



ASAP Overall Economic Impact Study



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AFGHANISTAN STANDARD MAP



ASAP Mission Statement

ASAP's main objective is to accelerate broad-based, market-led agriculture development capable of responding and adapting to market forces in ways that provide new economic opportunities for rural Afghans. To accomplish this objective, ASAP is focused on accelerating sales of high-value commodities and improving the capacity of the Government of Afghanistan, specifically the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL), to formulate agriculture sector policies and strategies, and to carry-out the administrative and financial functions needed to support more competitive, market-led agricultural production.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Accelerating Sustainable Agriculture Program (ASAP) funded by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) started in November 2006 to September 2011. During these years ASAP implemented many successful programs to contribute to the agricultural development of Afghanistan.

This is an internal “Global Economic Impact Study”, performed “in house” by the Monitoring and Evaluation unit of ASAP; studies were performed by main programs of ASAP. This document presents a summary of ASAP’s performance from 2007 – 2011. The results are at two levels: actual results measured in terms of indicators and estimated impact in terms of net income, families benefited and business supported by ASAP.

The actual results in terms of indicators are:

- The total incremental sales of ASAP US \$ 57.2 million,
- The new full time employment created by ASAP is almost 8,000
- ASAP benefitted around 1.2 million families across all over Afghanistan,
- The number of hectares with ASAP support sums to 23,000 hectares,
- ASAP supported 11 Women’s organizations,
- The Number of individuals Trained by ASAP is more than half million of farmers herders, traders and students trained,
- The Number of new technologies supported by ASAP is 17.

The main impacts of ASAP from 2007 – 2011 are

ASAP is a national program. The project started in November 2006 with a focus on the country’s Western, Central, and Northern regions. As ASAP became a nationwide program in 2008 expanded to all 34 provinces and in 2010 expanded its activities to Southern and Eastern regions of Afghanistan.

ASAP supported the expansion and strengthening a network of at least 888 privately-owned businesses such as: Ag Depots (370), VFU (450), traders (57), and women organizations (11). These businesses have been generating an average US\$ 17.6 million of net Income per year; obtained by: AgDepots owners, VFUs owners, and traders, farmers, and women organizations.

ASAP implemented an aggressive extension training program for farmers and herders.

ASAP reconstructed the Badam Bagh farm as agricultural research and extension unit. In Badam Bagh new agricultural technologies were adapted for Afghanistan environment, and these technologies were transfer to farmers, herders and traders. Besides ASAP established 300 demonstration plots across Afghanistan and linked them to local users.

To support post harvest activities ASAP constructed a pack house at Badam Bagh. It is Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points (HACCP)-compliant. Afghan traders and producers used the pack house to sort, grade and pack fresh fruit and vegetables for export abroad and to supply locally. ASAP also created Afghan GAP (Afghan Good Agricultural Practices).

ASAP also supported post harvesting activities, with training cold storage, processing plants, support to agricultural export, roads shows, commercial missions, assistance to international agricultural fairs, and 11 international Ag Fairs organized in Afghanistan to have B2Bmeeting. In these international AgFairs participated 250 international participants from: Argentina, Turkmenistan, Kazakhstan, Pakistan, India, the United States, Tajikistan, China, Netherlands, United Kingdom, and Germany.

Ag Fairs in opinion of traders and farmers has been very useful to contact producer with buyer, allowing making business, AgFairs and other fairs and exhibitions supported by ASAP helped farmers, AgDepot owners, VFU owners and traders to establish links and made possible private business.

The estimated net income of ASAP business supported sums to US\$ 101 million (this amount is for all business supported by ASAP during the last 5 years plus expected income in the near future 3 year (only for some business)).

In general ASAP clients-beneficiaries are satisfied with ASAP support. These results are detailed in the series of "Economic impact studies" by program of ASAP.

Sustainability

In sustainability in terms of business:

The businesses supported by ASAP are sustainable per se as business. Most of the businesses supported by ASAP are currently active and growing.

To the question: if ASAP VFU/DC closes would you be able to continue your business?" 88 percent of VFU owners responded that their business will continue.

To the same question "What would their future sales be without ASAP support?" 59% said that their sales will stay the same or better.

The traders were asked: what they expect of future sales without ASAP support? 63% of the traders said that their sales will remain the same in the future, without ASAP support, however 20% of them said that their sales will increase even without any external support.

1. INTRODUCTION

The Accelerating Sustainable Agriculture Program (ASAP) is funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) to revitalize Afghanistan's agricultural sector and to improve global competitiveness of the country's agribusiness. ASAP is a nationwide program that provides strategic support to Afghanistan's public and private sectors in helping to improve agriculture production, increase sales, create new jobs and introduce modern agriculture technologies and practices.

It is implemented in close coordination with the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL). ASAP began in November 2006, and concluded in September, 2011. ASAP was managed by Chemonics International. ASAP had two primary objectives:

Objective 1: Increase agricultural sector jobs and income by

- improving farmers' access to inputs
- establishing effective extension services, and
- Invigorating agribusinesses by increasing linkages between farmers, markets, credit, and trade corridors.

Objective 2: Increase Afghans' confidence in their government by

- Strengthening the capacity of the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation, and Livestock to deliver services and promote private sector and farmer associations.

ASAP was organized by programs such as: crop program, livestock program, research, demonstration and training, agribusiness trade facilitation and investment program, gender program and program support activities.

Crop Program

ASAP boosted agricultural productivity by supporting private businesses, specifically AgDepots which offers quality inputs and services. It promoted new products and technologies.

Livestock Program

ASAP has established a network of Veterinary Field Units (VFUs), private units that provides vaccines and animal health care services.

Research, Demonstration and Training Program

ASAP worked providing demonstration units and training to farmers, particularly in Badam Bagh farm.

Agribusiness Trade Facilitation and Investment Program

ASAP worked to increase sales of agricultural products create jobs and attract new agribusiness investments that add value to Afghan produce and facilitate export abroad. ASAP established Afghan Gap (Afghan Good Agriculture Practices).

Gender Program

ASAP worked to provide women with economic opportunities to improve their income and enable them to become part of the development process in Afghanistan.

Program Support Activities

ASAP offered a wide range of assistance to facilitate measure, monitor and promote program activities. In this component were composed of: Engineering and Environmental Compliance, Monitoring and Evaluation, Communications and Marketing, Finance and Operations, and Contracts and Procurements.

2 OBJECTIVE AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Objective

The general objective of this study is to estimate the economic impact on terms of indicator's results and income of direct beneficiaries of ASAP.

The sub objectives are: a) analyze and report the actual results of ASAP in terms of indicators b) estimate the net income of ASAP's beneficiaries with technical support of ASAP; as part of the economic impact, a sample of beneficiaries was interviewed to measure their production, to measure their investments and gross income; finally a flow of net income was estimated.

2.2 Methodology

This study reports the results obtained by all components and units of ASAP; the reports is in terms of indicators and net income of business owners.

It uses data generated by the "Economic impact study" studies. The methodologies used are: surveys to clients and farmers – benefited, focus groups and interviews to key informants. The titles of these studies are presented in the bibliography.

The impact is measured in term of flow of income of private business supported by ASAP such as: to AgDepots owners, VFU owners, traders' income and net income of farmers with business supported by ASAP, and cashmere herders receiving training and ASAP's support.

Details of ASAP direct partners – clients are presented and discussed.

The number of families benefited by ASAP intervention is revisited as part of this study.

An emphasis is made in the ASAP role to develop, adapt and diffuse agricultural technologies adapted to Afghanistan climate. The role of Badam Bagh farmer as a center of agricultural research and center of training has been very important; finally this center has been transfer successfully to MAIL.

The instruments used in this study are:

Questionnaire: The questionnaire included both quantitative and qualitative questions. The questionnaire was drafted, probed in the field and translated to Dari language

The questionnaire was designed to find information about specific ASAP supports such as assistance in development of each step in the value chain and identifying of new markets. The questionnaire also included questions that aim to get data for cost-benefit analysis.

Focus Groups: Focus groups were used to get qualitative information about ASAP's support, to measure economic impact and overall comments about ASAP support and the changes that ASAP - support brought.

Case-study: Presents detailed information for special business - clients to detail ASAP support.

Interviews: Interviews were conducted to a sample of business and traders supported by ASAP. The interviews were designed to gather information about their production, the trader's background information and the changes brought, due to ASAP support.

Target Population

The target population includes all the business supported by ASAP (this includes AgDepot owners, VFU owners, traders, farmer who adopted ASAP agricultural technologies), across the 26 provinces of Afghanistan. A complete list of business supported by ASAP is presented in section 2.

Sample size

For the formal interviews a sample was taken due to security issues and cost associated, the visits were limited to a sample. The details are presented in the impact studies by programs of ASAP.

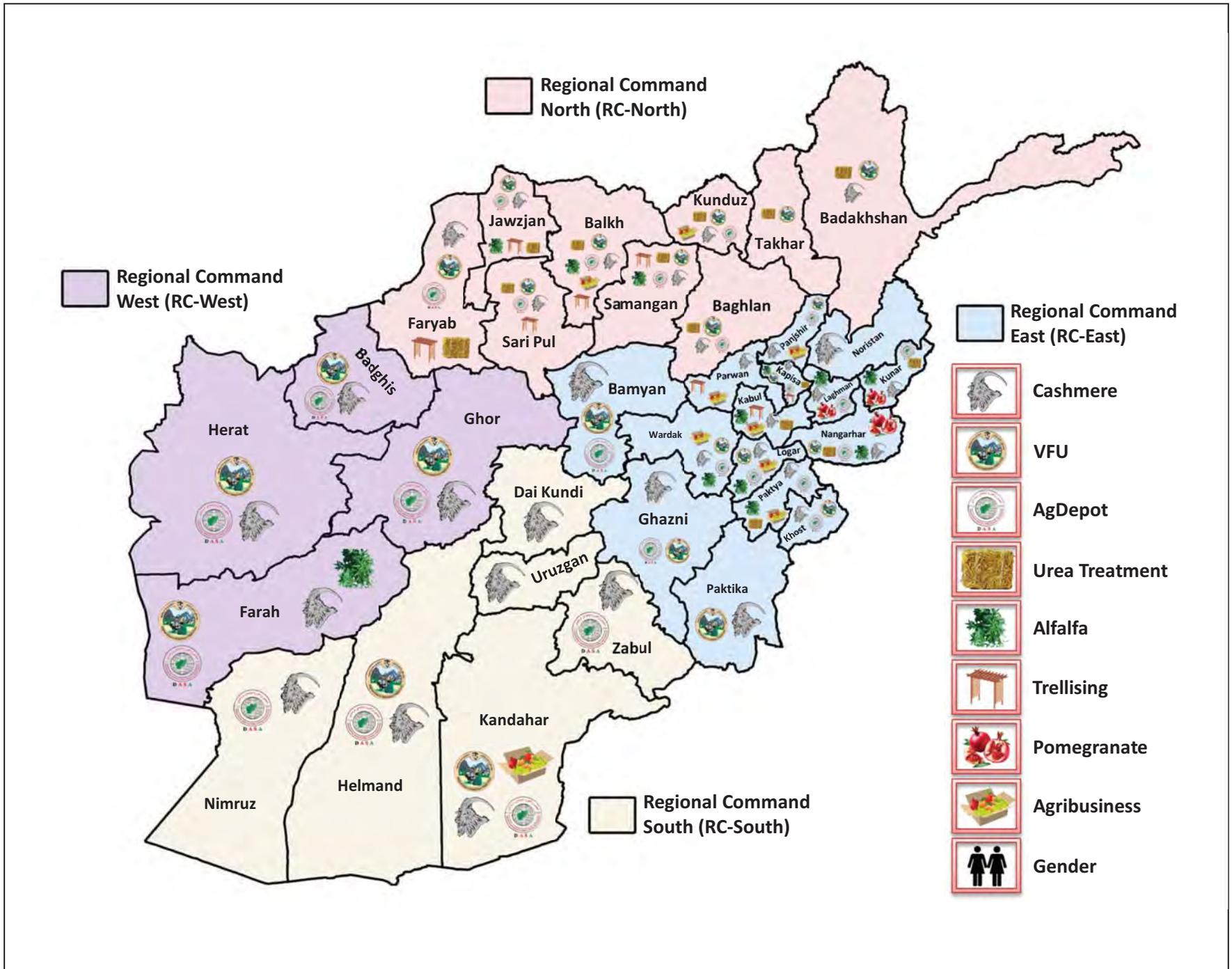
3 ASAP RESULTS IN TERMS OF INDICATOR

For the last two years ASAP has used 8 Indicators. The list of these indicators is presented in table 1. ASAP has achieved all their targets except for the indicator of Number of hectares.

Table 1: RESULTS VERSUS TARGETS

Indicators	Total Life-of-Project Targets (Nov.1, 2006 - Sept. 30, 2011)	Total Life-of-Project Actual Results (Nov.1, 2006 - Sept. 30, 2011)	Percentage Reached
5.1b: Increased final sales of licit farm and non-farm products in USG assisted areas over previous year.	\$52,600,972	\$57,275,912	109%
5.1a: Net (total) increase in private sector employment for assisted farms and agribusinesses (full-time equivalent)	7,715	7,948	103%
5b: Number of households benefitted by agriculture and alternative development interventions in USAID-assisted areas	1,075,960	1,159,601	108%
5.2.3a: Number of hectares in areas of biological significance under improved management and/or conservation	24,996	22,754	91%
5.1.2e: Number of women's organizations/associations assisted as a result of USG assistance	8	11	138%
5.1.2c: Number of agriculture-related firms benefitting directly from USG-supported interventions	6	877	14,617%
5.1.1f: Number of individuals who have received USG-supported agriculture-productivity short-term training	358,419	516,429	144%
5.3.2b: Number of GIRoA agricultural programs focused on developing new technologies	15	17	113%

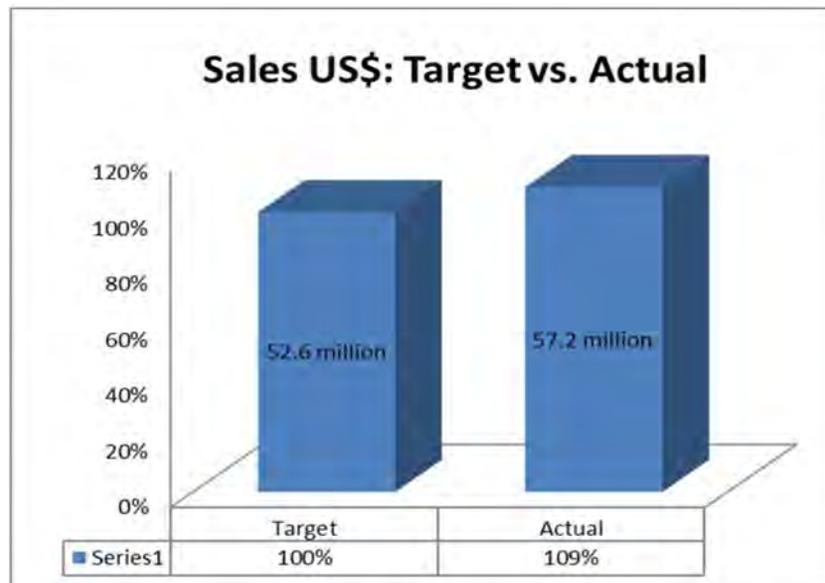
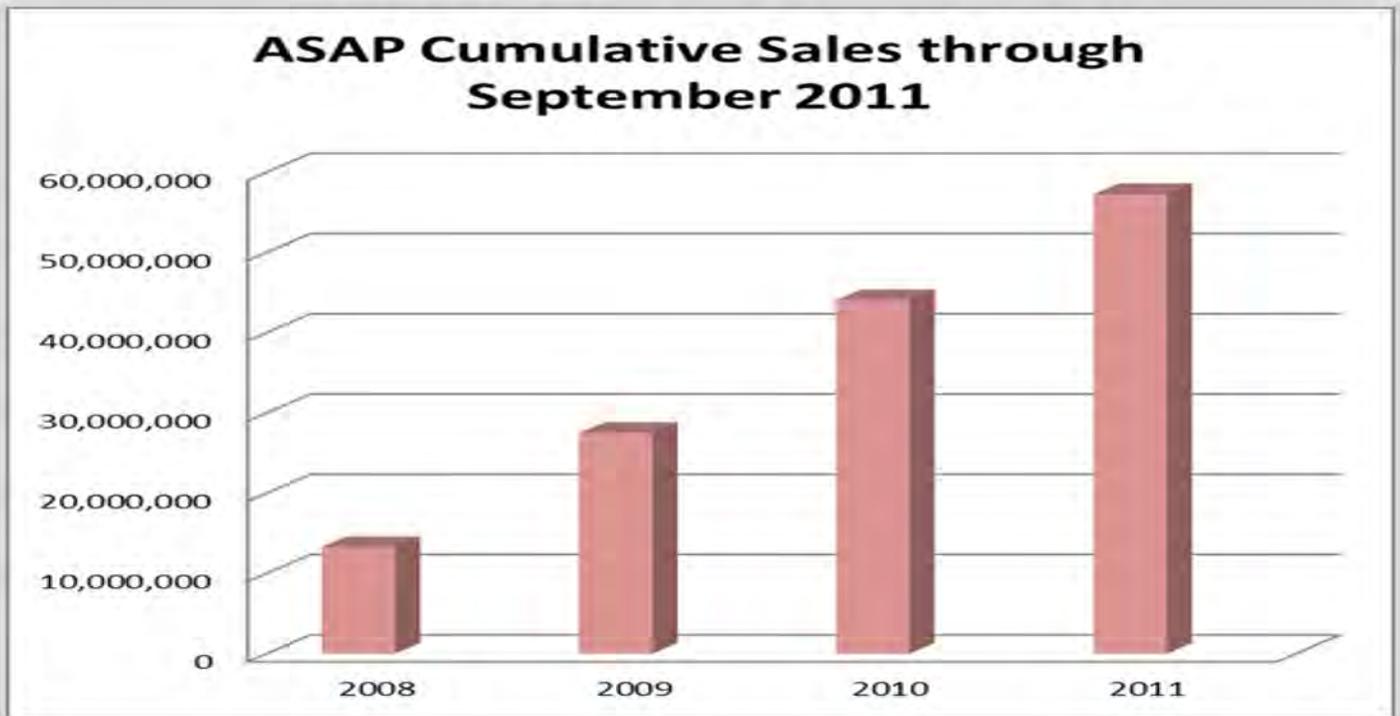
ASAP project started in November 2006 with a focus on the country's Western, Central, and Northern regions, specifically the 19 provinces of Kabul, Panjshir, Kapisa, Parwan, Bamyán, Wardak, Logar, Ghazni, Balkh, Kunduz, Jawjzan, Faryab, Samangan, Sari Pul, Baghlan, Badghis, Ghor, Herat, and Farah. ASAP became a nationwide program in 2008 covering all 34 provinces and expanded its activities in Southern and Eastern regions in 2010. The nationwide main activities of ASAP are presented in Map 1.



3.1 Value of sales

Sales are composed of local sales as well as exports. ASAP's clients-beneficiaries sales amounts to US \$ 57 million. ASAP achieved 109% of sales - target.

The main activities that contributed to this achievement are: Sales of VFUs, sales of AgDepots and sales (including export) of agricultural products by traders, and sales done by women organizations supported by ASAP.

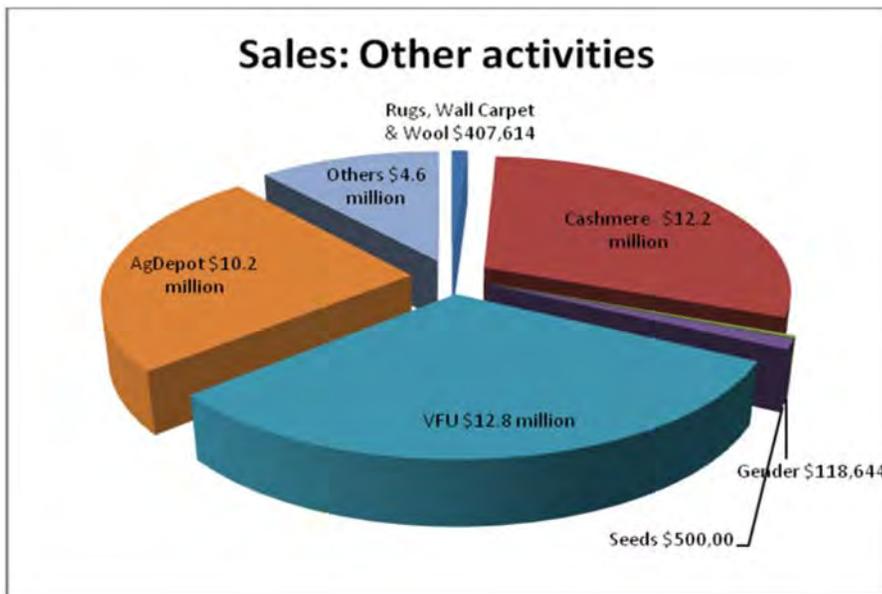
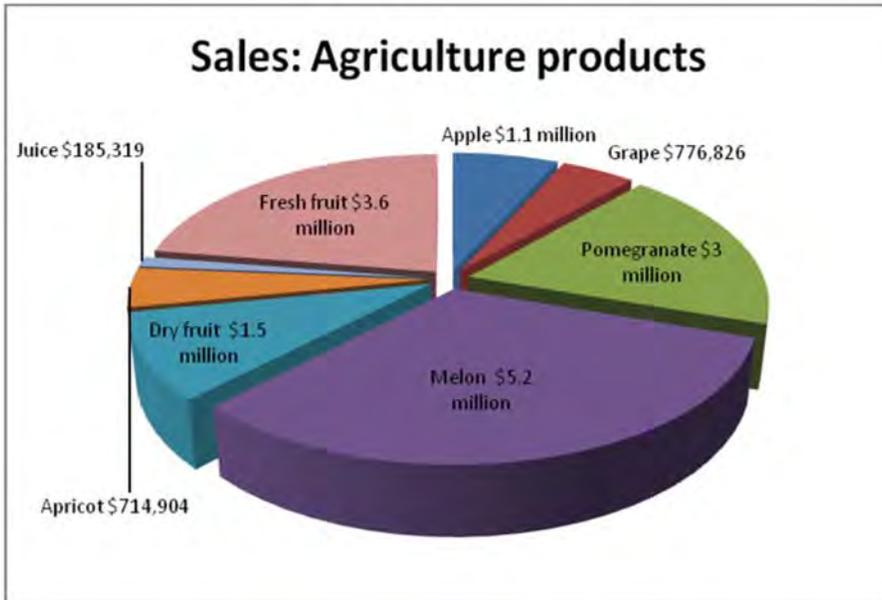


ASAP: Local Sales and international sales (exports).

S/N	Item	MT	Local sales	Export	Total sales & Export
Agriculture Products					
1	Apple	890	\$219,152	\$894,527	\$1,113,679
2	Grape	371	\$0	\$776,826	\$776,826
3	Pomegranate	1,832	\$635,130	\$2,383,556	\$3,018,686
4	Melon	8,149	\$240,307	\$5,001,330	\$5,241,637
5	Dry fruit	573	\$99,559	\$1,454,194	\$1,553,753
6	Apricot	345	\$1,564	\$713,340	\$714,904
7	Juice	59	\$0	\$185,319	\$185,319
8	Fresh fruit	6,792	\$959,704	\$2,703,778	\$3,663,482
Other Activities					
9	Cashmere	915	\$0	\$12,295,200	\$12,295,200
10	Rugs, Wall Carpet & Wool		\$407,614	\$0	\$407,614
11	Gender		\$118,644	\$0	\$118,644
12	Seeds		\$500,000	\$0	\$500,000
13	VFU		\$12,821,340	\$0	\$12,821,340
14	AgDepot		\$10,271,315	\$0	\$10,271,315
15	Others		\$2,777,835	\$1,851,890	\$4,629,725
Grand Total		19,926	\$29,052,164	\$28,259,960	\$57,312,124

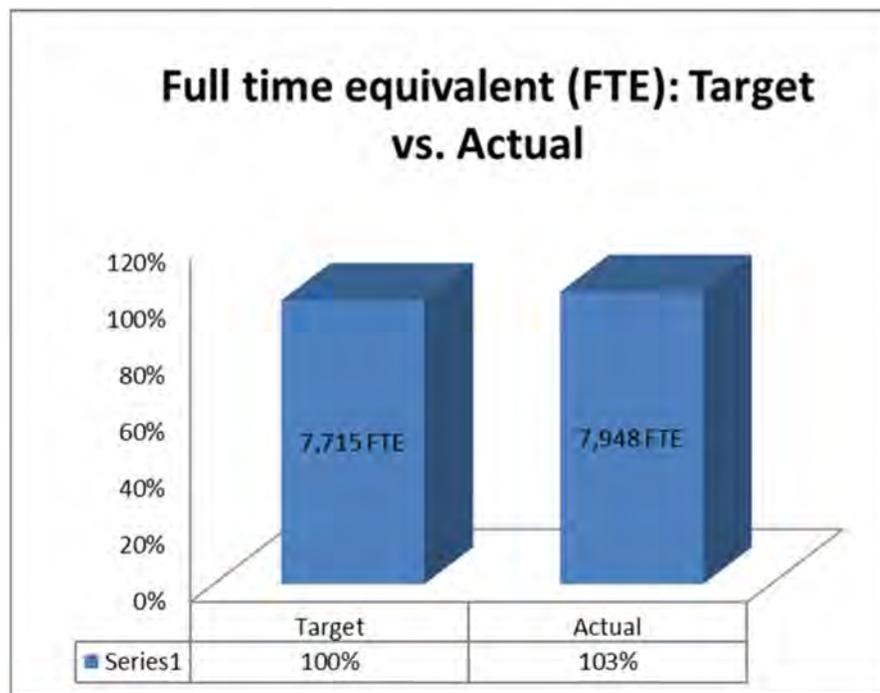
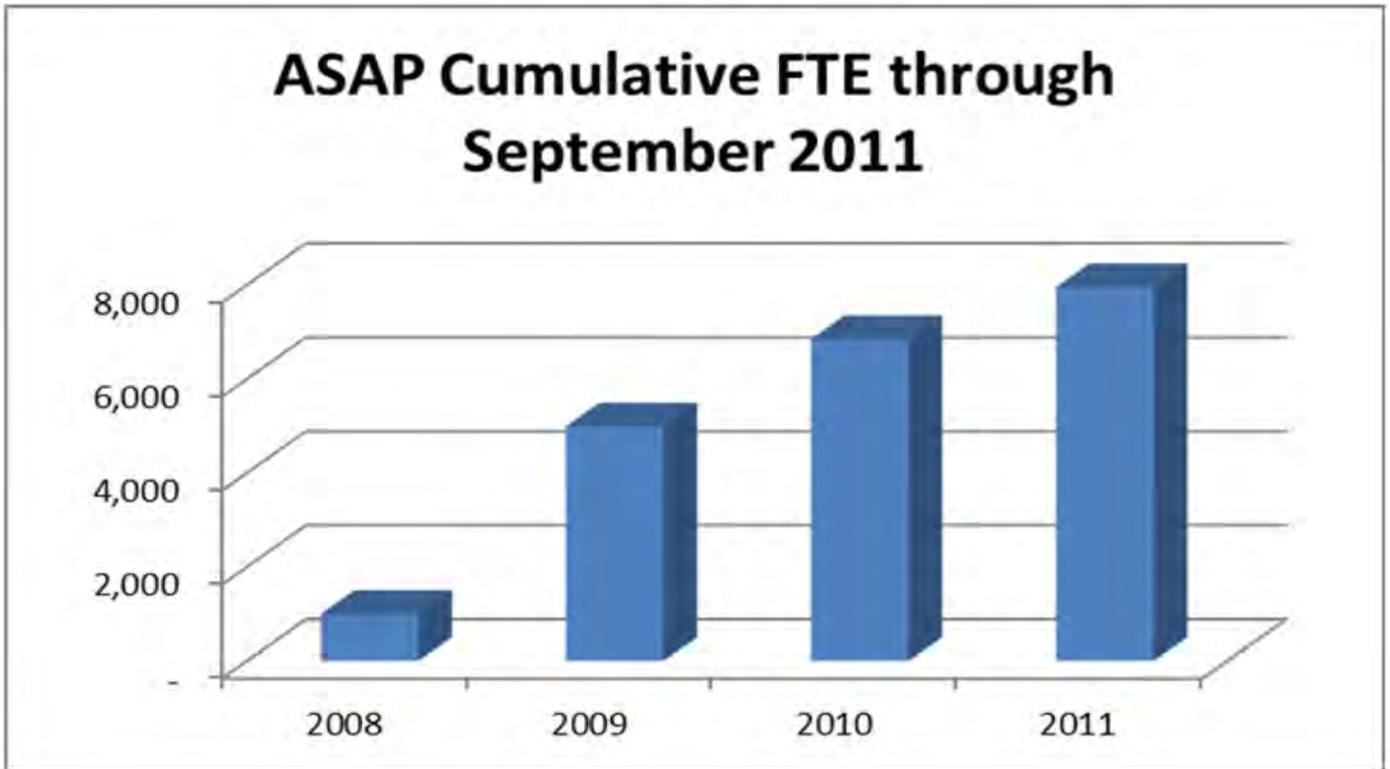
NOTE:

Others: are composed of first year activities of ASAP plus Cherry, Coriander, Sesame, Strawberry, Sun dried Tomato and Vegetables.



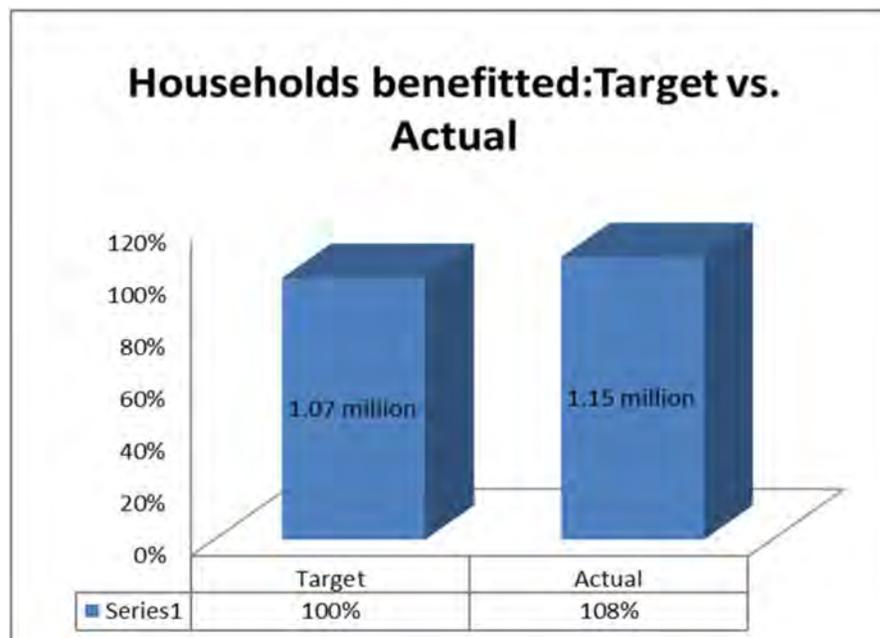
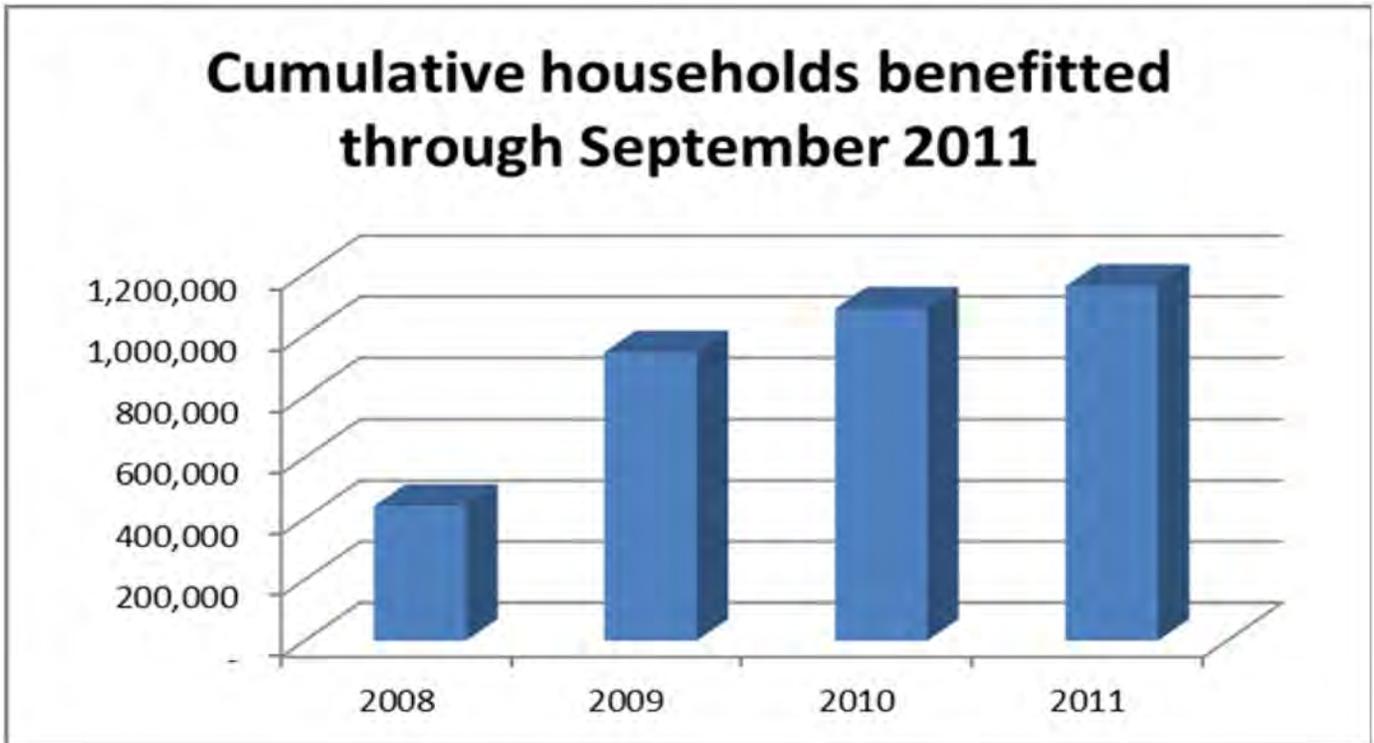
3.2 Net increase of employment

ASAP interventions contributed to generate employment; particularly in the agricultural sector, due to various intervention of ASAP such as: cash for work, adoption of new technologies and increase in agricultural exports.



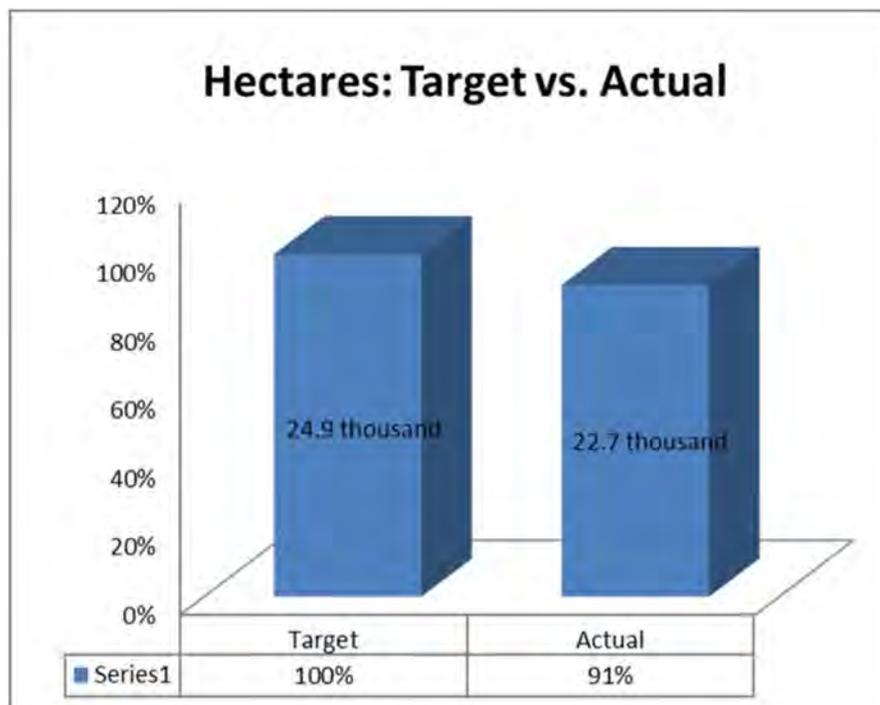
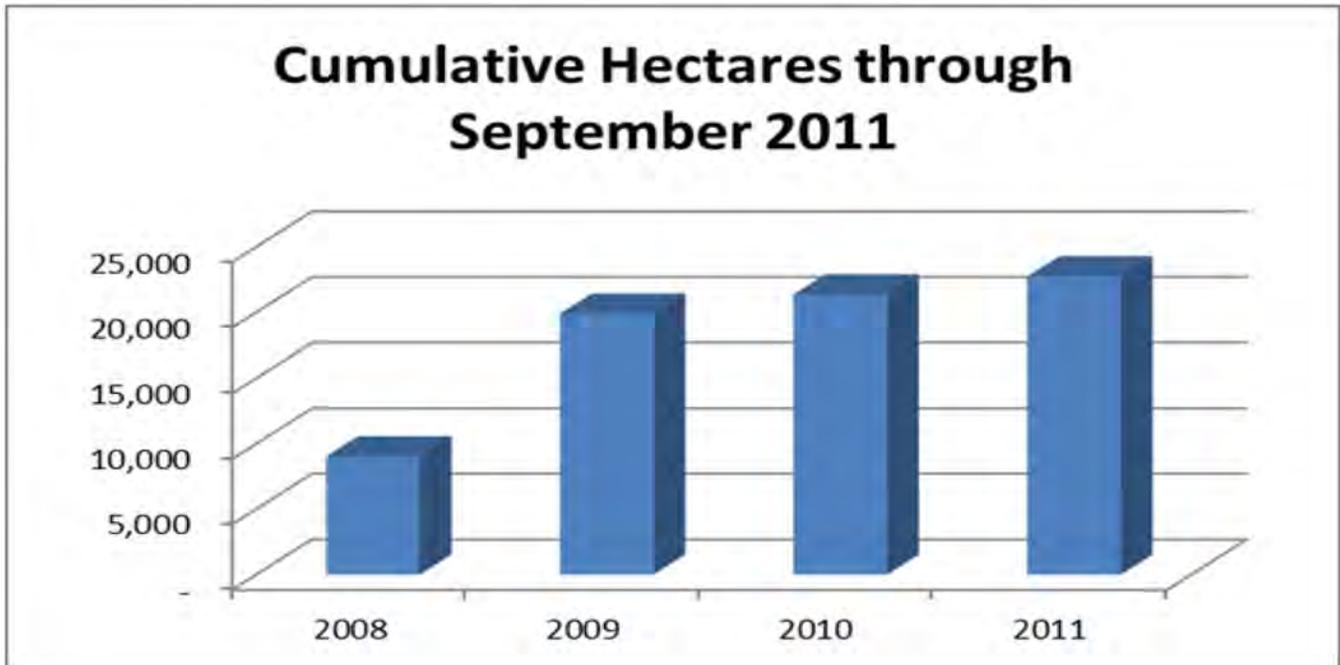
3.3 Families benefitted

The number of families benefitted by ASAP is huge; it comes from training, cash for work, agricultural extension, support in post harvest activities and International agricultural Fairs.



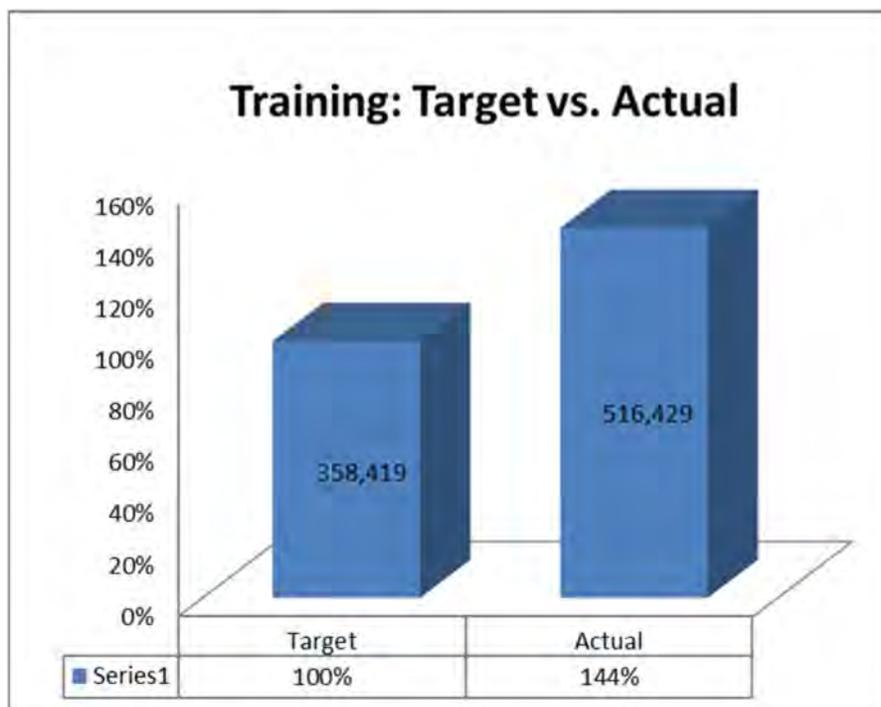
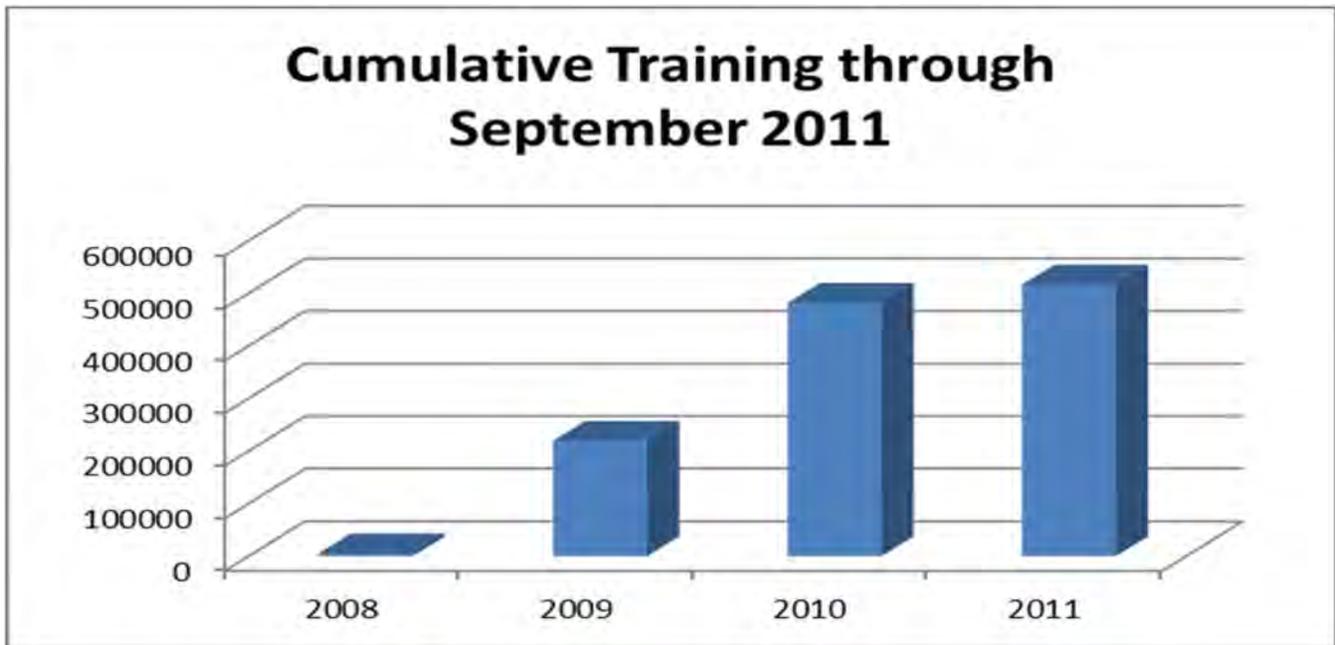
3.4 Hectares

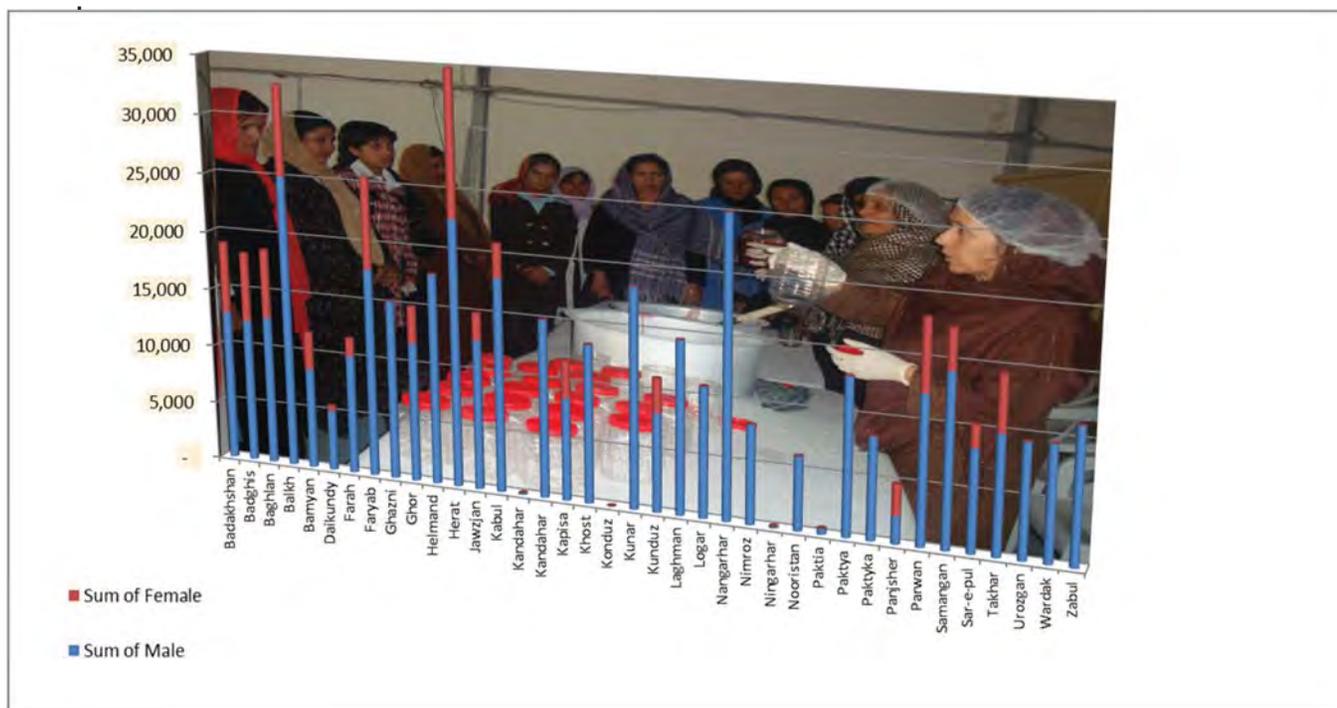
ASAP helped to cultivate new hectares; particularly using new technologies such as: grape trellising, pistachio, pomegranate, wheat and fruit crops and cleaning of irrigations channel as cash for work.



3.5 Trainings

ASAP trained more than a half million persons: composed of farmers, herders, traders and students. Approximately 467 thousand goat herders were trained in cashmere techniques nationwide, from which at least 18 % were women. ASAP's also worked with international buyers to facilitate cashmere exports. ASAP also trained 240 Afghan women on how to knit high-quality clothing from cashmere as to sell in international markets.





ASAP: Training by Component and Gender (2006-2011)			
ASAP Components	Sum of Male	Sum of Female	Sum of Total
Afghan Gap	3,234	131	3,365
Agribusiness Trade Facilitation Program	1,202	-	1,202
Agriculture Production Prod-North	21,351	-	21,351
Agriculture Production Program	18,402	276	18,678
Gender	-	2,692	2,692
Livestock program/Cashmere	386,883	79,838	466,721
Livestock Program/VFU	2,052	202	2,254
NAIS	157	9	166
Grand Total	433,281	83,148	516,429

4. SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC IMPACT

4.1 Net Income

The estimated net income of ASAP's clients is impressive. The net income flow of business (888) supported by ASAP sums to US\$ 101 million.

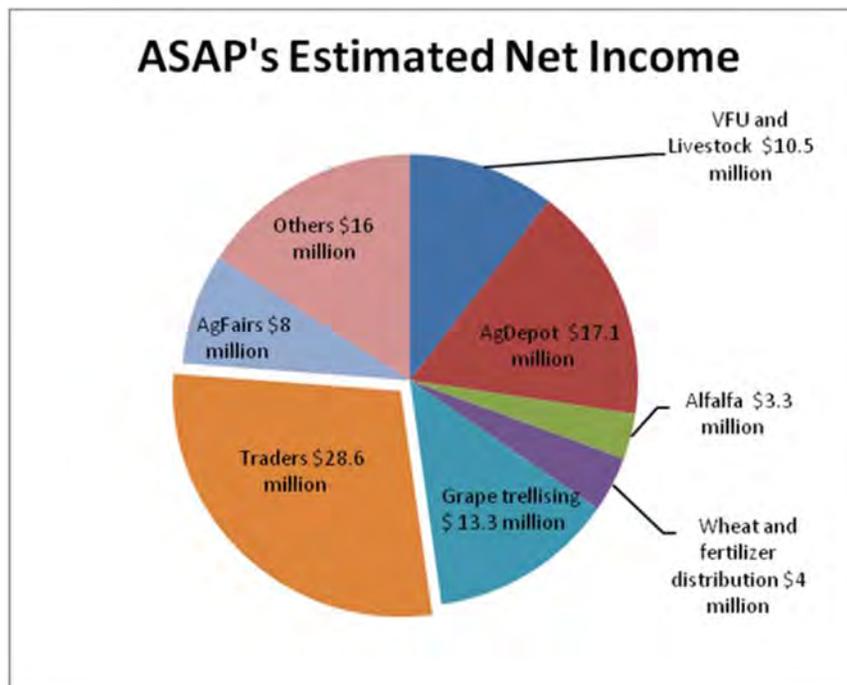
The ratio of Benefit cost (B/C) is 1.9. This means that for each dollar invested by USAID the beneficiaries generated US 1.9 dollars as net income.

ASAP supported 450 Veterinary Field Units (VFUs). The estimated net income of VFU owners sum \$11 million in net income (over 5 years of ASAP plus 5 years projected). They administered 30,750,604 vaccinations and 19,795,162 treatments to Afghanistan's livestock.

ASAP established a network of 370 AgDepots. The AgDepots owners obtained a total net income of \$ 17 million (over 5 years of ASAP plus 4 years projected).

Traders of agricultural product were beneficiaries of ASAP; they generated an estimated net income of \$ 29 million (over 4 year with ASAP and one year projected).

Net income was also estimated for alfalfa growers with a new variety, grape trellising farmers and other activities so ASAP.



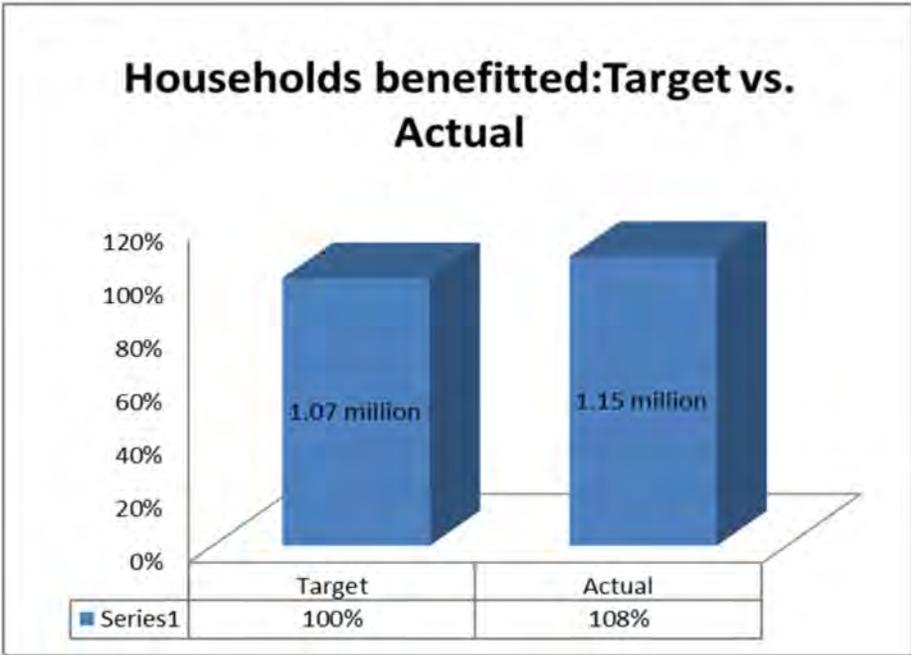
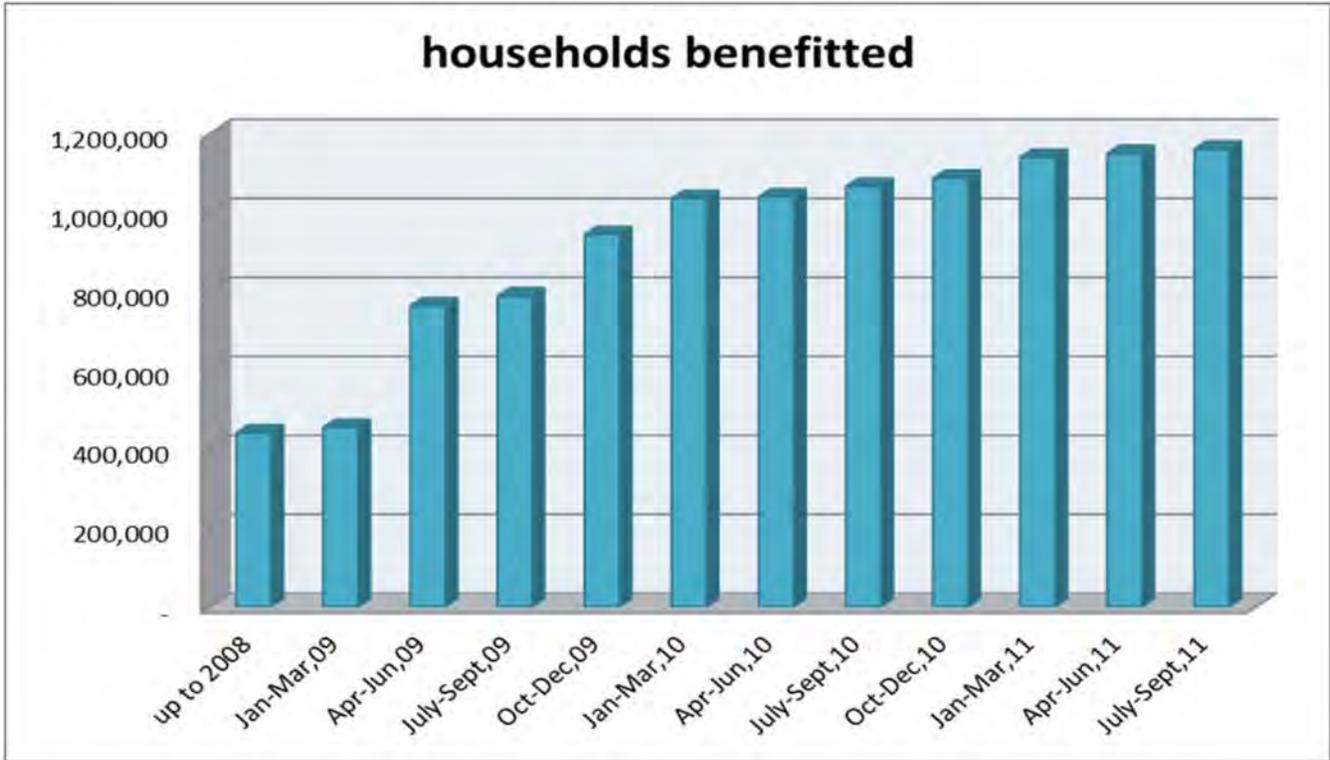
ASAP's clients estimated net income				
Group of Owners	Estimated Net Income per year (US \$)	Flow of income, # of Years	Estimated Net Income	
			(US \$)	%
Livestock				
VFU and Livestock owners	\$1,050,800	10	\$10,508,000	10
Agriculture				
AgDepot owners	\$1,900,000	9	\$17,100,000	17
Alfalfa farmers with	\$550,000	6	\$3,300,000	3
Wheat and fertilizer distribution farmers with	\$4,000,000	1	\$4,000,000	4
Grape trellising	\$1,330,000	10	\$13,300,000	13
Trade facilitation				
Traders	\$5,733,333	5	\$28,667,000	28
AgFairs participant	\$1,000,000	8	\$8,000,000	8
*Others	\$2,000,000	8	\$16,000,000	16
Grand Total			\$100,875,000	100

*Others includes: pistachio, pomegranate, fodder program, urea treatment, women program etc.

4.2 Number of Families Benefited

ASAP beneficiaries sum to 1.2 million families with: Agricultural training, herders training in cashmere, animal food distribution, cash for work, wheat and fertilizer distribution, seed and sapling distribution (alfalfa seed, wheat seed, pomegranate sapling, etc.).

ASAP via voucher system distributed trellising post, wire, and other inputs, seed distribution and other inputs via AgDepots and agricultural demo plots and Badam Bagh farm. The traders received technical assistance in post harvest and new markets. Families were also benefited through AgFairs, by connecting buyer with seller.



4.3 Number of AgFair organized by ASAP

ASAP have organized 11 agricultural fairs, across Afghanistan from 2007 to 2010. The number of assistants was over half a million visitors; participating international companies from 5 to 12 countries.

These AgFairs contacted buyer with sellers, the Business 2 business meetings allowed intended sales of US\$ 50 million. The real sales real during the AgFairs amounted to US\$ 4 million.

ASAP: AgFair from 2007-2010

S/o	Date	Place	Topic	sales During the AgFair	Intended sales(12 Month)	Number of people Visited	Number of Booths participants	International Companies Participated
2010 AgFair								
1	06-08, October 2010	Kabul	International AgFair	1,955,327	5,801,711	35,000	200 Businesses in 174 booths	41from 12 countries
2009 AgFairs								
1	11-17, March 2009	Mazar-i-sharif	International AgFair and Cashmere Exhibition	\$121,540	\$10,791,000	27,500	88 businesses in 112 booths	NA
2	20-22, May-2009	Kabul	Fresh & Vegetable Fruits	\$163,129	\$13,566,000	65,000	87 Businesses in 145 Booths	30 from 5 countries
2008 AgFairs								
1	18-21, June 2008	Kunduz	Kunduz AgFair	\$51,870	\$700,000	23,500	141 businesses in 150 booths	NA
2	19-22, August 2008	Kabul	International AgFair	\$365,100	\$1,732,000	40,000	141 Exhibitors in 174 Booths	52 Businesses from 8 countries
3	29-31, October 2008	Mazar-i-sharif	International AgFair	\$667,082	\$9,809,700	55,000	100 businesses in 116 booths	NA
4	19-21, November 2008	Kabul	World pomegranate Fair	\$600,000	NA	6,500	35 Businesses in 40 Booths	30 from 8 countries
2007 AgFairs								
1	7, January 2007	Kabul	Kabul AgFair	NA	NA	60,000	NA	NA
2	October-07	Kabul	Kabul AgFair	NA	\$5,500,000	160,000	180 Businesses in 200 booths	Indian Delegation 38 companies
3	November-07	Mazar-i-sharif	Mazar AgFair	\$92,000	\$714,000	35,000	96 businesses in 96 booths	NA
4	November-07	Hirat	Hirat AgFair	\$21,781	\$675,000	27,000	107 businesses in 107 booths	NA
Total				\$4,037,829	\$49,289,411	534,500		

4.4 Number of business - organizations supported by ASAP

ASAP supported the expansion and strengthening a network of at least 888 privately-owned businesses such as: Ag Depots (370), VFU (450), traders (57), and women organizations (11). In the next table see the list of these businesses supported during the life of ASAP.

List of VFU by Province		
No	Province	# of VFU
1	Parwan	28
2	Kapisa	14
3	Panjsher	7
4	Bamyan	13
5	Balkh	33
6	Jowzjan	9
7	Sar-e- Pul	7
8	Faryab	29
9	Samangan	15
10	Herat	63
11	Farah	18
12	Ghor	29
13	Badghis	27
14	Badakhshan	33
15	Baghlan	27
16	Takhar	19
17	Kunduz	12
18	Logar	10
19	Wordak	4
20	Paktika	4
21	Khost	9
22	Ghazni	11
23	Nangarhar	9
24	Kandahar	6
25	Helmand	14
Grand total		450

List of Ag Depots by Province		
No	Province	# of Ag Depot
1	Kabul	14
2	Wardak	15
3	Ghazni	10
4	Logar	12
5	Parwan	19
6	Kapisa	9
7	Punjshir	3
8	Bamyan	15
9	Balkh	19
10	Baghlan	11
11	Samangan	12
12	Kunduz	17
13	Jawzjan	11
14	Ningarhar	15
15	Kunar	4
16	Laghman	6
17	Paktia	18
18	Kandahar	12
19	Halmand	11
20	Nimrowz	4
21	Saripul	5
22	Faryab	23
23	Herat	45
24	Badghis	20
25	Ghor	20
26	Farah	20
Grand total		370

Agribusiness Trade Facilitation Program from Sep 2008 up to July 2011			
No	Client/Trader	Product	Province
1	AN Gaza LTD	Melon	kabul
2	Zinnat Rugs	Rugs and Wool	kabul
3	Waheed Naween	Pomegranate	kabul
4	Samsor Ban	Appricot	kabul
5	Nejabat Haidary	Melon & Pomegranate	Kabul
6	Ahmad Jalal Ltd.	Pomegranate & Apple	kabul
7	Sadaqat Spinning Production Company	Wall Carpet & Wool	kabul
8	Ramatullah Company	Pomegranate	kandahar
9	Osmanian Ltd.	Pomegranate & Apple	Heart
10	Noor Brothers	Pomegranate	kabul
11	Sher Ali Yakub Zada Ltd.	Dry fruit and Fresh Fruit	kabul
12	Haider Refat company	Dry fruit	kabul
13	Sabet Saqib company	Dry fruit	kabul
14	Abdul samad Hamid	Melon	kandahar
15	Saleh Rawfi	Melon and pomegranate	kandahar
16	Omid Behsod	Wool	kabul
17	Habib LTD	Melon	kandahar
18	Niaz Mohammad	Melon	kandahar
19	Negin Sang	Apricot	Kabul
20	Ehsan Aman	Apricot	Wardak
21	Brotheran Takana	Apple	Wardak
22	Afghan Trade	Fresh Fruit	kabul
23	Haji Baba Jan Mangal	Apple	Paktya
24	Habib Toora	Fresh Fruit	Kabul
25	Afghan Seb Maidan Ltd	Apple	Wardak
26	Afghan Women Business Council	Vegitables and Fruit	Kabul
27	Afghan Dost Sharq	Grapes	Kabul
28	Zaland Afghanistan	Apricot	Kabul
29	Qasem Sayed Mir	Apple	Wardak
30	Dr.Abdul Wakil omarkhil	Apple, Cheery and Apricot	Wardak
31	Zazai Sami Wawil Co Ltd	Apple	Wardak
32	Paktya Fruit and Vegitable Association	Apple	Paktya
33	United Helmand Seeds Company	Seeds	Helmand
34	Afghanistan Cashmere Supply Company	Cashmere	Konoz
35	Omaid Pomegranate	Juice	kabul
36	Ar Rahman Rahim	Sappling of Pomegranate	kandahar
37	Mohamad Aajan Tourialay	Fresh Fruit	kabul
38	Educator Abdul Basir	Fresh Fruit	kabul
39	Shafiullah sultani	Fresh Fruit	kabul
40	Khurasani Fardah	Fresh Fruit	Balkh
41	Subhan Ghafoori	Fresh Fruit	kabul
42	Sabit Co	Fresh Fruit	kabul
43	Sadat Ghafori	Coriander & Fresh Fruit	kabul
44	Nawi Yaqobi	Pomegranate	kandahar
45	Manara Wafa	Grapes	kandahar
46	Mir Afghan	Pomegranate	Kapisa
47	Mohammad Asif Afghan	Pomegranate	kandahar
48	Amin Attaee	Fresh Fruit	kabul
49	Obaidi Ltd	Pomegranate	kandahar
50	Sadiq Afghan Ltd	Pomegranate	kabul
51	Silk road carevan	Apricot	Wardak
52	Haidari International	Apricot	Wardak
53	Afex Fruits	Fresh Fruit	Kabul
54	Paktya Nursery Association	Apple	Paktya
55	Gardez Apple Grower Association	Apple	Paktya
56	Baladeh Nursery Association	Apple	Paktya
57	Wardak Apple Association	Apple	Wardak

4.4 Women Organizations

ASAP during the last two years worked with the Afghan Women's Business Council (AWBC) that allowed its female members to harvest and sell produce from Badam Bagh agricultural products and they received training in handicrafts and processing food. In summary ASAP worked with 11 associations of women, presented in the next table.

ASAP: List of Women Organization with ASAP support		
Name of Organization	Activity	Location
1. Afghan Women business Council (AWBC)	Harvesting and Marketing of BBF produce	Kabul, Parwan
2. Parwan Women's Agricultural Association	Health, nutrition, hygiene, safety in the workplace training in September in Kabul and Parwan (Health training 1 &2)	Parwan Province
3. Zinnat Rugs Company Ltd	1. Support to women carpet weavers: provision of spinning wheels, chairs, wool	Aqcha, Jawzjan Province
4. Khorshid Khoban Build and Relief Organization (KKBRO)	1. Killim weaving project and 2. Health, nutrition, hygiene, safety in the workplace training in October (Health training 4)	Dashty Barchi District, Kabul
5. Sadaqat Wool Spinning company	1. Health, nutrition, hygiene, safety in the workplace training in October (Health training 5) 2. Distribution of medicines, supplements	Dashty Barchi District, Kabul
6. Welfare Development for Afghan Women (WDAW)	1. Bee Keeping Project 2. Health, nutrition, hygiene, safety in the workplace training in October (Health training 6)	Faakhar District, Takhar
7. Amail Agricultural & Animal Cooperation	1. Greenhouse 2. Mushroom growing	Dahsabz District, Kabul (next to airport)
8. National Organization for Women (NOW)	Green House ,Poultry and Health, nutrition, hygiene, safety in the workplace training in October (Health training 7)	Central District, Parwan
9. Parwan Women Culture & Agriculture Association (PWCAA)	1. Greenhouse 2. Poultry project 3. Health, nutrition, hygiene, safety in the workplace training in October (Health training 8)	Parwan Province
10. Parwan women social services Development Union	Solar Dryer project	Parwan Province
11. Afghan Pride Association (Fakhre Afghan)	Kishmish Khana	Kabul province Dasabz district.

5. LESSONS LEARNED

The ASAP approach was to support “the agricultural development with the value chain product approach”; therefore the intervention of ASAP has been at any stage of the value chain.

ASAP provided agricultural training in all stages of production, creating and/or adapting new technologies (particularly in the Badam Bagh farm), producing or providing agriculture seeds or sampling, farm production with improved technologies, introduction of technologies (grape trellising), alfalfa production, production of fodder.

ASAP also supported post harvesting activities, with installing - training cold storage processing plants, support to agricultural export, roads shows, commercial missions assistance to international agricultural fairs, and 10 international Ag Fairs organized in Afghanistan to have B2B meeting.

Ag Fairs in opinion of traders and farmers has been very useful to contact producers with buyer, allowing to “close business”.

The integral approach to agricultural development has a positive aspect, besides the ASAP approach to support the public and private sector of Afghanistan has been positive.

The support of ASAP to private microenterprise generated around US\$ 101 million of net income. So the support to private sector has been very successful. The continuity of these businesses without ASAP is an evidence of their sustainability.

The transfer of Badam Bagh under ASAP to the Ministry of Agriculture is another way to make sustainable the agricultural extension services to farmers . The Ag Fairs initiated by ASAP were also transfer to the Ministry of Agriculture; so future events will continue.

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ANNEX A: ASAP's Indicator Result by Quarter

Result of Indicators by Quarter																
No	Indicator	up to 08	Jan-Mar,09	Apr-June,09	July-Sept,09	Oct-Dec,09	Jan-Mar,10	Apr-June,10	July-Sept,10	Oct-Dec,10	Jan-Mar,11	Apr-June,11	July-Sept,11	Total Actual	Total Target	Percentage reached of Life-of-Project Targets
1	5.1b: Increased final sales of licit farm and non-farm products in USG assisted areas over previous year.	\$13,288,635	\$1,209,835	\$3,478,382	\$3,696,250	\$5,827,007	\$6,000,863	\$3,748,856	\$3,429,963	\$3,380,884	\$5,108,586	\$4,261,926	3,844,725	57,275,912	\$52,600,972	102%
2	5.1a: Net (total) increase in private sector employment for assisted farms and agribusinesses (full-time equivalent)	995	389	1,938	862	800	1,154	200	359	145	748	251	107	7,948	7,715	102%
3	5b: Number of households benefitted by agriculture and alternative development interventions in USAID-assisted areas	441,029	14,125	307,980	24,944	155,192	91,300	4,337	26,041	20,965	53,160	9,661	10,867	1,159,601	1,075,960	107%
4	5.2.3a: Number of hectares in areas of biological significance under improved management and/or conservation	9,055	38	10,849	8014	97	292	229	532	421	852	352	172	22,754	24,996	90%
5	5.1.2e: Number of women's organizations/associations assisted as a result of USG assistance	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	2	0	4	-	11	8	137%
6	5.1.2c: Number of agriculture-related firms benefitting directly from USG-supported interventions	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	1	871	877	6	14,617%
7	5.1.1f: Number of individuals who have received USG-supported agriculture-productivity short-term training	5,401	81,022	130,018	1,601	1,477	42,117	197,556	8,231	14,294	28,840	2,240	3,632	516,429	358,419	144%
8	5.3.2b: Number of GIRA agricultural programs focused on developing new technologies	6	0	3	6	0	0	3	3	2	1	2	-	17	15	113%