock in Laghman. Poultry is mainly raised by women.

**Processing:**
Men perform most of the butchering. Both men and women participate in the shearing of animals. Women are in charge of producing dairy products.

**Sale & Trade of Goods:**
- Livestock & Poultry: Men sell and trade most livestock and poultry. Eggs are mainly sold by women.
- Dairy: Both men and women sell dairy products. Milk is mainly sold by women.
- Commodities: Trading of commodities is handled solely by men.
ECONOMIC FACTORS AND PROVINCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

LIVELIHOODS AND INCOME SOURCES
Non-farm labor provides a source of revenue for more than a third (39%) of households in Laghman province and another third (36%) of households derive income from trade and services. Agriculture accounts for income of nearly one in three households (29%) and livestock for 17% of the households.

ACCESS TO CREDIT
Access for men and women
Men who need to borrow money or buy goods on credit in Herat mainly go to their family or neighbours as well as shopkeepers or suppliers that sell items on credit. They do seek loans from private lenders, but to a lesser extent. Fewer than half of interviewees say women are able to borrow money or buy goods on credits. Those that are able, do so from family/neighbours, suppliers/shopkeepers, or MFIs (small minority).

LAND TENURE
According to our interviews, commercial farmers primarily lease or own their land (shared ownership), while subsistence farmers mainly lease their land. Interviewees claim that livestock producers in the province are mainly sedentary and nomadic. Their main challenges with regards to access to land are expansion of residential housing onto pastures & conflict/insecurity.

IRRIGATION
On average 93% of households in the province have access to irrigated land, and 1% of had access to rainfed land. According to our interviews in the province, most farmers in Laghman cultivate irrigated land. The proportion has increased somewhat over the past 3 years.

ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE & ACCESS TO MARKETS
The transport infrastructure in Laghman is reasonably well developed, with nearly two thirds (60.7%) of roads in the province able to take car traffic in all seasons and 10.7% able to take car traffic in some seasons. However, in a more than a quarter of the province (28.3%) there are no roads.

SOCIAL FACTORS
POVERTY AND INEQUALITY
Poverty rate: 66.8%
Per capita monthly total consumption: 987 Afs

LITERACY
Literacy rate: 25.6%
The Kuchi population in the province has particularly low levels of literacy with just 0.2% of men and 0.2% of women able to read and write.

SECURITY
Level of security in Laghman: According to interviews in the province, the security situation has deteriorated significantly over the past year. They also perceive most roads that link rural areas with the provincial markets to be very unsafe.

FOOD SECURITY
Problem satisfying food need of the household during the year (households %):
- Never: 6%
- Rarely (1-3 times): 13%,
- Sometimes (3-6 times): 76%,
- Often (few times a month): 1%,
- Mostly (happens a lot): 4%

Calorie deficiency (% consuming less than 2100 calories per day): 68.2%

CHILD LABOUR AND SCHOOL ENROLMENT
Child labour: 32.2%
School Enrolment: 52.4%
Amongst the Kuchi population, one percent of boys and girls attend school in Laghman during the winter; however none attend school in the province during the summer.

STATUS OF WOMEN
Female literacy rate: 7.3%
Female share in active population: 35.7%
Access to markets / female mobility: According to our interviews, few women in the provincial centre go to the local bazaar to buy goods. Most that do are accompanied by a male relative when they do so. Almost no women go to sell items. Women outside of the provincial centre are less likely to go to the local bazaar to buy goods and more likely to be accompanied by a male relative.
LOGAR

Logar is located in central Afghanistan, 60 km south of Kabul province sharing the Kabul River basin. Kabul and Nangarhar are located to the north of the province, Paktia to the southeast, and Wardak and Ghazni to the west.

Sixty percent of the cultivated land is located in 5 of the 7 districts, mostly in the western half of the province along the fertile land beside the Wardak and Maidan Rivers.

Logar province is best known for producing corn, yogurt and wool.

Logar in a Nutshell
- Surface area: 5,000 sq. km
- Capital: Pul-e-Alam
- Districts: 7– Baraki Barak, Charkh, Khoshi, Kharwar, Mohammad Agha, Azroo and Puli Alam
- Main markets: Kabul, Pul-e-Alam, Khost, Charikar
- Population: 0.4 million inhabitants (98% in rural areas)
- Most populated districts: Pul-e-Alam, Baraki Barak
- Ethnic Groups: Mainly Pashtuns
- Main languages: Pashtu and Dari
- Kuchi Migrations: Winter, 50,000 – 100,000 individuals; Summer, more than 200,000 individuals
- Returnees, IDPs: Logar is the destination for 2.3% (roughly 107,000 individuals) of the total returnee population, but not a main hosting province for IDPs

HORTICULTURE

KEY CROPS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop Type</th>
<th>Districts</th>
<th>Total Heads</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grains: Wheat, Maize</td>
<td>Pul-e-Alam and Mohammad Agha</td>
<td>51,532</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vegetables: Potato, Onion</td>
<td>(47% of livestock)</td>
<td>55,324</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fruits &amp; Nuts: Grape, Apple, Apricot, Pine Nut</td>
<td>(mainly dairy)</td>
<td>56,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fodder &amp; Industrial: Clover, Alfalfa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DIVISION OF LABOUR BY GENDER

Production:
Cultivation is mainly conducted by men in Logar. Both men and women are involved in harvesting for all crop categories.

Processing:
Both men and women are involved in drying fruit and shelling nuts, although women are more heavily involved in these activities.

Sale & Trade of Goods:
Men handle a large majority of the selling and trading of horticulture goods.

INFORMATION OF CHILDREN (UNDER 15)
Children under 15 are typically not involved in the cultivation of any crop types in Logar. They do, however, participate in the harvesting of all crop types. Children also participate in drying fruit and shelling nuts.

IMPROVED PRACTICES
- Use of fertilizer (% of farming households):
  - Field crops: 70%
  - Garden plots: 14%
  - Both field and garden plots: 16%
- Other Improved Practices: According to key informants, there has been introduction of tractors, notably threshers; fertilizer seed use of manure for fertilizer; new irrigation infrastructure using dams and wells

LIVESTOCK

KEY ANIMALS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Main Animals</th>
<th>District Concentration</th>
<th>Total Heads</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sheep</td>
<td>Pul-e-Alam and Mohammad Agha (47% of livestock)</td>
<td>51,532</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cattle</td>
<td>55,324 (mainly dairy)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poultry</td>
<td>No significant concentration.</td>
<td>56,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IMPROVED PRACTICES
According to key informants, there has been an increase in the use of animal vaccinations, medicines and artificial insemination along with more training on animal health and hygiene.

DIVISION OF LABOUR BY GENDER

Animal husbandry:
Both men and women care for livestock in Logar. Poultry are mainly raised by women.

Processing:
Men perform most of the butchering. Both men and women participate in the shearing of animals. Women are in charge of producing dairy products.

Sale & Trade of Goods:
- Livestock & Poultry: Men sell and trade most livestock and poultry. Both men and women are involved in selling eggs, although women tend to be more active in this sector.
- Dairy: Both men and women sell milk and dairy products.
- Commodities: Trading of commodities is handled solely by men.

INFORMATION OF CHILDREN (UNDER 15)
Children share the responsibility of raising livestock and poultry with their older family members in Logar. While they are typically not involved in the sale of livestock, it is common for them to sell eggs and milk.
ECONOMIC FACTORS AND PROVINCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

LIVELIHOODS AND INCOME SOURCES

Less than half (39%) of rural households rely on agriculture as their major source of revenue; Forty three percent of rural households own or manage agricultural land or garden plots in the province. However, around one-third (30%) of households in rural areas derive income from trade and services. Around half of households in rural areas earn some income through non-farm related labor. Livestock also accounts for income for one-sixth (16%) of rural households.

Key Income Sources

- Poor: Local on-farm labor, Livestock product sales
- Better-off: Cash crop sales, trade/small business, livestock and product sales

ACCESS TO CREDIT

Access for men and women

Men who need to borrow money or buy goods on credit in Herat mainly go to their family or neighbors as well as shopkeepers or suppliers that sell items on credit.

More than half of interviewees say women are not able to borrow money or buy goods on credits. Those that do borrow from family / neighbors; Family / neighbors, suppliers, private lenders

LAND TENURE

In 2007, 58% of the households in Logar owned land or farmed land based on renting, sharecropping or mortgaging arrangements. According to our interviews, commercial farmers primarily own their land (both sole or shared ownership), while subsistence farmers mainly lease or have sole ownership of their land.

Interviewees claim that livestock producers in the province are mainly sedentary. Their main challenges with regards to access to land are: expansion of residential housing and overgrazing

IRRIGATION

More than four fifths (84%) of households in the province have access to irrigated land, and 6% of households have access to rain fed land. According to our interviews in the province, most or almost all farmers cultivate irrigated land (seems high). The proportion has increased somewhat over the past 3 years.

ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE & ACCESS TO MARKETS

The transport infrastructure in Logar is reasonably well developed, with more than three quarters (78%) of roads in the province able to take car traffic in all seasons, and 17% able to take car traffic in some seasons. However, in a small part of the province (5%) there are no roads at all. Most of districts’ roads are graveled and the main road of Kabul - Gardez, which crosses Logar is paved. It means now the transportation problem in Logar Province in some extend decreased. Interviewed stakeholders described roads linking rural areas to markets mainly as poor or very poor having deteriorated somewhat or greatly in past 3 years. The main challenges identified were lack/poor quality roads and insecurity

SOCIAL FACTORS

POVERTY AND INEQUALITY

Poverty rate: 75.0%
Per capita monthly total consumption: 1,082 Afis

LITERACY

Literacy rate: 30.3%
The Kuchi population in the province has particularly low levels of literacy with just 5.6% of men and 0% of women able to read and write.

SECURITY

Level of security in Logar: 

According to interviews in the province, the security situation has deteriorated significantly over the past year. They also perceive most roads that link rural areas with the provincial markets to be very unsafe.

FOOD SECURITY

Problem satisfying food need of the household during the year (households %):
- Never: 40%,
- Rarely (1-3 times): 23%,
- Sometimes (3-6 times): 22%,
- Often (few times a month): 2%,
- Mostly (happens a lot): 13%

Calorie deficiency (% consuming less than 2100 calories per day):
- 51.9%

CHILD LABOUR AND SCHOOL ENROLMENT

Child labour: 9.2%
School Enrolment: 45.3%

Amongst the Kuchi population, one in five boys (20%) and no girls attend school in Logar during the winter months. One in fifty Kuchi boys (2%) attend school in the province during the summer.

STATUS OF WOMEN

Female literacy rate: 3.1%; Female share in active population: 29.8%

Access to markets / female mobility: According to our interviews, less than half of women in the provincial centre go to the local bazaar to buy goods; More than half are accompanied by a male relative when they do so; Almost none sell items. Women outside of the provincial centre are less likely to go to the local bazaar to buy goods and more likely to be accompanied by a male relative.
### NANGARHAR

Located in eastern Afghanistan, Nangarhar borders Kunar and Laghman to the North, Kabul, Logar and Paktia in the West, and has an international border with Pakistan in the East and South.

More than half of province is mountainous (55%) while the rest is made up of flat or semi mountainous land. The climate is conducive for various crops during different seasons.

Nangarhar can be called the food basket of Afghanistan. Farmers in Nangarhar produce different crops, especially fruits and vegetables such as grape, olive, orange, watermelon, okra, tomato, spinach and etc.

### Key Facts
- **Surface area**: 8,000 sq. km
- **Capital**: Jalalabad
- **Districts**: 21 – Acheen, Batikot, Behsood, Chaparhar, Dare Noor, Deh Bala, Ghoshte, Hesarak, Jalalabad, Khogiani, Koot, Kuz Kunar, Lal Pur, Mohmandara, Nazian, Pachiro akam, Rodat, Kama, Shinwar, Shirzad and Surkhrod
- **Main markets**: Jalalabad, Khost, Asadabad, Peshawar, Chitral, Bajawar, Mohmandara
- **Population**: 1.4 million inhabitants (86% in rural areas)
- **Most populated districts**: Jalalabad, Behsood, Khogiani, Acheen, Surkhrod
- **Ethnic Groups**: Mainly Pashtuns (1st) and Pashayee (2nd) and minority groups of Tajiks and Gujjars
- **Main languages**: Pashtu
- **Kuchi Migrations**: Winter, more than 200,000 individuals; Summer, 50,000 – 100,000 individuals
- **Returnees, IDPs**: Nangarhar is the destination of 19.6% (roughly 909,000 individuals) of the total returnee population. It is also the largest and main hosting province for IDPs (nearly 69,000 individuals)

### HORTICULTURE

#### Key Crops
No available data about crop production in the province.

#### Involvement of Children (Under 15)
Children under 15 in Nangarhar are involved in the cultivation of orchards and vegetables, but generally do not cultivate other crop types. They do, however, participate in the harvesting of all crop types. Children often assist in the selling of vegetables, fruits and nuts.

Other Improved Practices: According to key informants, there has been an Introduction of tractors, notably threshers

**Division of Labour by Gender**
- **Production**: Most crops are cultivated by men in Nangarhar, with the exception of vegetables, which are cultivated by both men and women. Harvesting is done by both men and women for all crop categories.
- **Processing**: Both men and women are involved in drying fruit and shelling nuts, although women are more heavily involved in these activities.

**Sale & Trade of Goods**
- Men handle a large majority of the selling and trading of horticulture goods.

#### Improved Practices
- Use of fertilizer (% of farming households):
  - Field crops: 99%
  - Garden plots: 0%
  - Both field and garden plots: 0%

### LIVESTOCK

#### Key Animals
Most farmers have livestock. Sheep and goats are most common.

#### Improved Practices
According to key informants, there has been no improvement in livestock practices recently.

**Division of Labour by Gender**
- **Animal husbandry**: Both women and men raise livestock in Nangarhar, although men appear to play a greater role than women in raising sheep and goats. Poultry are mainly raised by women.
- **Processing**: Men perform most of the butchering and shearing of animals. Women are in charge of producing dairy products.

**Sale & Trade of Goods**
- Livestock & Poultry: Men sell and trade most livestock. Both men and women sell poultry. Eggs are mainly sold by women.
- Dairy: Both men and women sell dairy products, although men are more involved in this activity. Milk is mainly sold by women.
- Commodities: Trading of commodities is handled solely by men

#### Involvement of Children (Under 15)
Children share the responsibility of raising livestock and poultry with their older family members in Nangarhar. They are involved in the production of dairy products. While they are typically not involved in the sale of livestock, it is common for them to sell eggs, milk and dairy products.
ECONOMIC FACTORS AND PROVINCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

LIVELIHOODS AND INCOME SOURCES

55% of rural households rely on agriculture as their major source of revenue; Fifty nine percent of rural households own or manage agricultural land or garden; more than one quarter (28%) of households in rural areas derive some income from trade and services and two-fifths (40%) of households in rural areas earn some income through non-farm related labor. Livestock also accounts for income for 14% of rural households.

Key Income Sources

| Poor: Migrant labor, agricultural labor, crop sales |
| Better-off: Trade, crop sales, livestock sales |

ACCESS TO CREDIT

Access for men and women

Men who need to borrow money or buy goods on credit in Herat mainly go to their family or neighbours as well as shopkeepers or suppliers that sell items on credit.

Fewer than half of interviewees say women are able to borrow money or buy goods on credits. Those that are able borrow from family/neighbours.

LAND TENURE

In 2007, 57% of the households in Nangarhar owned land or farmed land based on renting, sharecropping or mortgaging arrangements. According to our interviews, commercial farmers primarily lease or own their land (sole ownership), while subsistence farmers mainly have sole or shared ownership of their land.

Interviewees claim that livestock producers in the province are mainly sedentary and nomadic. Their main challenges with regards to access to land are conversion of pasture into cropland & expansion of residential housing onto pastures.

IRRIGATION

On average 96% of households in the province have access to irrigated land, and four percent of rural households have access to rainfed land. Interviewees claim that most farmers in Nangarhar cultivate irrigated land. The proportion has increased somewhat over the past 3 years.

ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE & ACCESS TO MARKETS

The transport infrastructure in Nangarhar is reasonably well developed, with over half (54%) of roads in the province able to take car traffic in all seasons, and a third (34%) able to take car traffic in some seasons. However, in more than one-tenth (12%) of the province there are no roads at all.

Interviewed stakeholders described the condition of the roads to be sufficient and sometimes poor with no improvement in the last three years. The main challenges that were identified were lack of roads / poor quality roads; distance from markets and lack of transportation.

SOCIAL FACTORS

POVERTY AND INEQUALITY

| Poverty rate: 33.0% |
| Per capita monthly total consumption: 1,550 Afs |

LITERACY

| Literacy rate: 22.8% |

The Kuchi population in the province has particularly low levels of literacy with just 2.1% of men able to read and write.

SECURITY

| Level of security in Nangarhar: |

According to, the security situation has improved somewhat over the past year. They also perceive most roads that link rural areas with the provincial markets to be safe.

FOOD SECURITY

Problem satisfying food need of the household during the year (households %):
- Never: 17%
- Rarely (1-3 times): 34%,
- Sometimes (3-6 times): 35%,
- Often (few times a month): 9%,
- Mostly (happens a lot): 5%

Calorie deficiency (% consuming less than 2100 calories per day): 13.5%

CHILD LABOUR AND SCHOOL ENROLMENT

| Child labour: 19.6% |
| School Enrolment: 49.0% |

Amongst the Kuchi population, one in sixteen boys (7%) and one in a hundred girls (1%) attend school during the winter months; however no Kuchi children attend school in the province during the summer.

STATUS OF WOMEN

Female literacy rate: 6.9%; Female share in active population: 30.3%

Access to markets / female mobility: According to our interviews, around half of women in the provincial centre go to the local bazaar to buy goods. Most that do are accompanied by a male relative when they do so. Almost no women go to sell items. Women outside of the provincial centre are less likely to go to the local bazaar to buy goods.

Microfinance Institutions

| The implementing partners of MISFA present in the province are BRAC and FMFB: |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>All Programs</th>
<th>Ag and Livestock Programs:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Active clients: 7,592</td>
<td>Active clients: 777</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Active borrowers: 5,276</td>
<td>Active borrowers: 399</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># loans disbursed: 37,313</td>
<td># loans disbursed: 3,430</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Panjshir is located in northwestern Afghanistan within the southern expanse of the Hindukush. It borders the provinces of Baghlan and Takhar to the north, Kapisa and Parwan to the south and Nuristan to the east.

Most of the cultivated land is concentrated in the western and central districts because of lower elevation and close proximity to the Panjshir River. 50% of the cultivated land is found in only 2 of Panjshir’s 7 districts. Meanwhile, livestock is raised in the other 5 districts due to the hilly and mountainous topography.

Panjshir is famous for its mulberries, as well as abundance of precious stones, such as lazuli.

### HORTICULTURE

#### KEY CROPS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>50%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Total production (2008):** 52,614 metric tons

#### DIVISION OF LABOUR BY GENDER

**Production:**
Panjshir stands out as women appear to be more active in cultivation than in many other provinces, with the exception of Baghlan. Women in Panjshir are involved in the cultivation of all crop categories, although men are still dominant in this category. Harvesting is done by both men and women.

**Processing:**
Drying fruits is mainly done by women. Both men and women are involved in shelling nuts.

**Sale & Trade of Goods:**
While men still handle a majority of selling and trading of horticulture goods, women are involved in the sale of cereals and grains, fruits, nuts, and vegetables.

#### INVOLVEMENT OF CHILDREN (UNDER 15)

Children under 15 in Panjshir are involved in the cultivation and harvesting of all crop types. Children also participate in drying fruit and shelling nuts.

#### IMPROVED PRACTICES

Use of fertilizer (% of farming households):
- Field crops: 97%
- Garden plots: 2%
- Both field and garden plots: 2%

Other Improved Practices: According to key informants, there has been an increase in the use of New varieties of crops; pesticides and garden training.

### LIVESTOCK

#### KEY ANIMALS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Main Animals</th>
<th>District Concentration</th>
<th>Total Heads</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sheep</td>
<td>Paryan (30% of livestock)</td>
<td>84,640</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goats</td>
<td></td>
<td>75,503</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cattle</td>
<td></td>
<td>67,379</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poultry</td>
<td>No significant concentration</td>
<td>338,070</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### DIVISION OF LABOUR BY GENDER

**Animal husbandry:**
Both women and men raise livestock in Panjshir, although women appear to play a greater role than men in raising cattle. Poultry are mainly raised by women.

**Processing:**
Men perform most of the butchering. Both men and women participate in the shearing of animals. Women are in charge of producing dairy products.

**Sale & Trade of Goods:**
- Livestock & Poultry: Men sell and trade most livestock. Eggs are sold by both men and women.
- Dairy: Both men and women sell milk and dairy products, although men sell a majority of the latter.

**Commodities:** Trading of commodities is handled solely by men.

#### INVOLVEMENT OF CHILDREN (UNDER 15)

Children share the responsibility of raising livestock and poultry with their older family members in Panjshir. They are involved in the production of dairy products. While they are typically not involved in the sale of livestock, it is common for them to sell eggs, milk and dairy products.

**IMPROVED PRACTICES**

According to key informants, there has been an increase in vaccinations of animals.
ECONOMIC FACTORS AND PROVINCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

LIVELIHOODS AND INCOME SOURCES
Agriculture is a major source of revenue for 38% of households in Panjshir. 39% of households own or manage agricultural land or garden plots in the province. More than half of households in the province (51%) derive income from non-farm related labor and nearly a third of households (29%) earn income from trade and services. Livestock also accounts for the income of more than a third of households in the province (37%).

Key Income Sources
- Poor: Labor, Crop sales, livestock sales
- Better-off: Crop sales, livestock sales, trade

ACCESS TO CREDIT
Access for men and women
Men who need to borrow money or buy goods on credit in Panjshir mainly go to their family or neighbours as well as from private lenders. They do seek loans from shopkeepers or suppliers that sell items on credit, but to a lesser extent. Fewer than half of interviewees say women are able to borrow money or buy goods on credits. Those that are able borrow from family/neighbors, private lenders or suppliers/shopkeepers.

LAND TENURE
In 2007, 78% of the households in Panjshir owned land or farmed land based on renting, sharecropping or mortgaging arrangements. According to our interviews, both commercial and subsistence farmers primarily own their land (sole ownership). Interviewees claim that livestock producers in the province are mainly sedentary. Their main challenges with regards to access to land are overgrazing & conversion of pasture into cropland.

IRRIGATION
On average 94% of households in the province have access to irrigated land, and 5% of households have access to rain-fed land. Interviewees claim that most farmers in Panjshir cultivate irrigated land. The proportion has increased somewhat over the past 3 years.

ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE & ACCESS TO MARKETS
The transport infrastructure in Panjsher is not well developed, with only about a third (32.9%) of roads in the province able to take car traffic in all seasons, and a fifth (19.5%) able to take car traffic in some seasons. However, nearly half of the province (45.5%) has no roads at all. Interviewed stakeholders described the roads linking rural areas to markets as being sufficient and sometimes good with some improvement in the last three years. The major challenges identified were distance from markets, lack of roads / poor quality roads and lack of transportation.

SOCIAL FACTORS

POVERTY AND INEQUALITY
- Poverty rate: 22.6%
- Per capita monthly total consumption: 1,751 Af

LITERACY
- Literacy rate: 27.5%
- No available information about Kuchis’ literacy rate.

SECURITY
Level of security in Panjshir: According to interviews in the province, the security situation has remained stable over the past year. They also perceive most roads that link rural areas with the provincial markets to be quite safe.

FOOD SECURITY
- Problem satisfying food need of the household during the year (households %):
  - Never: 24%
  - Rarely (1-3 times): 42%
  - Sometimes (3-6 times): 25%
  - Often (few times a month): 5%
  - Mostly (happens a lot): 4%

- Calorie deficiency (% consuming less than 2100 calories per day): 28.5%

CHILD LABOUR AND SCHOOL ENROLMENT
- Child labour: 37.8%
- School Enrolment: 54.1%
- No available information school enrolment of Kuchi children.

STATUS OF WOMEN
- Female literacy rate: 8.5%
- Female share in active population: 46.2%
Access to markets / female mobility: According to our interviews, few women in the provincial centre go to the local bazaar to buy goods. Most that do are accompanied by a male relative when they do so. Almost no women go to sell items. Women outside of the provincial centre are less likely to go to the local bazaar to buy goods and more likely to be accompanied by a male relative.
PARWAN

Parwan borders the provinces of Baghlan to the north, Kabul and Wardak to the south, Bamyan to the west and Kapisa and Panjshir to the east.

Fifty-two percent of the Parwan’s cultivated land is located in 7 districts because of their vicinity to the Panjshir River and lower elevations. The other 3 districts are most suitable for raising livestock because of the hilly and mountainous topography in the area.

Parwan is famous for producing cotton, mulberries and vegetables and dried fruit.

---

**Horticulture**

**Key Crops**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total production (2008): 320,361 metric tons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grains: Wheat, Maize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vegetables: Potato, Onion, Cucumber, Tomato</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fruits &amp; Nuts: Grape, Mulberry, Apricot,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Almond, Apple, Watermelon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fodder &amp; Industrial</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Division of Labour by Gender**

**Production:**
Cultivation is mainly conducted by men in Parwan. Both men and women are involved in harvesting for all crop categories.

**Processing:**
Both men and women are involved in drying fruit and shelling nuts, although women are more heavily involved in these activities.

**Sale & Trade of Goods:**
Men handle a large majority of the selling and trading of horticulture goods.

**Involvement of Children (under 15)**
Children under 15 are typically not involved in the cultivation of any crop types in Parwan. They do, however, participate in the harvesting of all crop types. Children also participate in drying fruit and shelling nuts.

**Improved Practices**

- Field crops: 53%
- Garden plots: 11%
- Both field and garden plots: 36%

---

**Livestock**

**Key Animals**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Main Animals</th>
<th>District Concentration</th>
<th>Total Heads</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sheep</td>
<td>Shinwari (58% of livestock)</td>
<td>220,782</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goats</td>
<td></td>
<td>213,099</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cattle</td>
<td></td>
<td>72,739</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poultry</td>
<td>Bagram (26%)</td>
<td>248,283</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Division of Labour by Gender**

**Animal Husbandry:**
Both men and women care for livestock in Parwan. Poultry is mainly raised by women.

**Processing:**
Men perform most of the butchering and shearing of animals. Women are in charge of producing dairy products.

**Sale & Trade of Goods:**
- Livestock & Poultry: Men sell and trade most livestock and poultry. Both men and women are involved in selling eggs, although women tend to be more active in this sector.
- Dairy: Both men and women sell milk and dairy products, although men sell a majority of the latter.
- Commodities: Trading of commodities is handled solely by men.

**Involvement of Children (under 15)**
Children share the responsibility of raising livestock and poultry with their older family members in Parwan. They are very involved in the production of dairy products. While they are typically not involved in the sale of livestock, it is very common for them to sell eggs, milk, and dairy products.
LIVELIHOODS AND INCOME SOURCES

In 2007, 43% of rural households relied on agriculture as their major source of revenue; Around a third (30%) derived some income from trade and services and about half of the rural households earned income through non-farm related labor (49%). Livestock also accounted for about 12% of rural households’ income.

ACCESS TO CREDIT

Access for men and women

Men who need to borrow money or buy goods on credit in Herat mainly go to their family or neighbours as well as shopkeepers or suppliers that sell items on credit. They do seek loans from MFIs, but to a lesser extent. More than half of interviewees say women are able to borrow money or buy goods on credits. They mainly borrow from family / neighbors.

LAND TENURE

In 2007, 77% of the households in Parwan owned land or farmed land based on renting, sharecropping or mortgaging arrangements. According to our interviews, commercial farmers primarily own their land (both sole or shared ownership), while subsistence farmers mainly lease or have sole ownership of their land. Interviewees claim that livestock producers in the province are mainly sedentary. Their main challenges with regards to access to land are conversion of pastures, expansion of residential housing, overgrazing.

IRRIGATION

In 2007, on average 62% of households in the province had access to irrigated land, and around one in twenty (6%) of households had access to rain-fed. Interviewees claim most or almost all farmers cultivate irrigated land (seems high). The proportion has stayed the same over the past 3 years.

ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE & ACCESS TO MARKETS

In 2007, the transport infrastructure in Parwan was reasonably well developed, with 61% of roads in the province able to take car traffic in all seasons, and 19% able to take car traffic in some seasons. However, in nearly one-fifth of the province (18%) there were no roads at all. Roads linking rural areas to markets described as sufficient or poor; Roads have improved or stayed the same in the past 3 years. The main challenges identified were distance from markets and lack/poor quality roads.

SOCIAL FACTORS

POVERTY AND INEQUALITY

Poverty rate: 18.9%
Per capita monthly total consumption: 1,779 Afs

LITERACY

Literacy rate: 27%
The Kuchi population in the province has particularly low levels of literacy with just 6% of men and no women able to read and write.

SECURITY

Level of security in Parwan: According to interviews in the province, the security situation has improved somewhat over the past year. They also perceive most roads that link rural areas with the provincial markets to be safe.

CHILD LABOUR AND SCHOOL ENROLMENT

Child labour: 15.4%
School Enrolment: 46.5%

Amongst the Kuchi population 1% boys attend school in Parwan during the winter months; however no Kuchi children attend school in the province during the summer.

FOOD SECURITY

Problem satisfying food need of the household during the year (households %):
- Never: 18%
- Rarely (1-3 times): 43%
- Sometimes (3-6 times): 29%
- Often (few times a month): 5%
- Mostly (happens a lot): 4%

Calorie deficiency (% consuming less than 2100 calories per day): 14.5%

STATUS OF WOMEN

Female literacy rate: 10%; Female share in active population: 24.7%

Access to markets / female mobility: According to our interviews, more than half of women in the provincial centre go to the local bazaar to buy goods; More than half of these women are accompanied a male relative when they do so; Almost none go to sell items. Women outside of the provincial centre are less likely to go to the local bazaar to buy goods and more likely to be accompanied by a male relative.

Microfinance Institutions

The implementing partners of MISFA present in the province are BRAC, OXUS and FMFB:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>All Programs</th>
<th>Ag and Livestock Programs:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Active clients: 13,333</td>
<td>• Active clients: 1,346</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Active borrowers: 10,507</td>
<td>• Active borrowers: 1,099</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• # loans disbursed: 59,750</td>
<td>• # loans disbursed: 5,352</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Amount of loans disbursed: 30,800,233 Afs.</td>
<td>• Amount of loans disbursed: 3,189,572 Afs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Samangan is located in northern Afghanistan. It borders the provinces of Balkh and Kunduz to the north, Balkh and Saripul to the west, Baghlan to the east and Bamyan provinces to the south.

The province’s cultivated area is mostly concentrated in the northwestern and southeastern districts because of the vicinity to the Samangan River. Almost 70 percent of the cultivated land is concentrated in 4 of the 7 districts of Samangan. The remaining 3 districts are suitable for raising livestock because of the mountainous terrain.

The traditional agriculture sector in Samangan used to be dominated by cattle with a high-level production of meat and milk for local consumption. Pistachios from Samangan used to be a brand recognized across the world.

### HORTICULTURE

#### KEY CROPS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total production (2008): 292,286 metric tons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grains:</strong> Wheat, Barley</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### DIVISION OF LABOUR BY GENDER

**Production:**
Cultivation is mainly conducted by men in Samangan. Both men and women are involved in harvesting for all crop categories.

**Processing:**
Both men and women are involved in drying fruit and shelling nuts, although women are more heavily involved in these activities.

**Sale & Trade of Goods:**
Men handle a large majority of the selling and trading of horticulture goods.

### LIVESTOCK

#### KEY ANIMALS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Main Animals</th>
<th>District Concentration</th>
<th>Total Heads</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sheep</td>
<td>Aibe and Hazrati Sultan (61% of livestock)</td>
<td>468,296</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goats</td>
<td>69,353</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cattle</td>
<td>161,498</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poultry</td>
<td>No significant concentration</td>
<td>83,803</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### IMPROVED PRACTICES

According to key informants, there has been no improvement in livestock practices recently.

#### DIVISION OF LABOUR BY GENDER

**Animal husbandry:**
Both men and women raise livestock in Samangan. Poultry are mainly raised by women.

**Processing:**
Men perform most of the butchering and shearing of animals. Women are in charge of producing dairy products and processing wool into yarn.

**Sale & Trade of Goods:**
- Livestock & Poultry: Men sell and trade most livestock. Poultry and eggs are sold by both men and women, although men play a more active role in the sale of poultry.
- Dairy: Both men and women sell milk and dairy products.
- Commodities: Trading of commodities is handled solely by men.

### HORTICULTURE

**Use of fertilizer (% of farming households):**
- Field crops: 58%
- Garden plots: 12%
- Both field and garden plots: 30%

**Other Improved Practices:** According to key informants, there has been an Introduction of tractors, notably threshers.

**IMPROVED PRACTICES**

According to key informants, there has been no improvement in livestock practices recently.

**INFORMATION OF CHILDREN (UNDER 15)**

Children under 15 are typically not involved in the cultivation of any crop types in Samangan. They do, however, participate in the harvesting of all crop types. Children also participate in drying fruit and shelling nuts.
ECONOMIC FACTORS AND PROVINCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

LIVELIHOODS AND INCOME SOURCES
Agriculture is a major source of revenue for more than a third (36%) of households in Samangan province, including 37% of rural households. Sixty percent of rural households own or manage agricultural land or garden plots in the province. Around one-third (29%) of households in rural areas earn some income through non-farm related labor. Trade and services also accounts for income for one-sixth (17%) of rural households.

ACCESS TO CREDIT
Access for men and women
Men who need to borrow money or buy goods on credit in Herat mainly go to their family or neighbours as well as shopkeepers or suppliers that sell items on credit. They do seek loans from private lenders, but to a lesser extent. Half of interviewees say women are able to borrow money or buy goods on credits. Those that can borrow from family / neighbors, private lenders or suppliers/shopkeepers.

LAND TENURE
In 2007, 70% of the households in Samangan owned land or farmed land based on renting, sharecropping or mortgaging arrangements. According to our interviews, commercial farmers primarily lease or own their land (shared ownership), while subsistence farmers mainly lease or do sharecropping.

Interviewees claim that livestock producers in the province are mainly sedentary and nomadic. Their main challenges with regards to access to land are overgrazing, conversion of pasture into cropland and expansion of residential housing onto pastures.

IRRIGATION
On average two fifths (43%) of households in the province have access to irrigated land, and more than four-fifths (85%) of households have access to rainfed land. Interviewees claim that only some farmers in Samangan cultivate irrigated land. The proportion has decreased somewhat over the past 3 years.

ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE & ACCESS TO MARKETS
The transport infrastructure in Samangan is not very well developed, with under a third (28%) of roads in the province able to take car traffic in all seasons, and 41% able to take car traffic in some seasons. However, in 28% of the province there are no roads at all. Interviewed stakeholders described the roads linking rural areas to the markets as being poor and had stayed the same for the last three years. The biggest challenges that were identified were lack of roads / poor quality roads and distance from markets.

POVERTY AND INEQUALITY
Poverty rate: 55.1%  Per capita monthly total consumption: 1,188 Afs

LITERACY
Literacy rate: 23.0%
The Kuchi population in the province has particularly low levels of literacy with just 3% of men and no women are able to read and write

SECURITY
Level of security in Samangan:  
According to interviews in the province, the security situation has improved somewhat over the past year. They also perceive most roads that link rural areas with the provincial markets to be safe.

POVERTY AND INEQUALITY
Calorie deficiency (% consuming less than 2100 calories per day): 29.7%

CHILD LABOUR AND SCHOOL ENROLMENT
Child labour: 10.1%  School Enrolment: 45.7%
Amongst the Kuchi population, around two-fifths (42%) of boys but no girls attend school in Samangan during the winter and summer months.

STATUS OF WOMEN
Female literacy rate: 8.8%; Female share in active population: 25.8%
Access to markets / female mobility: According to our interviews, around half of women in the provincial centre go to the local bazaar to buy goods. Very few that do are accompanied by a male relative when they do so. Almost no women go to sell items. Women outside of the provincial centre are less likely to go to the local bazaar to buy goods and more likely to be accompanied by a male relative.

ACCESS TO CREDIT

Problem satisfying food need of the household during the year (households %):
- Never: 23%
- Rarely (1-3 times): 29
- Sometimes (3-6 times): 32%
- Often (few times a month): 6%
- Mostly (happens a lot): 11%

Calorie deficiency (% consuming less than 2100 calories per day): 29.7%

Key Income Sources
Poor: Labor sales, Crop sales, Carpet weaving & wool spinning  Better-off: Livestock sales, Crop sales, Trade

Microfinance Institutions
The implementing partners of MISFA present in the province are BRAC and FMFB:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>All Programs</th>
<th>Ag and Livestock Programs:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Active clients: 7,660</td>
<td>• Active clients: 1,499</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Active borrowers: 4,571</td>
<td>• Active borrowers: 941</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• # loans disbursed: 27,144</td>
<td>• # loans disbursed: 2,697</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Amount of loans disbursed: 11,786,335 Afs.</td>
<td>• Amount of loans disbursed: 2,386,494 Afs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Poor: Labor sales, Crop sales, Carpet weaving & wool spinning  Better-off: Livestock sales, Crop sales, Trade
SARIPUL

Saripul is a northern province of Afghanistan, bordered on the west by Faryab, on the east by Balkh and Samangan, Jowzjan to the north, and Ghor and Bamyan to the south.

Nearly 70% of its cultivated land is concentrated in the 5 low-lying northern districts due to their vicinity to Saripul River. While the majority of Saripul inhabitants are raising livestock such as sheep, goats, and cattle, its two remaining districts see a concentration of livestock due to their mountainous terrain and the presence of hailstorms.

Known as the home of herdsmen, Saripul is best known for producing karakol, cashmere and carpet.

**Saripul in a Nutshell**
- Surface area: 16,000 sq. km
- Capital: Saripul Centre
- Districts: 7 - Balkhab, Gosfandi, Kohistanat, Sangcharak, Saripul, Sayyad and Sozma Qala,
- Main markets: Mazar-e-Sharif, Samangan, Faryab, Saripul, district markets, Herat
- Population: 0.5 million inhabitants (92% in rural areas)
- Most populated districts: Saripul, Sangcharak, Kohistanat
- Ethnic Groups: Uzbeks, Pashtuns and Hazaras followed by Arabs and Tajiks
- Main languages: Mainly Dari and Uzbeki to a lesser extent
- Kuchi Migration: 50-100,000 people in Summer and Winter
- Returnees, IDPs: Saripul is the destination of 0.8% of the total returnee population (roughly 39,000 individuals), but not a main hosting province for IDPs

**HORTICULTURE**

### KEY CROPS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Total Heads</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grains: Wheat, Barley</td>
<td>483,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vegetables: Potato, Onion</td>
<td>68,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fruits &amp; Nuts: Grape, Pomegranate, Almond, Walnut</td>
<td>102,748</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fodder &amp; Industrial: Sesame, Flax</td>
<td>80,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DIVISION OF LABOUR BY GENDER**

**Production:** Cultivation is mainly conducted by men in Saripul. Both men and women are involved in harvesting for all crop categories.

**Processing:** Both men and women are involved in drying fruit and shelling nuts, although women are more heavily involved in these activities.

**Sale & Trade of Goods:** Men handle a large majority of the selling and trading of horticulture goods.

**INVOLVEMENT OF CHILDREN (UNDER 15)**

Children under 15 are typically not involved in the cultivation of any crop types in Saripul. They do, however, participate in the harvesting of all crop types. Children also participate in drying fruit and shelling nuts.

**IMPROVED PRACTICES**

- Use of fertilizer (% of farming households):
  - Field crops: 78%
  - Garden plots: 0%
  - Both field and garden plots: 23%

- Other improved practices: According to key informants, tractors, and notably threshers, have been introduced in the province.

**LIVESTOCK**

### KEY ANIMALS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Main Animals</th>
<th>District Concentration</th>
<th>Total Heads</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sheep</td>
<td>Balkhab, Kohistanat &amp; Sangcharak (65% of livestock)</td>
<td>483,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goats</td>
<td>68,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cattle</td>
<td>102,748</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poultry</td>
<td>No significant concentration</td>
<td>80,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DIVISION OF LABOUR BY GENDER**

**Animal husbandry:** Both women and men raise livestock in Saripul, although men appear to play a greater role than women in raising cattle. Poultry are mainly raised by women, although men are also involved in this sector.

**Processing:** Men perform most of the butchering and shearing of animals. Women are in charge of producing dairy products and processing wool into yarn.

**Sale & Trade of Goods:**
- Livestock & Poultry: Men sell and trade most livestock and poultry. Eggs are sold by both men and women.
- Dairy: Both men and women sell milk and dairy products.
- Commodities: Trading of commodities is handled solely by men.

**IMPROVED PRACTICES**

According to key informants, there has been an increase in the use of animal vaccination.
ECONOMIC FACTORS AND PROVINCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

LIVELIHOODS AND INCOME SOURCES
Agriculture is a major source of revenue for three quarters (75%) of households in Saripul province. In rural areas, 13% of the households derive some income from trade and services, and around 45% earn income through non-farm related labour. Livestock also accounts for 20% of the rural households’ income.

ACCESS TO CREDIT
Access for men and women
Men who need to borrow money or buy goods on credit in Herat mainly go to Banks, shopkeepers or suppliers that sell items on, as well as Microfinance institutions.

LAND TENURE
In 2007, 31% of the households in Saripul owned land or farmed land based on renting, sharecropping or mortgaging arrangements. Now, according to our interviews, commercial farmers in Saripul primarily own their land (sole ownership), while subsistence farmers either own (sole ownership) or lease their land.

IRRIGATION
The main water sources of Saripul are Darya-e-Sya river in Kohistanat district and Darya-e-Safed in Szoma Qala district. Due to the lack of dams, the water is not sufficient to irrigate the existing land. In 2007, on average, 18% of the rural households in the province had access to irrigated land and 90% had access to rain fed land. According to our interviews in the province, the proportion of farmers using irrigated land has increased somewhat over the past three years.

ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE & ACCESS TO MARKETS
The transport infrastructure in Saripul was not well developed in 2007, at which point only 12% of roads could handle car traffic in all seasons, two thirds (67%) could handle car traffic in some seasons, and in 21% of the province, there were no roads at all. Interviewed stakeholders in Saripul perceive the quality of roads linking rural areas to markets to have improved somewhat in the past three years. But despite this perceived improvement, the quality of the roads is still considered as poor and the number one issue to access to land are overgrazing and insecurity.

SOCIAL FACTORS
POVERTY AND INEQUALITY
Poverty rate: 24.7%
Per Capita monthly total consumption: 1,532 Afs.

LITERACY
Literacy rate: 8.9%
The Kuchi population in Saripul has low levels of literacy with 4.3% of men and only 0.4% of women able to read and write.

SECURITY
Perceived level of security: ⬇️
According to the interviews, the security situation in the province has deteriorated somewhat over the past year and most roads that link rural areas with the provincial markets are perceived as somewhat unsafe.

FOOD SECURITY
Problem satisfying food need of the household during the year (households %):
- Never: 9%,
- Rarely (1-3 times): 19%,
- Sometimes (3-6 times): 49%,
- Often (few times a month): 14%,
- Mostly (happens a lot): 9%

Calorie deficiency (% consuming less than 2100 calories per day): 5.7%

CHILD LABOUR AND SCHOOL ENROLMENT
Child labour: 3.9%
School Enrolment: 33.4%
Among Kuchi children, 21% of the boys and 6% of the girls attend school in Saripul during the winter months. During the summer months, 5% of the boys and a hundred girls (1%) attend school.

STATUS OF WOMEN
Female literacy rate: 2.9%; Female share in active population: 23.9%
Access to markets / female mobility: According to our interviews, around half of the women in the provincial centre are able to go to the local market to buy goods and almost no women go to sell items. Women outside of the provincial centre are less likely to go to the local bazaar to buy goods and more likely to be accompanied by a male relative.
Lying on the main route to the northern region of Afghanistan, Takhar is surrounded by Kunduz, Baghlan, Panjshir and Badakhshan provinces. The northern border of the province is shared with Tajikistan.

Takhar is a rural province characterized by diverse agro-ecological conditions that feature large areas of fertile land, permanently irrigated through large canal systems along the Takhar river. The river forms apart of the Kunduz river basin, extending from Takhar to the edges of Kunduz province. Herders also raise cattle, sheep, and goats in several districts.

Takhar is famous for its production of rice, nuts (mainly almonds), grapes, rugs, and carpets.

**Takhar in a Nutshell**
- **Surface area:** 12,000 sq km
- **Capital:** Taloqan City
- **Districts:** 17 – Baharak, Bangi, Chahab, Chal, Darqad, Dasht Qala, Eshkamesh, Farkhar, Hazar Samuch, Kalafgan, Khwaja Bahawuddin, Khwaja Ghar, Namak Ab, Rustaq, Taloqan, Warsaj and Yangi Qala,
- **Main markets:** Taloqan, Faizabad, Kunduz, Imam Sahib, Khanabad, Mazar-e-Sharif, Manduy, Mazar
- **Population:** 0.9 million inhabitants (87% in rural areas)
- **Most populated districts:** Taloqan, Rustaq, Chahab, Eshkamesh
- **Ethnic Groups:** Uzbek and Tajiks followed by Pashtuns and Hazaras
- **Main languages:** Dari, Kuchi
- **Migration:** Winter, 100-200,000 individuals; Summer: 50-100,000 individuals
- **Returnees, IDPs:** Takhar is the destination of 1.6% of the total returnee population (roughly 75,000 individuals), but not a main hosting province for IDPs

** Horticulture**

**KEY CROPS**

- 65% Grains: Wheat, Rice, Maize
- 12% Fruits & Nuts: Almond, Walnut, Mulberry, Grape, Melon / Watermelon
- 23% Other: Cotton, Clever, Sesame, Alailfa, Potato, Onion, Tomato

**Other improved practices:** According to key informants, there has been an increase in the use of tractors, notably threshers and pesticides.

**Division of Labour by Gender**

**Production:**
Cultivation is mainly conducted by men in Takhar. Both men and women participate in harvesting all crops, with the exception of vegetables, which are mainly harvested by women.

**Processing:**
Drying fruit is mainly done by women. Both men and women are involved in shelling nuts, although women are more heavily involved in this activity.

**Sale & Trade of Goods:**
Men handle a large majority of the selling and trading of horticulture goods.

**Livestock**

**KEY ANIMALS**
Cattle are the most common livestock raised in Takhar.

**IMPROVED PRACTICES**
According to key informants, there has been an increase in the use of animal vaccination.

**INvolvement of Children (Under 15)**
Children share the responsibility of raising livestock and poultry with their older family members in Takhar. While they are typically not involved in the sale of livestock, it is common for them to sell eggs and dairy products.

**Division of Labour by Gender**

**Animal husbandry:**
Both men and women are active in raising livestock in Takhar. Men are more involved than women in caring for sheep. Poultry are mainly raised by women.

**Processing:**
Men perform most of the butchering. Both men and women participate in shearing of animals. Women are in charge of producing dairy products and processing wool into yarn.

**Sale & Trade of Goods:**
- **Livestock & Poultry:** Men sell and trade most livestock and poultry. Eggs are sold by both men and women.
- **Dairy:** Both men and women sell dairy products and milk, although women play a more active role in this activity.
- **Commodities:** Trading of commodities is handled solely by men.
ECONOMIC FACTORS AND PROVINCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

LIVELIHOODS AND INCOME SOURCES
Two thirds (65%) of rural households rely on agriculture as their major source of revenue; more than a third of rural households earn income through non-farm related labour. Livestock also accounts for income for almost one in five rural households (19%)

ACCESS TO CREDIT
Access for men and women
Men who need to borrow money or buy goods on credit in Takhar mainly go to Microfinance institutions, and to their family and neighbours, as well as suppliers/shopkeepers.

More than half of interviewees in Takhar say women are able to borrow money or buy goods on credit. For those who declare that women have access to credit, the main sources they identify are mainly family and neighbours, Microfinance institutions and suppliers/shopkeepers.

LAND TENURE
In 2007, 51% of the households in Takhar owned land or farmed land based on renting, sharecropping or mortgaging arrangements. According to our interviews, commercial farmers primarily have a shared ownership of their land, while subsistence farmers mainly own their land (both sole and shared ownership).

Interviewees claim that livestock producers in the province are both sedentary and nomadic. Their main challenges with regards to access to land are overgrazing, expansion of residential housing onto pastures, and conversion of pasture into cropland.

IRRIGATION
In 2007, nearly half of the household (48%) in the province had access to irrigated land and 65% to rain-fed land. According to our interviews in the province, the proportion of farmers using irrigated land has increased somewhat over the past three years. Today, interviewees claim that around half of the farmers cultivate irrigated land.

ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE & ACCESS TO MARKETS
The transport infrastructure in Takhar was reasonably well developed in 2007, at which point 43.1% of roads could handle traffic in all seasons, and 29.1% were able to take car traffic in some seasons. However, in more than a quarter of the province (26.1%) there were no roads at all. Interview stakeholders in Takhar perceived the quality of roads linking rural areas to markets to have somewhat improved in the past three years. Despite this perceived improvement, interviews in the province identified the lack of roads and their poor quality as the number one limit to market access for rural farmers, followed by the distance from markets and the problem of seasonal flooding.

SOCIAL FACTORS
POVERTY AND INEQUALITY
Poverty rate: 36.6%
Per capita monthly total consumption: 1,533 Afs.

LITERACY
Literacy rate: 16.7%
The Kuchi population in Takhar has extremely low levels of literacy. Only 0.7% of men and none of the women are able to read and write.

SECURITY
Level of security in Takhar: ↑
According to the interviews, the security situation has greatly improved over the past year and most of the roads that link rural areas with the provincial markets are perceived as safe.

FOOD SECURITY
Problem satisfying food need of the household during the year (households %):

- Never: 23%,
- Rarely (1-3 times): 24%
- Sometimes (3-6 times): 41%
- Often (few times a month): 6%,
- Mostly (happens a lot): 6%

Calorie deficiency (% consuming less than 2100 calories per day): 25.5%

CHILD LABOUR AND SCHOOL ENROLMENT
Child labour: 11.1%
School Enrolment: 48.7%
Very few Kuchi children (almost 1% of the boys and no girls attend school in Takhar during the winter months, and no Kuchi children attend school in the province during the summer.

STATUS OF WOMEN
Female literacy rate: 6.8% - Female share in active population: 41.0%
Access to markets / female mobility: According to our interviews, a majority of women in the provincial centre go to the local bazaar to buy goods. Most of them are accompanied by a male relative when they do so. Very few women go to sell items. Women outside of the provincial centre are less likely to go to the local bazaar to buy goods and more likely to be accompanied by a male relative.

Key Income Sources
- Poor: Labour sales, crop sales, livestock and livestock product sales
- Better-off: Crop sales, livestock and livestock product sales, trade

Microfinance Institutions
The implementing partners of MISFA present in the province are BRAC, FMFB and OXUS:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>All Programs</th>
<th>Ag and Livestock Programs:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Active clients: 11,453</td>
<td>• Active clients: 2,017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Active borrowers: 7,908</td>
<td>• Active borrowers: 1,684</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• # Loans disbursed: 31,837</td>
<td>• If Loans disbursed: 3,829</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Amount of loans disbursed: 19,458,505 Afs.</td>
<td>• Amount of loans disbursed: 2,817,064 Afs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ANNEXES

2) Main Provincial Actors (including NSP coverage)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Provinces</th>
<th>Food Security and Agriculture Cluster</th>
<th># Districts covered by the NSP</th>
<th># Communities covered by the NSP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Badakhshan</td>
<td>Afghan-Aid, ARCS, Concern, DoA, FAO, FOCUS, ICRC, MC, Medair, Mission East, NAC, Oxfam, Oxfam GB, WFP</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>1,780</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baghlan</td>
<td>ACTED, AKF, ARCS, DoA, FAO, HA, Helvetas, ICARDA, ICRC, IRD, MC, MC-IDEA NEW, WFP</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>974</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balkh</td>
<td>Action Aid, ARCS, CARE, FAO, ICRC, JDA, Johanniter, Mercy Corps, NPO/RRAA, PIN, SCA, SHA, WHF</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>933</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bamyan</td>
<td>AAA, AKF, ARCS, CRS, FAO, GP, Helvetas, IRD, Medair, Root of Peace, SCA, Solidarites, WFP</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>705</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daikundi</td>
<td>ACF, CoAR, GWO, Oxfam, STARS/NCA, WFP</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>595</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farah</td>
<td>CHA, FAO, WFP</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>516</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faryab</td>
<td>AAG, Acted, CoAR, DACAAR, DWHH, FAO, IAM, IDEA NEW, Intersos, NPO/RRAA, Tearfund, WFP, WHH</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>1079</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghor</td>
<td>ACF, Afghan Aid, ARCS, CHA, CRS, FAO, MADERA, RWDOA, STARS, UNHCR, WFP, WVI</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1346</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helmand</td>
<td>ALO, ANCC, CADG, FAO, IRD, MC, VARA</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>576</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herat</td>
<td>AHDA, ARCS, BDN, CAID, CHA, CRDSA, CRS, DACAAR, FAO, Help, Intersos, JRS, RADAA, RWDOA, SDP, WASSA, WDOA, WFP</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>2150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jowzjan</td>
<td>Action Aid, ADEO, ADEO/SRP, ARCS, CARE, FAO, ICRC, JDA, Tearfund, WFP, WHH</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>504</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kabul</td>
<td>ACD, ACF, AMI, AREA, CAF, CARE, CHA, CID, CORDAID, EC, ECHO, FAO, FEWSNET, FOCUS, HOPE, ICRC, MAIL, MI, MOPH, MRRD, NPO/RRAA, NRC, SC-UK, SDF, STEP, Tearfund, UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, WHO</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>843</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kandahar</td>
<td>ALO, ANCC, ARCS, CDC, CHA, HAPA</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>1015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kapisa</td>
<td>DAI, FAO, Mercy Corps, WFP</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kunduz</td>
<td>ARCS, AREA, DoA, FAO, ICRC, MC, MC-CDP, SFL, WFP</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>864</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laghman</td>
<td>FAO, ROP, UNHCR</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logar</td>
<td>WFP</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>703</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nangarhar</td>
<td>FAO, IRC, JICA, NPO/RRAA, PMS, ROP, UNHCR, WFP, WHO</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>1464</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panjshir</td>
<td>ASAP, FAO, HLP, MCDO, SPRO, WDOA, WFP</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parwan</td>
<td>AKF, AWRC, BRAC, CHA, GPFA, MC, MRAA, SAB (Belgium), WFP</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>826</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samangan</td>
<td>ACF, ADGO, Afghan Aid, AGDO, BRAC, FAO, Helvetas, JDA, KSRO, PIN, SCA, Solidarites, WFP</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>481</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saripul</td>
<td>FAO, SC, WFP, ZOA</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>612</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Takhar</td>
<td>ARCS, Concern, Doa, FAO, ICRC, MC, ME, Mission East, SFL, WFP</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>1425</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ANNEXES

3) Main Natural Disasters by Province
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th>Main Natural Disasters</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Badakhshan</td>
<td>Insufficient rainfall, floods, harsh winters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baghlan</td>
<td>Insufficient rainfall, floods, Crop pest / diseases, Livestock diseases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balkh</td>
<td>Insufficient rainfall, floods, harsh winters, land erosion, crop pest, livestock diseases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bamyan</td>
<td>Insufficient rainfall, floods, Crop pest / diseases, Livestock diseases, hail storms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baghlan</td>
<td>Insufficient rainfall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balkh</td>
<td>Insufficient rainfall, floods, harsh winters, land erosion, crop pest, livestock diseases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bamyan</td>
<td>Insufficient rainfall, floods, Crop pest / diseases, Livestock diseases, hail storms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baghlan</td>
<td>Insufficient rainfall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balkh</td>
<td>Insufficient rainfall, floods, harsh winters, land erosion, crop pest, livestock diseases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bamyan</td>
<td>Insufficient rainfall, floods, Crop pest / diseases, Livestock diseases, hail storms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daikundi</td>
<td>Floods, Insufficient rainfall, harsh winter, Crop and livestock diseases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farah</td>
<td>Insufficient rainfall, floods, wind storms, crop and livestock diseases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faryab</td>
<td>Insufficient rainfall, floods, Crop pest / diseases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghor</td>
<td>Harsh Winter, insufficient rainfall, crop and livestock diseases, floods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helmand</td>
<td>Insufficient rainfall, crop pest and diseases, livestock diseases, wind storms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herat</td>
<td>Insufficient rainfall, floods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jowzjan</td>
<td>Insufficient rainfall, floods, crop pest / diseases, livestock disease, land erosion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kabul</td>
<td>Crop pest / diseases, insufficient rainfall, floods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kandahar</td>
<td>Wind storms, insufficient rainfall, floods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kapisa</td>
<td>Insufficient rainfall, floods, crop pest / diseases, livestock diseases, hail storms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kunduz</td>
<td>Flood, insufficient rainfall, crop pest / diseases, livestock diseases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laghman</td>
<td>Floods, crop pest / diseases, animal diseases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logar</td>
<td>Insufficient rainfall, floods, Crop pest / diseases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nangarhar</td>
<td>Insufficient rainfall, floods, animal diseases, crop pest / diseases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panjshir</td>
<td>Insufficient rainfall, floods, crop pest / diseases, animal diseases, hail storms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parwan</td>
<td>Insufficient rainfall, crop pest / diseases, floods, animal diseases, hail storms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samangan</td>
<td>Insufficient rainfall, rainfall, crop pest / diseases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saripul</td>
<td>Floods, Insufficient, rainfall, Crop pest / diseases and livestock diseases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Takhar</td>
<td>Floods, insufficient rainfall, harsh winters, crop pest / diseases, Livestock disease</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ANNEXES

4) Provincial Profile Data sources
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Provincial Profile Sections</th>
<th>Desk Review - Sources</th>
<th>Survey - Questions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>General Information</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>The Province in a nutshell</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Brief Presentation of the province</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Agriculture Landscape</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Horticulture</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Key Crops, production level and revenues</td>
<td>UC-Davis, &quot;Info Sheet&quot;, 2011; ASAP, &quot;Agricultural Profiles&quot;, 2008</td>
<td>Main types of crops (Q3)+ subsistence or cash for list of crops (Q4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Division of labor in horticulture (production, processing and trading activities)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Proportion of subsistence versus commercial horticulture farmers (Q2) + Exploration of the horticulture activities through gender lens (Q5)+ child labor (Q6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crop Calendars / Shocks and hazards</td>
<td>FEWS-NET, &quot;Livelihoods Zoning plus activity in Afghanistan&quot;, 2011</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improved horticulture practices</td>
<td>MRRD, &quot;Provincial Profiles&quot;, 2007</td>
<td>Existence of improved cultivation and irrigation techniques (Q7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Livestock</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Key livestock, production level and revenues</td>
<td>UC-Davis, &quot;Info Sheet&quot;, 2011; ASAP, &quot;Agricultural Profiles&quot;, 2008</td>
<td>Main types of livestock (Q9)+ subsistence or cash for list of livestock (Q10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Division of labor in livestock (production, processing and trading activities)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Proportion of subsistence versus commercial livestock farmers (Q8) + Exploration of the livestock activities through gender lens (Q11) + child labor (Q12)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livestock calendars / Shocks and hazards</td>
<td>FEWS-NET, &quot;Livelihoods Zoning plus activity in Afghanistan&quot;, 2011</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improved Livestock practices</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Determining factors of agriculture production</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provincial Profile Sections</td>
<td>Desk Review - Sources</td>
<td>Survey - Questions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Economic factors and Infrastructure (continued)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land Tenure</td>
<td>Regional Rural Economic Regeneration Strategies (RRERS), &quot;Provincial Profiles&quot;, 2006-2007</td>
<td>Majority land ownership, rental, sharecropping for subsistence and commercial agriculture model (Q21 + Q22) + herdiers' sedentary or nomadic (Q23) + main challenges to access land for herdiers (Q24)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to credit (by gender)</td>
<td>MRRD, &quot;Provincial Profiles&quot;, 2007; MISFA, &quot;Microfinance provincial data&quot;, 2012</td>
<td>Sources of credit (men / women) (Q25, Q26, Q27)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to irrigated land</td>
<td>MRRD, &quot;Provincial Profiles&quot;, 2007; Regional Rural Economic Regeneration Strategies (RRERS), &quot;Provincial Profiles&quot;, 2006-2007</td>
<td>Use or irrigated land / rain-fed land by farmers (Q16) + evolution the past 3 years (Q17)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Road infrastructure and access to markets</td>
<td>MRRD, &quot;Provincial Profiles&quot;, 2007</td>
<td>Main challenges to get to the markets (Q18, cross-cutting question) + Quality of road to get to the markets (Q19) + evolution the past 5 years (Q20)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Key agriculture actors</td>
<td>MRRD, &quot;Provincial Profiles&quot;, 2007; Regional Rural Economic Regeneration Strategies (RRERS), &quot;Provincial Profiles&quot;, 2006-2007</td>
<td>Most effective provincial actors in agriculture (Q28)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Environment</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shocks and Hazards</td>
<td>Fews-Net</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Security</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Security in the province and access to markets</td>
<td></td>
<td>Recent evolution of security (Q29) + road security to get to the markets (Q30)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Social factors</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poverty and Inequality</td>
<td>NRVA, &quot;provincial briefs&quot;, 2011</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Literacy</td>
<td>NRVA, &quot;provincial briefs&quot;, 2011; MRRD, &quot;Provincial Profiles&quot;, 2007</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Labor and School Enrollment</td>
<td>NRVA, &quot;provincial briefs&quot;, 2011; MRRD, &quot;Provincial Profiles&quot;, 2007</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women status</td>
<td>NRVA, &quot;provincial briefs&quot;, 2011</td>
<td>Presence of women in the bazar alone/accompanied to buy (Q39-Q40-Q43) and sell (Q41-Q42-Q44)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Migratory flows (including returnees and IDPs)</td>
<td>UNHCR, &quot;Statistical Summary of Conflict-induced Internal Displacement&quot;, June 2012</td>
<td>Returnees and IDPs in the province (+origins) + their involvement in agriculture (Q31-36) +marginalized groups + involvement in agriculture (Q37-Q38)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ANNEXES

5) Key Informant Interviews
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Informants</th>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Meeting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National Coordinator, Livestock Dvpt Program</td>
<td>AKF</td>
<td>Kabul</td>
<td>19-Jun-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Coordinator, Horticulture</td>
<td>AKF</td>
<td>Kabul</td>
<td>19-Jun-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chief Technical Advisor</td>
<td>FAO</td>
<td>Kabul</td>
<td>19-Jun-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutional Capacity Building Specialist</td>
<td>HLP / GIZ</td>
<td>Kabul</td>
<td>19-Jun-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Team Leader</td>
<td>HLP / GIZ</td>
<td>Kabul</td>
<td>19-Jun-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livestock Specialist</td>
<td>HLP / GIZ</td>
<td>Kabul</td>
<td>19-Jun-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livestock Extension Support Officer</td>
<td>HLP / GIZ</td>
<td>Kabul</td>
<td>19-Jun-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National FOD Coordinator</td>
<td>HLP / GIZ</td>
<td>Kabul</td>
<td>19-Jun-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National FOD Coordinator</td>
<td>HLP / GIZ</td>
<td>Kabul</td>
<td>19-Jun-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Program Manager</td>
<td>PEACE Project</td>
<td>Kabul</td>
<td>24-Jun-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operations Manager</td>
<td>DAI / IDEA-NEW</td>
<td>Kabul</td>
<td>24-Jun-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Regional Manager</td>
<td>DAI / IDEA-NEW</td>
<td>Kabul</td>
<td>24-Jun-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orchard Management Officer</td>
<td>HLP / GIZ</td>
<td>Kabul</td>
<td>24-Jun-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Market Support Officer</td>
<td>HLP / GIZ</td>
<td>Kabul</td>
<td>24-Jun-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horticulture Specialist</td>
<td>HLP / GIZ</td>
<td>Kabul</td>
<td>24-Jun-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M&amp;E Specialist</td>
<td>HLP / GIZ</td>
<td>Kabul</td>
<td>24-Jun-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M&amp;E Officer</td>
<td>HLP / GIZ</td>
<td>Kabul</td>
<td>24-Jun-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M&amp;E Coordinator</td>
<td>HLP / GIZ</td>
<td>Kabul</td>
<td>24-Jun-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Project Director</td>
<td>HLP / GIZ</td>
<td>Kabul</td>
<td>24-Jun-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Operations Manager</td>
<td>HLP / GIZ</td>
<td>Kabul</td>
<td>24-Jun-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country Director</td>
<td>PEACE</td>
<td>Kabul</td>
<td>24-Jun-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--</td>
<td>Roots of Peace / CHAMP</td>
<td>Kabul</td>
<td>24-Jun-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senior Agriculture Advisor</td>
<td>USAID</td>
<td>Kabul</td>
<td>24-Jun-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural Development Team Leader</td>
<td>USAID</td>
<td>Kabul</td>
<td>24-Jun-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional Manager – Northeastern region</td>
<td>IDEA NEW – Mercy Corps</td>
<td>Kabul</td>
<td>27-Jun-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Director</td>
<td>IDEA NEW</td>
<td>Kabul</td>
<td>28-Jun-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director</td>
<td>HELP</td>
<td>Heart</td>
<td>2-Jul-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agronomist-Extension</td>
<td>AAEP (Purdue University)</td>
<td>Heart</td>
<td>3-Jul-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agronomist-Extension</td>
<td>AAEP (Purdue University)</td>
<td>Heart</td>
<td>3-Jul-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area facilitator</td>
<td>CHA</td>
<td>Heart</td>
<td>3-Jul-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field Office Manager</td>
<td>CHA</td>
<td>Heart</td>
<td>3-Jul-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Key Informants</td>
<td>Organization</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Meeting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecology officer (former Ag Team Leader)</td>
<td>HELP</td>
<td>Herat</td>
<td>3-Jul-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture Team Leader</td>
<td>HELP</td>
<td>Herat</td>
<td>3-Jul-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senior Agronomist</td>
<td>CRS</td>
<td>Herat</td>
<td>4-Jul-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional Manager - North Central Region</td>
<td>IDEA NEW - ACDI-VOCA</td>
<td>Mazar-e Sharif</td>
<td>2-Jul-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livelihoods Program Officer</td>
<td>People in Need (PIN)</td>
<td>Mazar-e Sharif</td>
<td>3-Jul-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional Director</td>
<td>DCA</td>
<td>Mazar-e Sharif</td>
<td>4-Jul-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field Horticulturist</td>
<td>PHDC</td>
<td>Jalalabad</td>
<td>8-Jul-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry Liaison Officer</td>
<td>DAI / IDEA-NEW</td>
<td>Jalalabad</td>
<td>9-Jul-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture Program Manager</td>
<td>DAI / IDEA-NEW</td>
<td>Jalalabad</td>
<td>9-Jul-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional Horticultural Program Coordinator</td>
<td>Roots of Peace / CHAMP</td>
<td>Jalalabad</td>
<td>9-Jul-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area Facilitator</td>
<td>Madera / PHDP</td>
<td>Jalalabad</td>
<td>10-Jul-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field Officer</td>
<td>NGA / Nangarhar</td>
<td>Jalalabad</td>
<td>10-Jul-12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ANNEXES

6) Field Work Timeline
### Rapid Assessments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Team</th>
<th>Destination 1</th>
<th>Destination 2</th>
<th>Destination 3</th>
<th>Destination 4</th>
<th>Destination 5</th>
<th>Destination 6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Team 1</td>
<td>Travel to Baghlan</td>
<td>Rapid Assessment</td>
<td>Travel to Kunduz</td>
<td>Rapid Assessment</td>
<td>Travel to Badakhshan</td>
<td>Travel to Kabul</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rapid Assessment</td>
<td>Rapid Assessment</td>
<td>Travel to Takhar</td>
<td>Rapid Assessment</td>
<td>Travel to Badakhshan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Baghlan)</td>
<td>(Kunduz)</td>
<td>(Takhar)</td>
<td>(Takhar)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Team 2</td>
<td>Travel to Kandahar</td>
<td>Rapid assessment</td>
<td>Travel to Helmand</td>
<td>Rapid assessment</td>
<td>Travel to Kandahar</td>
<td>Rapid assessment by</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Kandahar)</td>
<td>(Helmand)</td>
<td>(Kandahar)</td>
<td>(Farah)</td>
<td></td>
<td>phone (Ghor)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Team 3</td>
<td>Travel to Logar</td>
<td>Rapid assessment</td>
<td>Travel to Kapisa</td>
<td>Rapid assessment</td>
<td>Travel to Kabul to</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Logar)</td>
<td>(Logar)</td>
<td>(Kapisa)</td>
<td>(Panjshir)</td>
<td>Laghman</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Team 4</td>
<td>Travel to Faryab</td>
<td>Rapid assessment</td>
<td>Travel to Jowzjan</td>
<td>Rapid assessment</td>
<td>Travel to Kabul</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Faryab)</td>
<td>(Jowzjan)</td>
<td>(Jowzjan)</td>
<td>(Saripul)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Team 5</td>
<td>In-depth assessment</td>
<td>In-depth assessment</td>
<td>Travel to Balkh</td>
<td>In-depth assessment</td>
<td>Travel to Kabul</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Parwan)</td>
<td>(Kabul)</td>
<td>(Balkh)</td>
<td>(Samangan)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Team 6</td>
<td>In-depth assessment</td>
<td>In-depth assessment</td>
<td>Travel to Herat</td>
<td>In-depth assessment</td>
<td>Travel to Kabul</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Parwan)</td>
<td>(Kabul)</td>
<td>(Herat)</td>
<td>(Nangarhar)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Due to health considerations of one of the Team 2 members, the rapid assessment planned for Ghor was conducted by phone and not in person.*
ANNEXES

7) Qualitative Survey – Part 1
Hello. My name is ____________. We are conducting a study for the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock on the social impact of horticulture and livestock activities. For this study, we are collecting information from 23 provinces to better inform agriculture and livestock projects. The interview should take approximately 40 minutes. Would you be willing to participate in this survey? The information you give will be strictly confidential and will only be used for our research purposes. ....... (If YES) Thank you for agreeing to participate in the survey.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Questionnaire Number</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Questions</th>
<th>Answers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Interviewer code (01-20)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Date of interview</td>
<td>Day ___ Month ___ 2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Interview start time</td>
<td>___ : ___</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>Interview end time</td>
<td>___ : ___</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
                                           |               | 4. Bamyan    | 16. Laghman   
                                           |               | 5. Daikundi  | 17. Logar     
                                           |               | 6. Farah     | 18. Nangarhar |
                                           |               | 7. Faryab    | 19. Panjshir  
                                           |               | 8. Ghor      | 20. Parwan    
                                           |               | 10. Heart    | 22. Saripul    
                                           |               | 11. Jawzjan  | 23. Takhar    
                                           |               | 12. Kabul    |               |
| F | Gender                                                                    | 1. Male  | 2. Female |
| G | Interview category                                                        | 1. DAIL  | 2. HLP    |
                                           |               | 3. Community leader (Shura, CDC, mullah...) |
                                           |               | 4. Agribusinessman |
                                           |               | 5. Producer – horticulture |
                                           |               | 6. Producer – livestock |
| H | Member of an agriculture co-operative                                      | 1. Yes   | 2. No     |
| 1. | What is your phone number?                                                | 0        |           |

**Read definition of subsistence and commercial farming – make sure the interviewee understands the difference**

**Subsistence farming** is a type of farming in which most of the produce is consumed by the family, leaving little or nothing to be marketed.

**Commercial farming** is the large-scale production of crops or livestock for sale.

**Agriculture landscape in the province**

**Horticulture**

2. What proportion of horticulture farmers in this province are subsistence farmers (as opposed to commercial)?
   - Prompt: one answer
   - 1. Almost all farmers
   - 2. Most farmers
   - 3. Half of farmers
   - 4. Some farmers
   - 5. Very few

3. What are the most important crops cultivated in this province? **Do not prompt: Multiple answers**
   - Short answer:
4. A. Amongst the following types of crops, what are the three most important? Please list in order of rank.
   
   **Prompt:** One answer per column, read all options before getting answers.

   B. Are they mainly grown for household consumption or for selling either in the province or outside of the province? For each circled answer, specify cash or subsistence.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of livestock</th>
<th>A.</th>
<th>B.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1st</td>
<td>2nd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheat</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rice</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barley</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potato</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maize</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sesame / Caraway</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulse</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vegetables</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fruits</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fodder crop</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other crop [Specify]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. We would like to know more about the activities men and women perform in the horticulture sector in this province. For each of the following activities, please designate if they are mainly done by men, done by both men and women equally or done mainly by women? If the activity described is not practiced in this province, please say that it is not applicable (N/A). **Prompt:** One answer per line.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Horticulture Activities</th>
<th>N/A</th>
<th>Only Men</th>
<th>Men and Women</th>
<th>Mainly Women</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cultivating fodder and industrial crops (alfalfa, cotton, etc.)</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harvesting fodder and industrial crops</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selling industrial crops</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cultivating cereals and grains</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harvesting cereals and grains</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selling cereals and grains</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cultivating orchards</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harvesting fruits or nuts</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drying fruit</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelling nuts</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selling fruits or nuts</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cultivating vegetables</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harvesting vegetables</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selling vegetables</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cultivating seeds for cereals and grains</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cultivating saplings for orchards</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trading or exporting horticulture commodities</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other key horticulture activity [Specify]</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. Please designate if the workers in each sector are mainly adults, both adults and children or mainly children. **Prompt:** One answer per line.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Horticulture Activities</th>
<th>Mainly Adults</th>
<th>Adults and Children</th>
<th>Mainly Children</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cultivating fodder and industrial crops (alfalfa, cotton, etc.)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harvesting fodder and industrial crops</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selling industrial crops</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cultivating cereals and grains</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harvesting cereals and grains</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selling cereals and grains</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cultivating orchards</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harvesting fruits or nuts</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drying fruit</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelling nuts</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selling fruits or nuts</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cultivating vegetables</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harvesting vegetables</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selling vegetables</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cultivating seeds for cereals and grains</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cultivating saplings for orchards</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trading or exporting horticulture commodities</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other key horticulture activity [Specify]</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. Are there any improved cultivation and irrigation techniques that have been adopted by a large number of horticulture farmers in the past 3 years? **Do not prompt:** short answer.

| Yes [specify]: | 1 |
| No            | 2 |
Livestock

8. What proportion of livestock farmers in this province are subsistence farmers (as opposed to commercial)?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Almost all farmers</th>
<th>Most farmers</th>
<th>Half of farmers</th>
<th>Some farmers</th>
<th>Very few</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prompt: one answer</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9. What are the most important animals raised in this province? Do not prompt: Multiple answers

Short answer:

10. A. Amongst the following types of livestock, what are the three most important? Please list in order of rank. Prompt: One answer per column, read all options before getting answers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of livestock</th>
<th>A.</th>
<th>B.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sheep</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goats</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cows</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poultry</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camels</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donkeys</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horses</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other source [Specify]</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

11. We would like to know more about the activities men and women perform in the livestock sector in this province. For each of the following activities, please designate if they are mainly done by men, done by both men and women equally or done mainly by women? If the activity described is not practiced in this province, please say that it is not applicable (N/A).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Livestock Activities</th>
<th>N/A</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Women</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Raising goats</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Selling goats</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Raising sheep</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. Selling sheep</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. Raising cows</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f. Making dairy products</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g. Selling cows</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h. Selling milk</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i. Selling dairy products</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>j. Raising poultry</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k. Selling poultry for meat</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l. Selling eggs</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m. Butchering livestock</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n. Tanning animal skins</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o. Selling animal skins</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p. Shearing wool</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>q. Selling wool</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>r. Processing wool for yarn</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s. Butchering chickens</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t. Trading livestock commodities</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>u. Other key livestock activities</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Mainly Adults</th>
<th>Adults and Children</th>
<th>Mainly Children</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Raising goats</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Selling goats</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Raising sheep</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. Selling sheep</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. Raising cows</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f. Making dairy products</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g. Selling cows</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h. Selling milk</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i. Selling dairy products</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>j. Raising poultry</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k. Selling poultry for meat</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l. Selling eggs</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m. Butchering livestock</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n. Tanning animal skins</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o. Selling animal skins</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p. Shearing wool</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>q. Selling wool</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>r. Processing wool for yarn</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s. Butchering chickens</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t. Trading livestock commodities</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>u. Other key livestock activities</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12. Please designate if the workers in each sector are mainly adults, both adults and children or mainly children.

Prompt: One answer per line
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>1.</th>
<th>2.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13. Are there any improved techniques for raising livestock or poultry that have been adopted by a large number of livestock producers in the past 3 years?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>1.</td>
<td>2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do not prompt: short answer</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Determining factors of agriculture production**

**Environment**

| 14. Have there been any major natural disasters or harsh climate conditions in this province in the past 5 years? Which types? | Drought | Flood | Earthquake | Harsh winter | Extreme heat | Other [Specify] ____________________ |
| Do not prompt: multiple answers                                          | 1.     | 2.    | 3.         | 4.           | 5.          | -1 No major problems **SKIP TO Q16** |

| 15. Did these issues have an impact on horticulture and livestock production and practices? Please explain. | Yes – horticulture [specify]: | No – horticulture |
| Do not prompt: short answer, make sure they think about short and long-term changes | 1.     | 2.    |
|                                                                 | Yes – livestock [specify]: | No – livestock |
|                                                                 | 1.     | 2.    |

**Economic factors**

| 16. What proportion of farmers cultivate irrigated land (as opposed to rain-fed land) in this province? | Almost all farmers | Most farmers | Half of farmers | Some farmers | Very few |
| Prompt: one answer                                                       | 1.     | 2.    | 3.          | 4.           | 5.        |

| 17. Has the proportion of farmers using irrigation infrastructure in this province changed in the past three years? | Increased greatly | Increased somewhat | Stayed the same | Decreased somewhat | Decreased greatly |
| Prompt: one answer                                                       | 1.     | 2.    | 3.          | 4.           | 5.        |

| 18. For farmers working in rural areas, what are the two biggest challenges for accessing markets to trade their goods (both horticulture and livestock)? | Main challenges for accessing markets |
| Do not prompt: One answer per column, rank in order of importance | 1st | 3rd |
| a. Lack of roads / poor quality roads                                  | 1   | 1   |
| b. Distance from markets                                               | 2   | 2   |
| c. Lack of transportation                                              | 3   | 3   |
| d. Insecurity / conflict                                                | 4   | 4   |
| e. Winter weather (mainly snow)                                        | 5   | 5   |
| f. Seasonal flooding                                                   | 6   | 6   |
| g. Other source [Specify]                                              | 7   | 7   |
| h. No further challenges                                                | 8   | 8   |

| 19. How would you describe the accessibility of the roads linking rural areas to markets in this province? | Very good | Good | Sufficient | Poor | Very poor |
| Prompt: One answer                                                      | 1.     | 2.   | 3.        | 4.  | 5.        |

| 20. Has the quality of roads linking rural areas to markets in this province improved, deteriorated or stayed the same the past 5 years? | Improved greatly | Improved somewhat | Stayed the same / stable | Deteriorated somewhat | Deteriorated greatly |
| Prompt: One answer                                                      | 1.     | 2.   | 3.        | 4.  | 5.        |
### Access to land

**21.** Do a majority of subsistence horticulture farmers in your province own, rent or sharecrop the land they farm?

**Prompt:** One answer

1. Mainly own – sole ownership
2. Mainly own – shared ownership with other farmers
3. Mainly rent
4. Mainly sharecrop – shared production/profits
5. A combination of these options [Specify] ______
6. Other [Specify] ______

**22.** Do a majority of commercial horticulture farmers in your province own, rent or sharecrop the land they farm?

**Prompt:** One answer

1. Mainly own – sole ownership
2. Mainly own – shared ownership with other farmers
3. Mainly rent
4. Mainly sharecrop – shared production/profits
5. A combination of these options [Specify] ______
6. Other [Specify] ______

**23.** Do most livestock producers in your province have primarily sedentary or nomadic herd raising practices?

**Prompt:** One answer

1. Mainly sedentary
2. Mainly nomadic
3. An even combination of sedentary and nomadic

**24.** What are the main challenges livestock producers face for getting access to land?

**Do not prompt:** Multiple answers possible

a. Conversion of rangeland / pasture to cropland
b. Expansion of residential housing onto rangelands / pastures
c. Conflict / insecurity
d. Fees for accessing rangelands
e. Overgrazing of accessible land
f. Other [Specify] _______________________

### Access to credit

**25.** If men in this province need to borrow money or buy goods on credit, where do they usually go?

**Do not prompt:** One answer per column, read all possibilities and rank in order of importance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of finance provider</th>
<th>1st</th>
<th>2nd</th>
<th>3rd</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Bank</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Microfinance organization</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Private lenders / money lender</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. Family / neighbours</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. Suppliers / shopkeepers (goods purchased on credit)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f. Informal savings groups</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g. Credit Union</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h. Other source [Specify]</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i. No other provider</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>-1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**26.** Are women in this province able to borrow money or buy goods on credit?

**Do not prompt:** One answer

1. Yes
2. No [SKIP TO Q28]

**27.** If Yes, where do they usually go to borrow money or buy goods on credit?

**Do not prompt:** One answer per column, read all possibilities and rank in order of importance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of finance provider</th>
<th>1st</th>
<th>2nd</th>
<th>3rd</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Bank</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Microfinance organization</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Private lenders / money lender</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. Family / neighbours</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. Suppliers / shopkeepers (goods purchased on credit)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f. Informal savings groups</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g. Credit Union</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h. Other source [Specify]</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i. No other provider</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>-1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
28. Who do you think have made the most contributions to improving horticulture and livestock practices and production in this province? Please be specific. Do not prompt: short answer, can provide multiple responses (for example, private sector, NGOs, government programs, HLP, associations)

Short answer:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Political / Security factors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>29. Would you say the security situation is improving, deteriorating or staying the same over the past year? Prompt: One answer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Improving greatly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Improving somewhat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Stable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Deteriorating somewhat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Deteriorating greatly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30. How would you describe the security situation on roads that lead to link rural areas with markets over the past year? Prompt: One answer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Very safe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Safe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Somewhat unsafe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Very unsafe</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Social factors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>31. Are there many returnees in this province? Prompt: One answer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Many</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Some</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Very few</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32. From which country did most of them come? Prompt: One answer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Iran</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Pakistan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Other [Specify]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33. a) Are they involved in agriculture? Do not prompt: short answer if YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Yes [Specify]:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) Are they involved in livestock? Do not prompt: short answer if YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Yes [Specify]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34. Are there many internally displaced people in this province? Prompt: One answer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Many</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Some</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Very few</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. None [Skip to Q37]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35. From which provinces did most of them come? Please list</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36. a) Are they involved in agriculture? Do not prompt: short answer if YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Yes [Specify]:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) Are they involved in livestock? Do not prompt: short answer if YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Yes [Specify]:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37. Are there any groups of people in this province that are looked down on or excluded from society? Do not prompt: One answer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. No [Skip to Q39]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
38. A. If YES, which groups?  
Do not prompt: multiple answers  
B. Are these groups also involved in cultivating horticulture or raising livestock?  
Do not prompt: multiple answers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.</th>
<th>B. For each group circled, specify the type of horticulture of livestock they are involved in. If none, write -1 (skip)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Kuchis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Other Nomads [Specify]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Chori Frosh and Jat</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. IDPs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. Returnees</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f. Landless poor (indigenous to area)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g. Women</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h. Elderly</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i. Other [Specify]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

We will now ask several questions about women’s use of bazaars in your province, both in the provincial centre and in surrounding districts.

39. What proportion of women in the provincial centre goes to a local bazaar to buy goods?  
Prompt: One answer

| Prompt: One answer | 1. All women  
2. Most women  
3. Half of women  
4. A few women  
5. None SKIP TO Q41 |

40. What proportion of these women that goes to buy goods are accompanied by a male relative?  
Prompt: One answer

| Prompt: One answer | 1. All women  
2. Most women  
3. Half of women  
4. A few women  
5. None |

41. What proportion of women in the provincial centre goes to a local bazaar to sell goods?  
Prompt: One answer

| Prompt: One answer | 1. All women  
2. Most women  
3. Half of women  
4. A few women  
5. None |

42. What proportion of women in the rural areas goes to a local bazaar to buy goods?  
Prompt: One answer

| Prompt: One answer | 1. All women  
2. Most women  
3. Half of women  
4. A few women  
5. None SKIP TO Q44 |

43. What proportion of these women that goes to buy goods are accompanied by a male relative?  
Prompt: One answer

| Prompt: One answer | 1. All women  
2. Most women  
3. Half of women  
4. A few women  
5. None |

44. What proportion of women in the rural areas goes to a local bazaar to sell goods?  
Prompt: One answer

| Prompt: One answer | 1. All women  
2. Most women  
3. Half of women  
4. A few women  
5. None |
### Cross-cutting questions

**45.** For subsistence farmers, what are the main limitations or challenges for increasing their production (both horticulture and livestock)?

*Do not prompt: one answer per column, rank in order of importance*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Main challenges to increase the production</th>
<th>1st</th>
<th>2nd</th>
<th>3rd</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Lack of equipment or tools</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Lack of skills</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Lack of land</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. Lack of credit</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. Disease/pestilence</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f. Drought</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g. Flooding</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h. Other natural disasters [Specify] _______</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i. Other challenge [please specify] ________</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>j. No further challenges <strong>SKIP</strong></td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>-1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**46.** For commercial farmers, what are the main limitations or challenges for increasing their production (both horticulture and livestock)?

*Do not prompt: one answer per column, rank in order of importance*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Main challenges to increase the production</th>
<th>1st</th>
<th>2nd</th>
<th>3rd</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Lack of equipment or tools</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Lack of skills</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Lack of skilled labour</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. Lack of land</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. Lack of credit</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f. Disease/pestilence</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g. Lack of cold storage</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h. Lack of market knowledge</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i. Lack of packaging facilities</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>j. Drought</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k. Flooding</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l. Other natural disasters [Specify] _______</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m. Other challenge [please specify] ________</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n. No further challenges <strong>SKIP</strong></td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>-1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Wrap-up

**47.** Would you permit us to contact you if we have any follow-up questions?

*Do not prompt: one answer*

1. Yes
2. No
ANNEXES

8) Qualitative Survey – Part 2
Thank you for having answered the first part of the questionnaire. Because your position can give you a broader perspective on agriculture in the province, we would like to explore a certain number of issues in greater detail.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Questionnaire Number</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># Questions</td>
<td>Answers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Interviewer code (01-20)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Agriculture landscape in the province

#### Horticulture

**48** We spoke about the different kinds of crops cultivated in the province. Could you tell us for each of the following crops:

- a) How much was produced in 1390 in tons (if only available in another unit, please specify unit used)
- b) The estimated revenue they generated for the province

*If the interviewee has a document with the details, please collect a copy or note the source if a copy is not available.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of crop</th>
<th>a) 1390 Production Level (in tons or ser):</th>
<th>b) 1390 Revenue AFA or USD (SPECIFY):</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Wheat</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Rice</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Barley</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Potato</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Maize</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Sesame/Caraway</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Pulse</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Vegetables</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Fruits</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Fodder crop</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Other (Specify):</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**7.1** We have already spoken about improved cultivation and irrigation techniques adopted by horticulture farmers in the past 3 years (Question 7). Can you give us more information and tell us the specific techniques used by:

- a) Subsistence farmers?
  (Please also indicate where these practices originated – were they traditional practices or were they introduced? If they were introduced, who introduced these techniques?)

- b) Commercial farmers?
  (Please also indicate where these practices originated – were they traditional practices or were they introduced? If they were introduced, who introduced these techniques?)
Livestock

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>49</th>
<th>We spoke about the different kinds of livestock raised in the province. Could you tell us for each of the following livestock:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
|    | a) Their production level (number of animals)  
    | b) The revenues they generate for the province  |

If the interviewee has a document with the details, please collect a copy or note the source if a copy is not available.

### Types of crop

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>a) 1390 Production (number of animals)</th>
<th>b) 1390 Revenue expressed in AFA or USD (Specify):</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Sheep</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Goats</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Cows</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Poultry</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Camels</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Donkeys</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Horses</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Other (Specify):</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

13.1 We have already spoken about improved techniques for raising livestock or poultry that have been adopted by livestock producers the past 3 years (Question 13). Can you give us more information and tell us the specific techniques used to:

|   | a) Improve animal health?  
    | (Please also indicate who introduced these techniques) | b) Improve the size of the herds?  
    | (Please also indicate who introduced these techniques) |

Determining factors of agriculture production

### Economic factors

| 50 | Are there plans in the near future or on-going plans for commercial development in the province (e.g. mining projects, new market centres, industrial zones, specific projects for processing / manufacturing or trading agriculture products, etc.)?  
    | Please explain the major projects and if you think they will |

25.1 We already spoke about access to credit in the province. Could you tell us what is the general perception of people towards credit institutions or the practice of giving loans, with and without interest or fees?
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>25.2</th>
<th>Is it a common practice to get a loan to support agriculture activities for:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
|      | a) Horticulture producers?  
   (Please explain) |
|      | b) Livestock producers?  
   (Please explain) |

| 28.1 | You have already identified a certain number of key actors in the agriculture sector (Question 28).  
Could you tell us more specifically if the National Solidarity Programme (NSP) in your province is involved in agriculture projects? If yes, please specify what kinds of project. |

| 28.2 | Is the Horticulture and Livestock Programme (HLP) present in your province?  
If yes, do you think the HLP has efficiently contributed to improve agriculture in the province? Please explain. |
|------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|      | Yes (Specify):  
No |

*Thank you for your participation to this survey.*
ANNEXES

9) Focus Group Guides
9.1. Focus Group 1: Subsistence Farmers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population targeted:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5 subsistence farmers (male) working in horticulture and/or livestock</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A. Day ____ Month ____ 2012

B. Location: Village / city __________ District __________ Province __________

C. Focus Group Leader: _______________________________________________________

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participant Names:</th>
<th>Age:</th>
<th>Job Description:</th>
<th>Phone Number:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. __________________</td>
<td>____</td>
<td>__________________</td>
<td>____________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. __________________</td>
<td>____</td>
<td>__________________</td>
<td>____________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. __________________</td>
<td>____</td>
<td>__________________</td>
<td>____________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. __________________</td>
<td>____</td>
<td>__________________</td>
<td>____________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. __________________</td>
<td>____</td>
<td>__________________</td>
<td>____________</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Theme 1. Increasing production & revenue

1. **(Needs)** What would subsistence farmers in your province need to do to improve their agriculture activities to increase their production or income? (Are they more interested in improving quantity or quality?)

2. **(Challenges)** Is there anything preventing them from improving their production or income? What challenges do they need to overcome? *(What are the challenges/obstacles -including laws and regulations- that subsistence farmers face to be able to improve their life conditions/agriculture production)*

3. **(Solutions)** What would be necessary for the farmers to overcome these challenges? What kind of support or changes would be necessary? *Ask about short-term (next year) and long-term (3-5 years) changes or support.*

   What kind of support would you be ready to financially contribute to?
4. (Impact) If subsistence farmers could increase their production or income, what would it change in their own lives and the lives of their families? Ask about social impact. For example, the consequences for children, women, etc.)

Theme 2. Perception of past and current agriculture initiatives
5. Have the subsistence farmers in your community benefited from any agriculture programmes providing training, support or supplies (past or present)?

IF YES: What kind of support did they receive? From which program? Was it effective? Why or why not?

IF NO: Why haven’t there been agriculture programmes in your community? Do you think programmes for agriculture could be useful? What type would be the most helpful? (SKIP to Theme 4)

Theme 3. Accessibility of agriculture programmes (ASK only if participants answered yes to Theme 2)
6. How are the participants selected for these programs?
7. Do you think the selection process is fair? Why or why not? If not, how could it be improved?
8. Who benefits from agriculture programmes in your community? Who doesn’t benefit?
   - Do women benefit from these programs? Do children benefit from these programs?

Theme 4. Perception of the DAIL
9. Are you familiar with the Department of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock? (In Kabul ask about MAIL)
   What do you think is the purpose of a DAIL? Does the DAIL in your province fulfill its purpose? Why or why not?
9.2. Focus Group 2: Commercial Farmers

Population targeted:
5 commercial farmers (male) working in horticulture or livestock

D. Day _____ Month ______ 2012

E. Location: Village / city _______________ District _______________ Province _______________

F. Focus Group Leader: ______________________________________________________

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participant Names:</th>
<th>Age:</th>
<th>Job Description:</th>
<th>Phone Number:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. __________________</td>
<td>____</td>
<td>__________________</td>
<td>____________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. __________________</td>
<td>____</td>
<td>__________________</td>
<td>____________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. __________________</td>
<td>____</td>
<td>__________________</td>
<td>____________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. __________________</td>
<td>____</td>
<td>__________________</td>
<td>____________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. __________________</td>
<td>____</td>
<td>__________________</td>
<td>____________</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Theme 1. Increasing production & revenue

1. **(Needs)** What would commercial farmers in your province need to do to improve their agriculture activities to increase their production, income or sales? *(Are they more interested in quantity or quality? Did they mention exporting products to another district, province or country?)*

2. **(Challenges)** Is there anything preventing them from improving their production or income? What challenges do they need to overcome? *(What are the challenge/obstacles -including laws and regulations- that commercial farmers face to be able to expand or improve their activities?)*

3. **(Solutions)** What would be necessary for the farmers to overcome these challenges? What kind of support or changes would be necessary? *(Ask about short-term (next year) and long-term (3-5 years) changes or support.)*

What kind of support would you be ready to financially contribute to?

4. **(Impact)** If commercial farmers could expand their activities, what impact would it have on their household? On the community? *(Ask about social impact. For example, the consequences for children, wives, etc.)*
Theme 2. Perception of past and current initiatives

5. Have the **commercial farmers** in your community benefited from any agriculture programmes providing training, support or supplies (past or present)?

   **IF YES:** What kind of support did they receive? From which program? Was it effective? Why or why not?

   **IF NO:** Why haven’t there been agriculture programmes in your community? Do you think programmes for agriculture could be useful? What type would be the most helpful? **(SKIP to Theme 4)**

---

Theme 3. Accessibility of agriculture programmes (ASK only if participants answered yes to Theme 2)

6. How are the participants selected for these programs?

7. Do you think the selection process is fair? Why or why not? If not, how could it be improved?

8. Who benefits from agriculture programmes in your community? Who doesn’t benefit?

   - Do women benefit from these programs? Do children benefit from these programs?

---

Theme 4. Perception of the DAIL

9. Are you familiar with the Department of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock? (In Kabul ask about MAIL)

   What do you think is the purpose of a DAIL? Does the DAIL in your province fulfill its purpose? Why or why not?
9.3. Focus Group 3: Women in Agriculture

Population targeted:
5 women working in horticulture or livestock

G. Day ___ Month ___ 2012

H. Location: Village / city ____________ District ____________ Province ____________

I. Focus Group Leader: __________________________________________________________

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participant Names:</th>
<th>Age:</th>
<th>Job Description:</th>
<th>Phone Number:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Theme 1. Increasing production & revenue

1. **(Needs)** What would women farmers in your province need to do to improve their agriculture activities to increase their production or income? (Are they more interested in improving quantity or quality)

2. **(Challenges)** Is there anything preventing them from improving their production or income? What challenges do they need to overcome? *(What are the challenges/obstacles -including laws and regulations- that women farmers face to be able to improve their life conditions/agriculture production)*

3. **(Solutions)** What would be necessary for the women working in agriculture to overcome these challenges? What kind of support or changes would be necessary? *Ask about short-term (next year) and long-term (3-5 years) changes or support.*

What kind of support would you be ready to financially contribute to?

4. **(Impact)** If women farmers could increase their production or income, what would it change in their own lives and the lives of their families? *Ask about social impact. For example, the consequences for children, their decision-making power, family health, food security, etc.)*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Theme 2. Perception of past and current initiatives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5. Have the subsistence farmers in your community benefited from any agriculture programmes providing training, support or supplies (past or present)?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>IF YES:</strong> What kind of support did they receive? From which program? Was it effective? Why or why not?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>IF NO:</strong> Why haven’t there been agriculture programmes in your community? Do you think programmes for agriculture could be useful? What type would be the most helpful? <strong>(SKIP to Theme 4)</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Theme 3. Accessibility of agriculture programmes (ASK only if participants answered yes to Theme 2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6. How are the participants selected for these programs?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Do you think the selection process is fair? Why or why not? If not, how could it be improved?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Who benefits from agriculture in your village/district? Who doesn’t benefit?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Do women benefit from these programs? Do children benefit from these programs?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Theme 4. Perception of the DAIL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9. Are you familiar with the Department of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock? (In Kabul ask about MAIL) What do you think is the purpose of a DAIL? Does the DAIL in your province fulfill its purpose? Why or why not?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ANNEXES

10) Compliance with the World Bank Social Safeguards Policies for the NHLP
1) IDENTIFICATION OF THE WB SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS

The WB safeguards are areas of intervention around which policies have been developed to ensure that development initiatives do not adversely affect the social and environmental conditions of the people and landscapes where projects are implemented. These areas are, Environmental Assessment (OP/BP 4.01), Pest Management (OP/BP 4.09), Involuntary Resettlement (OP/BP 4.12), Physical Cultural Resources (OP/BP 4.11), Natural Resources (OP/BP 4.04), Indigenous Peoples (OP/BP 4.10), Forests (OP 4.36), Dams (OP/BP 4.37).

The above safeguards have been addressed to greater and lesser extents, depending on their particular relevance to this assessment (for example, safeguards related more to environmental issues should be addressed in the Environmental Assessment conducted in parallel to this Social Assessment) and/or whether it is expected that there may be a possibility for the future activities of the NHLP to trigger/not trigger the listed safeguards.

The tables 1 and 2 provide a concise look at the specific objectives the WB has in respect to each safeguard, the potential impact of the NHLP on the safeguards, as well as the mitigation plan and recommendations for dealing with the safeguard within the NHLP’s ESSF. Table 1 presents the WB policies triggered by the NHLP, and Table 2 the ones not triggered by the program. As part of its contribution to revising the ESSF, this section focuses on two particular social-related safeguards that may potentially be triggered by NHLP activities: Physical Cultural Resources and Involuntary Resettlement.
## TABLE 1. WB SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS POLICIES TRIGGERED BY NHLP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WB Social Safeguard Policies</th>
<th>Objectives of the WB Social Safeguard Policies</th>
<th>Potential Social Impact of NHLP</th>
<th>Mitigation Plan + Recommendations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Environmental Assessment (OP/BP 4.01) | 1) To help ensure the environmental and social soundness and sustainability of investment projects.  
2) To support integration of environmental and social aspects of projects into the decision making process. | Due to time constraints, inadequate attention may be paid to the fundamental integration of environmental and social participation into the decision-making process from conceptualization to realization | Guidelines should be established for providing principles and directions to the implementing agency for ensuring that appropriate integration of environmental issues and social participation is made at all phases of the decision-making process |
<p>| Pest Management (OP 4.09) | To minimize and manage the environmental and health risks associated with pesticide use and promote and support safe, effective, and environmentally sound pest management. | Where inadequate knowledge and/or insufficient space is available for the proper use and storage of pesticides, negative side-effects on the health and well-being of persons may occur | Develop an appropriate Pest management Plan based on the pending Pesticide Law and in accordance with WB safeguards on the use of pesticides. Incorporate information from the FAO-IPM Project, HLP / MAIL |
| Involuntary Resettlement (OP/BP 4.12) | To avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement and, where this is not feasible, to assist displaced persons in improving or at least restoring their livelihoods and standards of living in real terms relative to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher. | Where acquisition and/or expropriation of land does become necessary in the course of implementing the project (in case the local authorities cannot provide office space for the local NHLP teams, or space for the global clinic plants, the farmer field schools or, in the future, the farmer service centers), people may be negatively affected and their livelihoods could suffer if appropriate measures are not taken | The previous version of the ESSF made no reference to existing laws and/or policies under review, while this report attempts to highlight certain opportunities and constraints as they appear in land laws and draft policies. Clarification is necessary of PAP category #3 under the compensation eligibility specifying who the PAPs are that are being referred to, i.e. Squatters? IDPs? Sharecroppers? Regarding “Contribution Against Compensation,” a system should be established with the local representatives/Shura for facilitating the claim submission of PAPs who may be illiterate and/or unable to otherwise submit their form within the time-frame If there is a grievance, complaint, or delayed/impeded claim for an agreed |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WB Social Safeguard Policies</th>
<th>Objectives of the WB Social Safeguard Policies</th>
<th>Potential Social Impact of NHLP</th>
<th>Mitigation Plan + Recommendations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Involuntary Resettlement</td>
<td>To assist in preserving physical cultural</td>
<td>upon compensation, the project</td>
<td>Update the reference law used in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(OP/BP 4.12)</td>
<td>resources and avoiding their destruction or</td>
<td>should not begin until the</td>
<td>the ESSF (previously from 1980)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>damage. PCR includes resources of</td>
<td>problems are resolved.</td>
<td>to the more recent Law on the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>archaeological, paleontological,</td>
<td>Guidelines should be</td>
<td>Protection of Historical and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>historical, architectural, religious</td>
<td>established for providing</td>
<td>Cultural Properties, Ministry of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(including graveyards and burial</td>
<td>principles and directions to</td>
<td>Justice, May 2004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sites), aesthetic, or other cultural</td>
<td>the implementing agency for</td>
<td>Two additional cultural sites</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>significance.</td>
<td>ensuring that appropriate</td>
<td>should be added due to their</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Cultural Resources</td>
<td>In the course of project implementation, a</td>
<td>compensation or relocation</td>
<td>significant historical and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(OP/BP 4.11)</td>
<td>Chance Find may occur whereby historical and</td>
<td>is provided so as to help</td>
<td>cultural value (Takht-i-Rustam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>cultural property is inadvertently found.</td>
<td>them maintain (or even</td>
<td>in Samangan and Mes Aynak in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>This property must be appropriately handled</td>
<td>improve) their standard</td>
<td>Logar)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>by the implementing agency.</td>
<td>of living, income generation,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>and/or production capacity.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*See mitigation plan in Section 2.2 - Land Acquisition and Expropriation*

*See mitigation plan in Section 2.1 – Preservation of Afghan Cultural Heritage*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WB Social Safeguard Policies</th>
<th>Objectives of the WB Social Safeguard Policies</th>
<th>Potential Social Impact of NHLP</th>
<th>Mitigation Plan and Recommendations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Natural Habitats (OP/BP 4.04)</td>
<td>To promote environmentally sustainable development by supporting the protection, conservation, maintenance, and rehabilitation of natural habitats and their functions.</td>
<td>Natural Habitats, as outlined in the existing Negative List - Attributes of Ineligible Sub-Projects table found in the ESSF / HLP, are OFF-LIMITS to project implementation and therefore neither trigger WB ESSP nor have other social side-effects</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indigenous Peoples (OP/BP 4.10)</td>
<td>To design and implement projects in a way that fosters full respect for Indigenous Peoples’ dignity, human rights, and cultural uniqueness and so that they: (a) receive culturally compatible social and economic benefits; and (b) do not suffer adverse effects during the development process.</td>
<td>No activities will take place that deny the rights and or equitable treatment of indigenous and/or marginalized peoples</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forests (OP 4.36)</td>
<td>To realize the potential of forests to reduce poverty in a sustainable manner, integrate forests effectively into sustainable economic development, and protect the vital local and global environmental services and values of forests.</td>
<td>No intrusion into natural forests will be made by the project activities, and no harvesting of wood or expropriation of land will occur</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safety of Dams (OP/BP 4.37)</td>
<td>To assure quality and safety in the design and construction of new dams and the rehabilitation of existing dams, and in carrying out activities that may be affected by an existing dam.</td>
<td>No existing dams will be adversely affected as a result of project activities</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2) REVISION OF THE SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS FRAMEWORK

As part of this assessment's review of the social screening mechanisms in place within the ESSF, this section will address and provide revisions on two particularly relevant social fields that impact (and could be impacted by) the implementation of the NHLP project as presented in the ESSF. These two areas are: Preservation of Afghan Cultural Heritage (section 2.1) and Land Acquisition and Expropriation (section 2.2).

In order to build a social strategy for the NHLP and appropriately revise the ESSF in respect to the two above-mentioned fields, it is necessary to engage in three relevant activities:

- Ensure that the various activities and sub-projects of the NHLP are compliant with Afghan legislation
- Where necessary, provide mitigation policies and procedure that are equitable to people who may be affected by the project’s activities
- Clearly define the parameters that govern whether an activity or sub-project is ineligible for implementation as part of the NHLP, particularly activities and sub-projects that may (or even may not) trigger World Bank ESSP protocols.

2.1. Preservation of Afghan cultural heritage

Regarding Afghan Cultural Heritage and its preservation, of particular relevance to the NHLP are Historical and Cultural Properties, defined in law by the Islamic State of Afghanistan for the purpose of preservation as "any product of mankind, movable or immovable, which has an outstanding historic, scientific, artistic, and cultural value and is at least one hundred years old." It goes on to include "objects which are less than one hundred years old, but which because of their scientific, artistic, and cultural value, should be recognized as worthy of being protected." This latter distinction could refer to a much broader range of physical culture, including places whose value may be architectural, religious (such as graveyards and burial sites), etc.

As such, any person/s who violate this law, deliberately destroying or damaging an historical and cultural property will, in addition to paying a financial penalty/compensation, be imprisoned for a duration ranging from one (1) month to ten (10) years depending on the severity of the crime.

Mitigation Plan for the Protection & Preservation of Afghan Historical and Cultural Property

It is not likely that the proposed NHLP will pose a risk, in the form of damage or destruction, to historical and cultural property in the course of its implementation. Focusing on horticulture and livestock in predominantly pre-established/existing areas significantly minimizes the possibility for such a violation.

---

42 Ibid
However, procedures related to Chance Finds are outlined in the Law on the Protection of Historical and Cultural Properties with responsibility for handling Chance Finds resting with the Ministry of Information & Culture (MoIC), its Archaeology Committee, and its relevant Provincial Directorates. As such, it is important to address the issue in order to ensure that the appropriate measures are taken by the project in the unexpected occurrence of a Chance Find.

Therefore, in the chance occurrence that movable and/or immovable historical and cultural property is found in the course of project implementation, the following procedural guidelines in compliance with the law should be followed:

- If Historical and/or Cultural Property (moveable and/or immovable) are found, the Institute of Archaeology will be informed, and if continuation of work might endanger the found property, then the project implementation should be suspended until the preservation issue is resolved.
- In the Capital, the Institute of Archaeology must be notified within one (1) week of the discovery (Chapter 3: Article 26).
- In the Provincial Centers, the Office for the Protection of Historical Monuments and Museums of the Provincial Directorates of Information & Culture must be notified within two (2) weeks of finding the property (Ibid).
- In the Provincial Countryside, the nearest provincial local administration, such as the Wali (Provincial Governor) or Woluswal (District-in-Charge) must be informed within two (2) weeks of the discovery (Ibid).
- If an Historical and/or Cultural Property (moveable and/or immovable) is found and the relevant authorities are not notified within the fixed period (as outlined above #2 – 4), the person/s will be sentenced to imprisonment for one (1) to three (3) months (Chapter 8: Article 75).
- If an Historical and/or Cultural Property (moveable and/or immovable) discovered as a Chance Find is intentionally damaged and/or destroyed the person/s will be sentenced to imprisonment for one (1) month to ten (10) years depending on the severity of the violation (Chapter 8: Article 74).

In the chance occurrence that Historical and/or Cultural Property (moveable and/or immovable) is discovered, it is the responsibility of the project's implementing agency to secure and protect the property from theft, damage, destruction, etc. until the above outlined procedures are followed and responsibility is has been assumed by the relevant authorities. The "handing over" of property and responsibility should be detailed in writing by the relevant authorities and a copy provided to the implementing agency.

The above procedures should be included as standard in any and all construction contracts, requiring the Site Engineer to monitor their implementation as a course of project supervision.

Any and all findings will be reported, and a discussion of the overall effectiveness of the project's cultural resource mitigation and management will be provided, in the relevant World Bank Project Reports (Supervision, Mid-Term, Implementation Completion, Final, etc.).

---

44 Ibid
2.2. Land acquisition and expropriation

In respect to the acquisition and/or expropriation of land as it may relate to a development project such as the NHLP, the overarching vision of the Draft Land Policy (2007) makes for a valuable reference as it "envisions the maximization of social and economic benefits to the whole of Afghan society based upon the orderly and sustainable use of its most important natural resource – land."

As such, according to existing land expropriation laws, land may be expropriated (in part or total) for three primary reasons related to public need, the Reason #3 being of particular relevance to the development goals of the NHLP: Lands with cultural or scientific importance, cultivatable lands, vast gardens and major vineyards, which have economic importance, and lands [planned] for jungles and dams may be expropriated in exceptional circumstances upon the approval of council of ministers, pursuant to permission by Sharia. However, in practice, "Expropriation of land or a part of such land, which is needed for public purposes, shall be carried out upon the approval of Council of Ministers, and with provision of prior and adequate compensation (based on the market price of the land)."

Mitigation Plan for Land Acquisition and Expropriation

The acquisition and/or expropriation of land will not play a role (at least not one of significance) in the implementation of the NHLP based on the project’s efforts to be participatory and demand-driven. In a case where the project requires the demolition of houses or the acquisition of productive land (in accordance with the policies and guidelines of the Expropriation Law), the activities should be closely reviewed in order to minimize or avoid their impacts rough alternative plans and/or approaches.

However, where acquisition and/or expropriation of land does become necessary in the course of implementing the project, certain guidelines should be established for providing principles and directions to the implementing agency for ensuring that people who are negatively affected will be appropriately compensated so as to help them maintain (or even improve) their standard of living, income generation, and/or production capacity. The Guidelines are as follows:

Eligibility: Project Affected Peoples (PAPs) are identified as persons whose livelihood is directly or indirectly affected by the project. PAPs deemed eligible for compensation are:

- Those who have formal legal rights to land, water resources or structures/buildings, including recognized customary and traditional rights,
- Those who do not have such formal legal rights but have a claim to usufruct right rooted in customary law,
- Those whose claim to land and water resources or building/structures do not fall within the above two descriptions are eligible for assistance to restore their livelihood.

Acquisition of Productive Assets and Compensation: Acquisition of productive assets from PAPs is possible in the following two ways:

---

• Voluntary contributions: In accordance with traditional practices, individuals may elect to voluntarily contribute land or assets and/or relocate temporarily or permanently from their land without compensation.

• Contributions against compensation: A contributor/asset loser considered "affected" will be eligible for compensation from the local community or alternatively from the Government. A PAP shall lodge his/her claim for compensation to the local community representatives/Shura head and it shall be verified by the implementing agency. The claim shall be lodged within 2 weeks of completion of the consultations with the concerned community, and before project implementation begins.

Voluntary contribution, or contribution against compensation, should be documented, specifying that the land is free of any squatters, encroachers or other claims.

Compensation Principles: The project implementing agencies shall ensure that any of the following means of compensation are provided in a timely manner to affected persons:

• PAPs losing access to a portion of their land or other productive assets with the remaining assets being economically viable are entitled to compensation at replacement cost for that portion of land or assets lost to them. Compensation for the lost assets will be according to following principles:
  a) Replacement land with an equally productive plot, cash or other equivalent productive assets;
  b) Materials and assistance to fully replace solid structures that will be demolished;
  c) Replacement of damaged or lost crops and trees, at market value;
  d) Other acceptable in-kind compensation;
  e) In case of cash compensation, the delivery of compensation should be made in public, i.e. at the Community Meeting.

• PAPs losing access to a portion of their land or other economic assets rendering the remainder economically non-viable, will have the options of compensation for the entire asset by provision of alternative land, cash, or equivalent productive asset, according to the principles in (1) a-d above.

Consultation Process: The implementing agencies will ensure that all occupants of land and owners of assets located in a proposed subproject area are consulted. There will be gender-separate community meetings for each affected mantaqa/gozar (urban infrastructure) or village (other projects) to inform the local population about their rights to compensation and options available in accordance with these Guidelines. The minutes of the community meetings shall reflect the discussions held, agreements reached, and include details of the agreement.

The implementing agency shall provide a copy of the Minutes to affected persons and confirm in discussions with each of them their requests and preferences for compensation, agreements reached, and any eventual complaint. Copies will be recorded in the posted project documentation and be available for inspection during supervision.

Sub-Project Approval: In the event that a subproject involves acquisition against compensation, the implementing agency shall:

• Not approve the subproject unless a satisfactory compensation has been agreed between the affected person and the local community;
• Not allow works to start until the compensation has been delivered in a satisfactory manner to the affected persons;
• If more than 200 persons are affected and require compensation, the subproject shall be deemed ineligible (see Table 8 above) support under the emergency reconstruction operations.

Complaints and Grievances: All complaints should first be negotiated towards reaching an agreement at the local community/village level. If this falls, complaints and grievances about these Guidelines, implementation of the agreements recorded in the Community Meeting Minutes or any alleged irregularity in carrying out the project can also be addressed by the affected persons or their representative at the municipal or district level. If this also fails, the complaint may be submitted to the relevant implementing agency for a decision.

Verification: The Community Meeting Minutes, including agreements of compensation and evidence of compensation having been made shall be provided to the Municipality/District and to the supervising engineers, who will maintain a record hereof, as well as to auditors and socio-economic monitors when they undertake reviews and post-project assessment. This process shall be specified in all relevant project documents, including details of the relevant authority for complaints at municipal/district or implementing agency level.

2.3. Eligibility/Ineligibility Parameters

Table 3 presents the list of activities with Ineligible Attributes providing a guideline for sub-project activities that would NOT be implemented as part of the overall NHLP project due to violation of relevant Afghan Legislation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WB Social Safeguard</th>
<th>Objectives of the NHLP Social Safeguard Policies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Preservation of Afghan cultural heritage</td>
<td>Any activities that damage or destroy historical and cultural property including, but not limited to, activities affecting the following sites:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Officially recognized and/or proposed for recognition</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Herat Monuments (including the Friday Masjid, Ceramic Tile Workshop, Musallah Complex, Fifth Minaret, Gawhar Shah Mausoleum, Ali Sher Navaii Mausoleum, Shah Zadeh Mausoleum Complex)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Bamiyan Valley Monuments (including Fuladi, Kakrak, Shar-i-Gulghula, and Shar-i-Zuhak)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Kunduz, Al Khanum Archaeological Site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Ghazni Site and Monuments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Ghor, Minaret of Jam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Balkh, Haji Piyada / Nu Gunbad Mausoleum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Kabul, Guldarra Stupa and Monastery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Helmand, Lashkar-i-Bazar (Bost) Site and Monuments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Baghlan, Surkh Kotal Archaeological Site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Unofficial but recognized for significant historical and cultural value</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Samangan, Takht-i-Rustam Stupa and Monastery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Logar, Mes Aynak Archaeological Site</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### TABLE 3 (continued). LIST OF INELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WB Social Safeguard</th>
<th>Objectives of the NHLP Social Safeguard Policies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Land acquisition and expropriation</td>
<td>Any activity that requires the involuntary acquisition of land from, resettlement of, and/or compensation paid to more than 200 people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural Habitats</td>
<td>Any activity that involves the conversion and/or degradation of critical natural habitats including, but not limited to:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Ab-i-Estada Waterfowl Sanctuary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Ajar Valley Wildlife Reserve (Proposed)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Dasht-i-Nawar Waterfowl Sanctuary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Pamir-Buzurg Wildlife Sanctuary (Proposed)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Band-i-Amir National Park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Kol-i-Hashmat Khan Waterfowl Sanctuary (Proposed)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 3) DEVELOPING THE ESMF CAPACITY BUILDING PLAN

#### Main constraints for the implementation of the ESMF

The main constraint for the implementation of the ESMF is the capacity of the NHLP (and therefore the MAIL) to clearly define the roles and responsibilities of its staff members regarding the issues that may trigger the World Bank Social Safeguards Policies. To be effective, the roles and responsibilities of each staff member should systematically be included in their job description and discussed with their direct supervisors during their orientation. Upstream, the job announcements of all NHLP positions should include the role and responsibilities of the position regarding the implementation of the ESMF and be mentioned during the recruitment interviews.

In addition, the NHLP should establish transparent procedures to report any situation that may constitute a social risk, as well as how to solve these situations (and of course, identification of the people within the organization who have the competency to deal with these matters). These procedures should make clear references to the organizational structure of the project and the person in charge of the implementation of the ESMF within NHLP should be responsible for developing such a document.

#### Capacity Building Plan for the ESMF

*Content.* The content of the ESMF training should be focused on the NHLP activities that may trigger the World Bank Social Safeguards Policies identified in this document, namely pest management, involuntary resettlements and physical cultural (i.e. chance finds). The roles and responsibilities related to the ESMF implementation, as well as the procedures to report and solve any situation that may trigger the Social Safeguards, should be developed upstream by the person in charge of the ESMF within NHLP.
Objectives. The design of the ESMF training should aim towards the achievement of 3 main objectives. At the end of the training, each NHLP staff member should: (i) Be aware of his/her role and responsibilities regarding the implementation of the ESMF, (ii) Be able to identify any situations that may trigger the World Bank Social Safeguards Policies during project implementation, (iii) Be knowledgeable about the procedures that need to be followed in case a risk has been identified.

Participants. The training should be deployed among all the NHLP staff working at the field level (extension workers and lead farmers), as well as the Heads of Department in charge of the implementation of the NHLP activities. Once the person in charge of the ESMF implementation will have defined the repartition of the roles and responsibilities of each job category, it will be possible to be more specific about the target audience of the ESMF training.

Type of training. The ESMF training sessions should not take more than one and a half hour to two hours. It could be based on a short presentation complemented by an open discussion to answer the questions participants may have, as well as by distribution of the ESMF document and procedural guidelines. In addition, some simple situational exercises could be added at the end of the training session (for example, what would you do in case (…)? Who and how would you inform about the situation? How the situation should be solved?)

Reporting Strategy for the ESMF

The reporting strategy for the ESMF should mainly rely on the NHLP staff working in the field and be based on the procedures developed by the person in charge of the ESMF. The reporting line should clearly refer to the organizational structure of the project, and any problem should be reported to the NHLP top management. Rather than a separate report, the ESMF reported information could be incorporated into the monthly M&E report. In the monthly ESMF section, events susceptible to affecting the ESMF should be reported, as well as any actions related to the resolution of the situation.
ANNEXES

11) Building the Gender Mainstreaming Strategy of the NHLP
1. STRENGTHENING NHLP GENDER INCLUSION

Samuel Hall has identified potential positive and negative implications of the proposed NHLP on women in order to evaluate the project capacity to address gender issues through their access to project activities, as well as the capabilities and opportunities the NHLP could offer them. Moreover, the report provides recommendations to mitigate and manage the risks related to gender inclusion that should be taken into account in the design of the project, and therefore be reflected in the main project documents, and in particular the NHLP Gender Mainstreaming Strategy.

1.1. Summary of the main potential impacts on women

Overall, the NHLP should have a positive impact on women through its “Gender Sensitive Agriculture” sub-component through project activities explicitly offered to women farmers (kitchen gardening, post-harvesting extension, advice on nutrition, livestock extension, animal health and poultry activities). All these activities, facilitated by the recruitment of female Lead Farmers and technical / extension staff (including Pest management officers), are coherent with the “natural” gender division of labour identified in our qualitative survey and have a positive impact on both food security and poverty. However, some characteristics of the NHLP may restrict the participation of women:

- The active participation of the Household head to the Farmer Field School as a precondition for women to participate to the project automatically excludes: (i) women who have the full responsibility of their household (such as widows), (ii) women whose household head is disabled and therefore cannot participate to the Farmer Field School, and (iii) women whose household has less than one Jerib of land.
- The current version of the proposed NHLP does not clearly state the kind of training women can attend: while post-harvesting is explicitly mentioned, the proposal does not clearly indicate whether they can also benefit from harvesting extension (according to our survey, women are greatly involved in these activities), as well as orchard management, trellising and marketing activities they could contribute to (such as picking, grading, etc.).
- Except with the small-scale commercial poultry activity, women are essentially targeted through activities that do not generate income but rather focus on household subsistence. Therefore expectations of financial contribution may become difficult for women who have the full responsibility of their household.

1.2. Recommendations

The main recommendations provided by Samuel Hall to mitigate these potential negative implications are:

- Develop the capacity of the NHLP to engage and maintain dialogue with community representatives in order to facilitate women participation to project activities through the mobilization of local resources and the training of extension workers.
- Identify existing local NGOs, including women’ associations, and involve them in the NHLP information campaign targeting women at the local level.
- Remove the participation of the household’s head to the Farmer Field School as a precondition for women to participate in NHLP activities such as kitchen gardening, as long as
they meet the other criteria: women should be able to benefit from the project activities even if their husband or father is not eligible to become a beneficiary of NHLP activities, either because he is disabled or does not have a minimum of 1 Jerib of land.

- Give priority to the women of disadvantage or vulnerable groups for activities such as kitchen gardening and backyard poultry.
- Clearly indicate and communicate the list of NHLP activities women can participate to and make sure women can benefit from extension programs in harvesting, processing as well as some marketing activities.
- Put a stronger emphasize on the participation of women to income-generating activities such as green houses and the cultivation of soft fruit, both of which being socially acceptable for women (supporting income generation for women could also have a positive impact on overall household wealth through the increased savings that can be redirected to social investments for their children in the areas of health and education). Of course, the NHLP should make sure that the beneficiaries for these activities have access to markets, and are not localized in remote areas where local communities will not be able to afford buying overly expensive products.
- Work with women to define relevant gender indicators for the Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation Plan.

These elements should be reflected in the main NHLP program documents as well as in its Gender Mainstreaming Strategy as discussed in the next section.

2. BUILDING NHLP GENDER MAINSTREAMING STRATEGY

Based on the above recommendations and the review of the “Gender Mainstreaming Strategy Paper for the Horticulture and Livestock Project (HLP)”, Samuel Hall suggests the NHLP to adopt a simplified structure for its Gender mainstreaming Strategy document (section 2.1) and develop this strategic paper following Samuel Hall guidelines, in synch with the recommendations provided in the “Social Assessment of the National Horticulture and Livestock Project” report (section 2.2).

2.1. Proposed structure for the NHLP Gender Mainstreaming Strategy

The “Gender Mainstreaming Strategy Paper for the HLP” is divided into 7 sections whose outlines are vaguely defined and whose contents are juxtaposed. Samuel Hall suggests a simplification of this structure into 4 main sections:

- A first “Background” section about gender roles and responsibility in the context of Afghanistan. Following a funnel plan, this section should provide general information about gender issues in Afghanistan, then, more specifically in the agricultural sector, before discussing the related issues (in the current HLP Gender Mainstreaming Strategy Paper the reverse occurs, with specific information provided first, followed by more general information).
• A second section presenting the “Objectives of the Gender Mainstreaming Strategy of the NHLP” and how they fit the Gender Strategy of the Afghan government at the national level, and at the level of the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL). In the “Gender Mainstreaming Strategy Paper for the HLP”, objectives and goals are mentioned in different parts of the documents: Section 2, “Objectives of gender mainstreaming strategy” presents the project GMS objectives, while Section 3 “Methodology” reminds the goals of the GMS at the national and ministry level, and Section 4 “The HLP Specific Context in Both Sub-Sectors, Perennial Horticulture and Livestock” presents the main characteristics of the project. Samuel Hall suggests the fusion of all these different sections into one, following once again a funnel plan with the presentation of the GMS at the national level, then at the Ministry level, and finally at the project level, in order to show their coherence and how the NHLP GMS objectives are in sync with those at government level.

• A third section dedicated to the “NHLP GMS main components” structured around 2 main components: (i) Gender Mainstreaming at the institutional level and (ii) Gender Mainstreaming at the project level, based on the information contained in Section 5 and 6 of the “GMS Paper for the HLP”. The recommendations provided by Samuel Hall in the “Social Assessment of the NHLP” report should be included in this section. A clear distinction should be made between: (i) the content of each component, (ii) realistic and measurable objectives related to each component that the NHLP wants to achieve and that will be tracked through the NHLP M&E, (iii) implementation plans for each component. The implementation plans should either be developed in the GMS Paper or in a separate document.

• A fourth section "Funding" dedicated to the financial resources required for the implementation of the NHLP GMS.

2.2. Proposed changes to be included in the NHLP GMS

Based on the structure proposed above, Samuel Hall suggests the NHLP to take into account the following elements for the development of its GMS Paper:

2.2.1. Background

• This section should start with general information and historical references regarding the distribution of roles and responsibilities between men and women in Afghanistan, based on the paragraphs 1, 2, and 3 of the section 1.1 of the “HLP GMS Paper”. The statistics provided in paragraph 3 should be updated with more recent data.

• Then, this section should follow with more specific information regarding gender labor division in horticulture and livestock, based on section 1, paragraph 1 of the “HLP GMS” document. The data provided in this paragraph should be updated with the latest World Bank report on gender.

• Finally, the issues related to this distribution of roles and responsibilities should be raised, based on section 1, paragraph 2 of the “HLP GMS” document and include the idea mentioned in paragraph 1: “But their labor contribution is undervalued and underpaid compared to men (Master Plan of MAIL, 2005)”.

2.2.2. Objectives of the Gender Mainstreaming Strategy for the NHLP

The information contained in sections 2, 3 and 4 should be merged and presented as follow:
• Presentation of the national goals for gender mainstreaming (based on section 3.1 of the “HLP GMS” document)
• Presentation of the MAIL gender mainstreaming objectives based on section 3.2 of the “HLP GMS” document) while making sure that the more recent MAIL policy papers are referenced.
• Presentation of the gender mainstreaming objectives of the NHLP based on the sections 3.3, 2, 2.1, and 2.2 of the “HLP GMS” Paper. If necessary, the main activities and objectives of the NHLP could be reminded in this section based on an updated version of section 4 of the “HLP GMS” paper.

2.2.3. NHLP Gender Mainstreaming Strategy Components

This section should be divided into 2 main sub-sections (one for each component) and each of them should include: (i) a precise description of the component contents, (ii) realistic and measurable objectives related to the component (objectives whose progression will be tracked through the NHLP M&E system), (iii) implementation plans for each component (these implementation plans could either be developed in the NHLP GMS Paper or in a separate document).

• Component 1: Gender mainstreaming at the institutional level.
  This sub-section should be based on the information contained in the section 5.1 of the “HLP GMS Paper” and covers:
  ➢ Sub-component 1.1. Recruitment of NHLP female staff (based on section 5.1.1 of the “HLP GMS Paper”).
    Content: the content of this sub-component should make a distinction between the recruitment of female staff: (i) at the management level, (ii) in the support functions (Admin-Finance, HR, M&E, Communication, IT, Logistics, etc.), (iii) in the field (extension workers for horticulture and livestock).
    Measurable objectives: The component objectives should be set up by the project and clearly stated (a global objective such as the percentage of women working for the NHLP and/or specific objectives for the 3 categories of jobs defined above).
    Implementation plan: The implementation plan of this sub-component should mainly rely on the NHLP HR Department (which means that the implementation plan should be under its responsibilities and that the NHLP HR Department has to be accountable for the achievement of these objectives that should be clearly mentioned in the objectives of this department). This implementation plan could include a series of actions to: (i) attract qualified female candidates (ex: by developing relationship with agriculture schools and universities, vet schools, internships, etc.), and if required, (ii) improve the technical skills of the newly recruited female employees through a relevant orientation program and regular trainings.
  ➢ Sub-component 1.2. Retention of NHLP female staff (based on section 5.1.2 of the “HLP GMS Paper”).
    Content: The content of this sub-component should cover all the practices aiming towards the establishment of a favourable work environment for women such as: elaboration of an anti-harassment policy, the strong commitment of the NHLP management team to strictly enforce the anti-harassment policy, the development of specific benefits for women (i.e. maternity leave, adaptation of the working time during pregnancy, transportation home-work and during the working hours provided by the
project, possibility to have a Mahram, HR practices respecting the gender distribution in terms of promotion, rewards, access to training, etc.).

**Measurable objectives:** The objectives of this sub-component should be clearly stated and measure the capacity of the NHLP to retain its female staff members (ex: in terms of female turnover at the NHLP level or for each category of jobs as defined in the sub-component 1.1).

**Implementation plan:** The implementation plan of this sub-component mainly relies on the HR Department and the Project Management Team. The implementation plan should include all the steps to develop retention practices.

- **Sub-component 1.3. Administrative procedures favourable to women** (based on section 5.1.3 of the “HLP GMS Paper”).
  
  **Content:** The content of this sub-component will cover the establishment of all the policies, regulations and procedures related to the recruitment and retention of female staff within NHLP (as mentioned in the sub-component 1.1 and 1.2), as well as guidelines and capacity building activities to promote gender sensitivity across the whole NHLP organization (management + operations levels).

  **Measurable objectives:** Objectives should be related to the establishment of these policies, regulations, guidelines, training sessions, etc.

  **Implementation plan:** The implementation plan related to this sub-component should mainly rely on the NHLP HR Department, responsible for the development of the NHLP policies, regulations, procedures, and guidelines promoting gender sensitivity, as well as the development of training modules and the organization of training sessions.

- **Sub-component 1.4. M&E system.**
  
  The NHLP M&E system should track the implementation and outcomes of the activities under component 1 and 2 (based on section 5.1.4 of the “HLP GMS Paper”). All the objectives defined for the sub-components 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 should be integrated into the NHLP M&E system.

- **Component 2: Gender mainstreaming at the project level.**
  
  This sub-section should be based on the information contained in sections 5.2 and 6 of the “HLP GMS Paper” and covers:

  - **Sub-component 2.1. Women outreach** (based on the introduction of section 5.2 of the “HLP GMS Paper”).
    
    **Content:** The content of this sub-component should cover all activities facilitating the outreach of women beneficiaries, which could include, for example: (i) all activities related to the engagement with local representatives (CDCs, female CDCs when they exist, Shuras, etc.), local NGOs, women associations, as well as male farmers (as mentioned in section 5.2.2 of the “HLP GMS Paper”), (ii) the capacity building of the NHLP extension workers about how to engage with local actors on gender issues, (iii) the provision of extension messages about gender issues among local communities, (iv) a communication campaign specifically targeting women.

    **Measurable objectives:** The objectives of this sub-component should be set up by the project and clearly stated. The NHLP could define a global objective such as the number of women beneficiaries or the percentage of women and men among beneficiaries for both its horticulture and livestock components, and/or more specific objectives such as the percentage of women for backyard poultry, kitchen gardening, extension services, etc.)
Implementation plan: The implementation plan should include all the required steps to implement the sub-component activities (ex: identification of local NGOs and women associations in the area, identification of the main local representatives, meetings, training sessions, etc.)

- **Sub-component 2.2. Identification of the specific needs of women beneficiaries** (based on section 5.2.1 and 5.2.1.1 of the “HLP GMS Paper”).

  **Content:** The content of this sub-component should cover all activities related to the PRAs with women, the review of the information contained in the provincial profiles developed by Samuel Hall regarding gender labour division, and more generally, all efforts aiming towards a better understanding of the specific needs of women farmers in a specific area. This sub-component should also cover all the results of the PRAs about how to fulfil these needs through project activities or via the development of linkages with other service providers.

  **Measurable objectives:** The sub-component objectives should be set up by the project and clearly stated (for example: the level of completion of the PRAs with women).

- **Implementation plan:** The implementation plan related to this sub-component should include all the required steps to implement the sub-component activities.

- **Sub-components 2.3. Investment support and Service Provision for women beneficiaries** (based on section 6). This sub-component should make the distinction between horticulture and livestock activities, as well as between investment support and extension services. All investment supports and service activities should be clearly stated (including extension service in harvesting, processing and marketing, as well as investment support for the establishment of green houses and cultivation of soft fruit, etc.), as well as their conditions for women participation (and as recommended, the participation of the household head as a pre-condition for women participation should be removed). Also, the criteria for giving priority to certain women should be established (example: widows and women of vulnerable groups).

### 2.2.4. Financial Resources for implementing the NHLP GMS

This section should be based on section 7 of the “HLP GMS Paper”.

### 3. TRAINING MODULES RELATED TO THE NHLP GMS

The implementation of the NHLP Gender Mainstreaming Strategy relies on the development and implementation of 3 different types of training: (i) “Engendering the NHLP as an Institution” (for all NHLP staff), (ii) “How to promote women participation to the NHLP with local representatives” (mainly focused on the extension workers), and (iii) “How to promote gender among NHLP beneficiaries” (focused on the local communities).

#### 3.1. Engendering the NHLP as an Institution

The NHLP should organize the capacity building of its entire staff about all the policies, regulations and procedures developed by the NHLP HR Department to promote gender within
the organization. This should include the communication of the NHLP anti-harassment policy (and the acknowledgment of this policy by all staff members) as well as all the guidelines to implement the project activities in a gender-sensitive way. All staff members should be concerned by these training / information sessions and the NHLP Management team should get a specific training about the NHLP Gender Mainstreaming Strategy and how to promote gender-sensitive practices among their teams.

3.2. How to promote women participation with local representatives

Extension workers (men and women) as well as Lead Farmers should be provided with a 3-fold training:

- An orientation about gender issues (including a presentation of the definitions of “gender” in theory and in practice in the context of Afghanistan, the gender division of roles and responsibilities in the agricultural sector, etc.), as well as an extensive presentation of the NHLP activities targeting women, according to the GMS and the presentation of the role and responsibilities of the extension workers and lead farmers in the implementation of this strategy.
- This general orientation should be complemented by a module dedicated to the different methods to engage and maintain the dialogue with local representatives to maximize women participation to the NHLP. This training could take the form of a workshop where participants would try to anticipate the reactions of local representatives regarding women participation, and develop arguments to overcome their potential resistance.
- In addition, the NHLP should develop a training module about how to create awareness among beneficiaries regarding gender issues. This module should generate an open discussion among the participants. Ideally, the participants should be provided guidelines so they can collectively develop the extension messages they will have to deliver to the project beneficiaries.

3.3. How to promote gender among NHLP beneficiaries

These trainings should rely on the extension messages and methodology developed by the extension workers and lead farmers as mentioned above. The design of this training should take into account the very low levels of literacy among the beneficiaries.

All trainings should be designed based on a training plan that should include:

- The answers to the following questions: Why is it important to organize the training? What are the challenges related to the training for the organization and or the project? How is the training connected to the performance of the organization and/or project? How is the training connected to the missions/values/objectives of the project?
- The objectives of the training (example: at the end of the training, the participants should be able to...)
- Information about the content/topics and the duration of the training
- The type of training (internal or outsourced, mainly theoretical or mainly practical, inclusion of exercises, simulations, debates, definition of specific outcomes the participants could have to develop during the training, etc.)
- Maximum number of participants per training session.
- Pre-requisite knowledge and skills to be able to follow the training.
- Precise content of the training and training material required.