

**QUARTERLY PERFORMANCE REPORT**

**Rebuilding Agricultural Markets Program  
(RAMP)  
Afghanistan**

**For the Period: October 1 – December 31, 2003**



**Submitted by: Chemonics International Inc.**

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## **1. Executive Summary**

Agriculture is Afghanistan's largest and most important economic sector. It provides approximately 51% of the GDP and contributes to 80% of the labor force. Once a vibrant source of food and export income; Afghanistan's agricultural economy has been devastated by years of war and drought. The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) is meeting this challenge by funding the largest donor initiative in Afghanistan's agricultural sector, the Rebuilding Agricultural Markets Program (RAMP).

On July 3, 2003, Chemonics International was awarded a three year contract by USAID to implement the Rebuilding Agricultural Markets in Afghanistan Program (RAMP). Two subcontractors, the International Fertilizer Development Center (IFDC) and ShoreBank Advisory Services, are providing technical assistance, including long-term consultants, to the Chemonics/RAMP Team.

Over the last six months, RAMP has set up an implementation structure that is scaled for exponential results. The following are some key accomplishments:

- Implementation underway for nationwide programs in seed production and marketing, appropriate technology, best practices in production, animal health and microcredit.
- Regional and local quick impact activities in quality road and irrigation rehabilitation.
- Streamlined management structure for optimal project design, implementation and monitoring/evaluation capacity.
- Framework for full coordination and working relationship with the TISA government on all activities.
- Programmatic and management capacity established for accelerated activities in the coming quarters.
- In line with TISA political and reconstruction cycle, projected real impact by June 2004 including: the vaccination of 2,000,000 livestock, the development of 5 village-based seed enterprises (each producing 100 MT of improved seed), 600 on-farm demonstrations, 200 on-farm storage facilities established, 300,000 hectares under reliable irrigation (reaching 2.5 million beneficiaries), and 200 km of farm-to-market roads rehabilitated.

With systems established and a national network of activities underway, RAMP is looking to build on its success and accelerate the number/pace of activities, both on a design and implementation level.

## **2. Key Accomplishments this Quarter**

### **2.1. Creating a Conceptual Framework**

Balancing the need for both quick impact and a larger conceptual framework for activities, RAMP worked to conduct quick, targeted assessments while concurrently implementing immediate interventions.

In setting up the conceptual framework, the RAMP team focused on several fronts:

1. Conducting essential assessments using RAMP technical staff and short-term consultants.
2. Soliciting ideas through concept papers from established implementing entities in Afghanistan. A total of 107 concept papers were received, which not only resulted in more than two dozen workable ideas, but gave the RAMP team a better sense of implementation capacity on the ground and who the players were.
3. Collecting baseline data from the field and from agencies such as the World Food Programme and the UN Food and Agriculture Organization.
4. Developing a framework for the collection of data that is formatted into a usable model for decision making, monitoring, evaluation and reporting. A pillar of this model is the use of geographic information systems (GIS) to map geo-spatial data relationships.

#### **2.1.1 Assessments and Strategies**

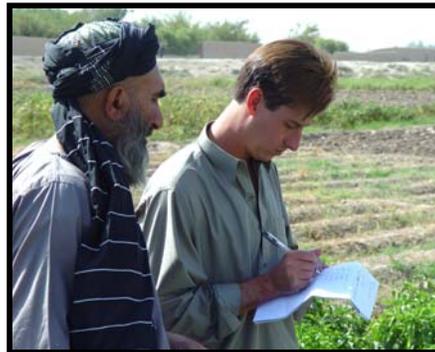
Assessments focused on five critical areas: agricultural technology, livestock management, infrastructure improvement, market development and rural finance.

The RAMP Core Team completed assessments of key agricultural sub-sectors with high potential for increasing rural income and improving food security. In addition to describing the production levels and market structure in each of these sub-sectors, the assessments identified critical infrastructure rehabilitation, rural financial services, agricultural technology and market

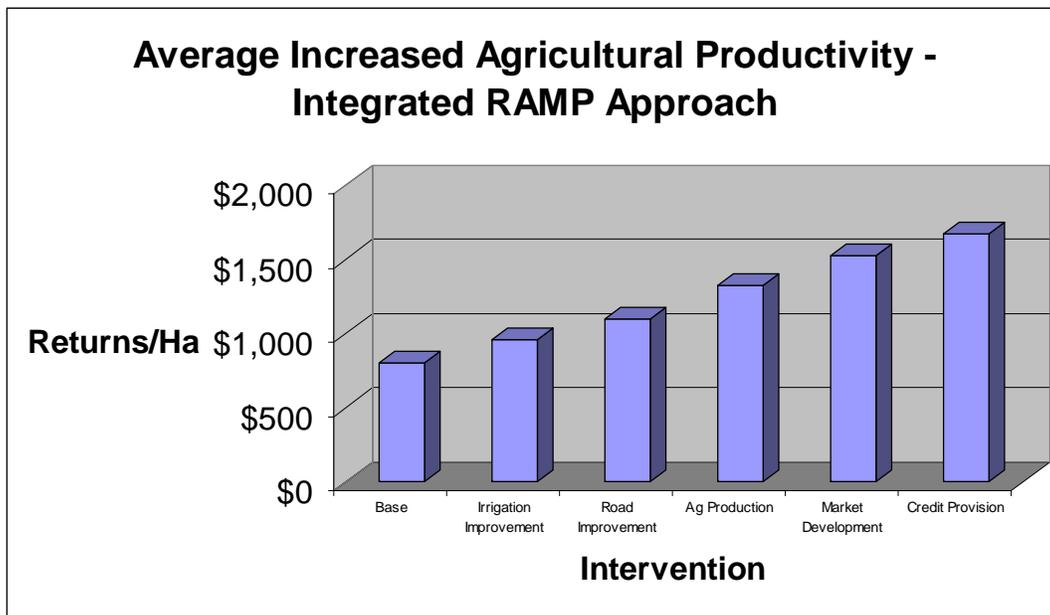
development assistance needed to significantly improve the competitive advantage of each priority sub-sector. The assessments are in-use for the design and implementation of job orders that directly improve sub-sector competitive advantage by lowering production and marketing costs and expanding entry into new markets.

By utilizing this integrated approach, RAMP interventions will increase incomes and food security through the rise in agricultural productivity and the development of effective linkages between producers, processors and markets. In addition, food will become more affordable as production costs decrease and expanded agricultural sales in both domestic and international markets will raise incomes and strengthen the economy.

The chart below illustrates the integrated RAMP approach.



Gathering data in Helmand



The following are some of the assessments that the RAMP team led in developing the conceptual framework for an integrated approach:

- A. Nationwide Rural Finance Assessment
- B. Helmand Infrastructure Needs Assessment
- C. Multi-province Market Structure Needs Assessment
- D. Multi-Province Market Demand for Storage and Processing Facilities Assessment
- E. Dried Fruit and Nut Market Assessment
- F. Market Center Development Strategy
- G. Multi-province Participatory Rural Market Assessments
- H. Cost of Production Assessment for Shamali Plains
- I. The RAMP Agricultural Strategy
- J. Cotton Production and Marketing Assessment
- K. Grades/Standards/Microbiological Assessment of Afghan Dried Fruits and Nuts

#### **A. Nationwide Rural Finance Assessment**

A mini-assessment of agro-processors and agro-cooperatives was conducted during late November and December to provide the RAMP team with a better understanding of the credit constraints faced by agro-processors. The team was comprised of specialists in the fields of agricultural credit, credit unions, commercial banking with experience in transitional and developing economies, and agricultural cooperatives. The assessment team consisted of 2 RAMP consultants (Larry Hendricks and Jeff Nash), with support from the USAID and RAMP staff in Kabul. The USAID/Kabul Market Development Advisor, Karri Goeldner, and RAMP's Rural Financial Advisor, Fran Toomey, provided the leadership, and coordinated logistical and administrative support for the assessment team.

The assessment was designed to provide an overview of the credit needs of agro-processors and agricultural cooperatives and to make recommendations for the financial operations methodology which would be most appropriate for these agricultural enterprises. The team took a regional perspective and identified constraints and opportunities for rural finance interventions for agro-processors. The results provide a

profile of the agro-processor sub sector is of the utmost importance to the RAMP project as it seeks to dramatically enhance the sub sector.

The assessment determined the type of partnership that would be appropriate between Afghan agro-processors and financial intermediaries. Agro-processors would most likely be contracting farmers for their required inputs. The processors could work with the financial intermediaries to develop financial products to meet both their credit needs and those of their input farmers. Both constraints and opportunities for lending were identified.



Woman loan officers at Ariana Financial Services

The menu of alternatives presented in the report should not be viewed with the idea that any one alternative is the entire solution for increasing agricultural SME lending. The alternatives also can not be viewed as appropriate to fit the needs of all the priority provinces. Rather, the various alternatives should be viewed as a selection list of options. The best solution for each priority province, target group, and environment may be a combination of alternatives. Some alternatives may be more appropriate to address agricultural SME credit needs in the short term, while others may useful as longer term solutions.

Regarding lending mechanisms, one of the major issues that RAMP needs to address is whether it should be prescriptive in the design of the loan products, or if this role should be assigned to the designated financial intermediary. Cultural factors, such as women’s issues and Islamic tradition must be considered when developing agricultural loan products; therefore, it is more appropriate for RAMP to think in terms of the mechanism that it will use to provide loan capital to the financial intermediaries selected, while the financial intermediary determines an appropriate loan methodology.

The table below describes possible linkages between the Loan Delivery Agent and various lending mechanisms. It is worth noting that the Contracted Loan Management Group and the Non-Bank Financial Institutions (NBFIs) offer the widest range of choice with regard to the lending mechanism. The assessment team promotes utilizing a variety of loan delivery agents attuned to the agricultural sector’s needs.

<b>Loan Delivery Agent</b>	<b>Lending Mechanism Linkage</b>
Local Banks	Line of Credit Guarantee Fund
International Banks	Line of Credit Guarantee Fund
Contracted Loan Management	Group Line of Credit Guarantee Fund

## **B. Helmand Infrastructure Needs Assessment**

An assessment of the Helmand Valley Irrigation system began on January 18. While the

assessment will require approximately eight weeks to be complete, the team will submit periodic reports identifying immediate action interventions that can be addressed prior to completing the assessment. For example, the Assessment Team notified us that the Shamalan Canal urgently needs bank protection to prevent massive erosion which will close the canal system. Based on the report RAMP will request bids from pre-qualified firms or NGOs to repair the section of canal bank threatened by erosion

### C. Market Structure Needs Assessment

An in-house assessment of market demand for storage and/or processing facilities in Parwan and Nangarhar Provinces was conducted in December. The assessment fits into RAMP's strategy for developing demand driven, value-added, post-harvest storage, processing and the commercialization of agricultural products. The assessment demonstrated that facilities to improve the cleaning and storage of grain rank high among farmers as priority interventions. Additionally, the need for cold storage facilities at the airports in Kabul, Kunduz and Khandahar was reviewed. These are areas that produce considerable amounts of high value crops like melons and grapes. Cold storage facilities would facilitate the commercialization of that produce to regional and international markets.

### D. Market Demand for Storage and Processing Facilities Assessment

An assessment of the market demand for storage and/or processing facilities by agricultural cooperatives in Parwan and Nangarhar Provinces was made in late December and early January. This assessment fits into the RAMP strategy for developing demand-driven, value-added, post-harvest processing, and marketing projects.

#### Reducing Post-Harvest Losses By Constructing/Rehabilitating Market Centers

Village-based market centers:

- facilitate more efficient assembling and storage of produce from local farmers
- improve trader's access to produce
- improve and enhance commerce between farmers and traders

Construction Specifications

- Concrete slab
- Metal roof
- Vehicle access

### E. Dried Fruit and Nut Market Assessment

An assessment of local processor/trader capacity as it relates to markets and exporting was conducted by short-term RAMP consultant, Theodore White, in late January. The final report is still in the process of being written, but preliminary findings indicate that:

- there is an indigenous fruit processing/exporting industry in Afghanistan currently exporting to India, Pakistan, and Russia.
- there are fears among existing processors in Afghanistan that NGO-funded processing/exporting interventions will create artificial competition and distort the market or crowd out indigenous businesses.
- a Raisin Board exists in Kabul, but is not fully
- developed. There are policy issues such as land rights and taxes that need to be addressed on a national/government scale.



Sorting almonds in Kabul

- dried fruit from Afghanistan is not ready for meeting the grades and standards required for shipping to the EU. However, Russia is the best high-end market that already has linkages with the Afghan market

## **F. Market Center Development Strategy**

A preliminary Market Center Development Strategy was completed. The Strategy is based upon various assessments made by RAMP since August 2003 in five priority and a few adjacent provinces. The Strategy includes:

- a determination of the derived demand for market centers (cleaning, storage, grading, processing, and packaging)
- the market and financial impact of establishing the various types and number of market centers
- the location, function, type, size, returns to investment, etc., of the market centers.

Proposals for construction of storage and processing facilities were received from CHF International Afghanistan and the Grain Industry Alliance.

## **G. Participatory Rural Market Assessments**

Training programs for implementing partners on the collection of agricultural market data were held in early October. The program served to ensure that a common methodology was used for data collection across provinces and that the collected data would be congruent and easily analyzed and compared.

Participatory Rural Assessments (PRAs) to collect baseline agricultural and marketing information were completed for the provinces remaining target provinces of Nangarhar, Ghazni and Parwan in October. PRAs for Helmand and Kunduz were completed in the third quarter of 2003. The data was analyzed, cleansed, and used to establish performance targets for individual activities carried out under the RAMP program.

[See Annex A – Participatory Rural Assessment Summaries]

## **H. Cost of Production Assessment**

In order to calculate net returns for commonly produced commodities in target areas, RAMP developed the cost of production estimates for various commodities. The enterprise budget generator is designed to help to understand the yields and net returns to labor that are possible at current farm-gate prices when "best practices" and "appropriate technologies" are diffused through on-farm production demonstrations. The information for enterprise budget generator will be obtained through participatory meetings with agriculture input suppliers, farmers, and government agriculture extension agents.



Talking with farmers in Kunduz

Next quarter, a team of two RAMP staff members will travel to the provincial centers of target provinces. In order to understand the cultivation situation and identify the informants and potential agriculture input suppliers, they team will also visit the provincial departments of agriculture. The meeting with provincial agricultural departments will assist in cross referencing the enterprise budget

generator data.

The main target area for collecting enterprise budget generator data are the provincial centers and district centers in each province for cross reference check. In order to obtain accurate information about cost of production, selected farmers will have had two or three years of experience in the cultivations of the selected crops. Once the cost of production is collected from the farmers, the information will be cross checked with the agriculture input suppliers and the government agriculture extension agents.

After completion of the collection phase the information will be entered into a database. Then the information on input coefficients (units of labor, seeds, fertilizer, etc) can be estimated on a "per hectare" and "per jerib" basis.

It is anticipated that data collection and the data entry process will be finished by end of Feb. 2004. The Enterprise Budget Generator report will be ready by mid-March.

### I. The RAMP Agricultural Strategy

<b>The Course of Agricultural Market Development, By Location and Commodity</b>			
<b>Market Location</b>	<b>1. Food Grain Security</b>	<b>2. Current High Value Commodities</b>	<b>3. New High Value Commodities</b>
<b>A. Local/In-Country</b>	A1. Improve yields to reduce household food risk to the point where labor returns are higher in other commodities	A2. Apply technology to reach the productivity required to yield labor returns that are at least double the prevailing local wage rate	A3. Apply technology to achieve local competitive advantage in newly emerging high-value commodities.
<b>B. Regional/ Cross-Border</b>	B1. Export surplus grain and import deficits at competitive prices, with income earned from other commodities	B2. Apply post-harvest technologies and reduce transactions costs to create selling price advantages in border/regional markets	B3. Apply post-harvest technologies and reduce transactions costs to create selling price advantages in border/regional markets
<b>C. International</b>	C1. Export surplus grain and import deficits at competitive prices, with income earned from other commodities	C2. Increase production and processing, including quality control procedures in order to reach the standards demanded by international markets.	C3. As domestic volume grows, build on regional/cross-border markets to achieve competitive advantage in more distant markets

The chart above refers to RAMP's main operational objectives: increasing agricultural productivity and output; and increasing incomes through effective linkages among producers, processors, and markets. RAMP is expanding the knowledge and use of improved technologies -- new varieties, fertilizers, crop management and protection practices, initiatives in animal health, equipment and machinery -- through extensive field demonstrations, information dissemination, and initiatives to develop the capacity of private sector input dealers and service providers to meet farm demand. It is also making credit more accessible to cash-strapped farm households and agribusinesses; investing in productive infrastructure, and collaborating with MAAH in developing policies – laws, norms, regulations, etc. – conducive to expanding crop and livestock production.

Projects coordinated through RAMP will reduce off-farm marketing costs by introducing

agribusiness traders, processors, distributors, and exporters to practices that reduce post-harvest losses, improve market timing, and reduce transportation, storage, handling, and distribution costs. RAMP will further strengthen agricultural markets by expanding financial services to micro, small, and medium-sized agribusinesses. Capital will be provided to qualified Afghan finance non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and other financial institutions to on-lend to agribusinesses along value chains in each of the program's priority sub-sectors -- poultry, dried fruit and nuts, cotton, fresh vegetables, and food grains. Priority value chains identified by RAMP will be strengthened through the rehabilitation of farm to market roads and local market facilities.

RAMP has a set of ambitious targets to meet over the life of the program. In brief, the program aims to achieve the following results:

- \$250 million of increased sales of horticultural and livestock products in domestic and international markets;
- A 60 percent increase in wheat production resulting from the use of improved inputs;
- Over a 100 percent increase in the productivity of approximately 500,000 farm households;
- A 50 percent average increase in the profits of approximately 1,000 commercial enterprises;
- Construction or improvement of approximately 1,000 village agricultural market centers; and
- The creation of a \$20 million loan portfolio to assist farmers and agri-business entrepreneurs.

#### **J. Cotton Production and Marketing Assessment**

In 1977, cotton production in Afghanistan was approximately 172,000 mt being grown on 152,000 hectares. In the 1970's and 1980's, lint cotton was used by local textile mills and also exported in quantities that significantly contributed to foreign exchange earnings in Afghanistan. In 2003, it is estimated that less than one metric ton of cotton seed was produced per hectare on 46,960 hectares. Only a meager quantity of lint cotton was or is expected to be exported in 2003.

The Afghanistan Government bans the private ginning of cotton. Because of the ban, the relatively low prices paid by the Government to producers, poor seed quality, and the destruction of irrigation networks, cotton producers and private ginners are reluctant to expand their cotton area planted and their investment in additional processing equipment and machinery, respectively. Government gins are operating in the red at far below capacity levels.

Though the Minister of Agriculture has expressed his interest in allowing private gins to operate, the MOLF, which has the greatest influence on the operations of the gins, and the Ministry of Finance, which controls the budget available to the gins, do not appear to be interested in doing so. The justifications for the restrictions on private gins include the allegation that the gins operate as fronts/covers for illicit poppy processing and trade activities, and the political sensitivity of undermining the viability (if there is any) of state-owned enterprises.

The quality and potential volume of lint cotton produced in Afghanistan is in demand in

the international market at prices that are attractive to Afghan producers and ginner. The large capacity and the current operability of the gins in Kunduz, Helmand, Mazar, and Herat are valuable assets that could, under improved management and much higher capacity utilization, provide the necessary ginning capacity to allow the cotton industry to expand to levels not seen in Afghanistan for over 20 years. There has been some interest shown by the private sector in providing their own capital to re-furbish one or more gins and to pay farmers for the seed cotton produced.

Marketing of seed and lint cotton requires a transparent grading system that assures (a) the producer and the buyer and (b) the ginner and the exporter a quality-based pricing system and a quality control program that will hold up in the international marketplace. Policy work in establishing practical grades and standards based on established weights and measures requires the immediate attention of the TISA Government, the donors, and stakeholders within the cotton industry. Any cotton grading system established in Afghanistan must be market based and not a government function. Marketing of cotton is also hampered by export taxes and incidental (illegal) transport taxes within Afghanistan that make exporting Afghanistan-produced cotton less competitive. Recommendations include

- 1) Officially removing the current restrictions on private gin operations. Drug interdiction activities need to include the inspection of lint cotton (from private gins) exported from Afghanistan.
- 2) Multiplying improved cotton seed that is in high demand by the cotton producers. The Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry needs to initiate systematic research to find superior varieties of cotton for each of the major cotton growing areas.
- 3) Assessing the asset value and feasibility of privatizing the government-owned cotton gins.
- 4) Removing export taxes and restrictive administrative barriers, and substituting an exporter-friendly licensing system.
- 5) Working within the TISA/donor consultative process to plan cotton and other commercial crop sub-sector interventions to promote productivity, producer and processor services (such as finance, infrastructure improvements), the adoption of quality standards, and the export of Afghan agricultural products to regional and international markets.

**K. Grades/Standards and Microbiological Assessment of Afghan Dried Fruits and Nuts** Samples of dried apricots, raisins, and almonds were sent to Europe for testing and evaluation. Almonds were graded fairly highly while dried apricots and raisins were considered of very poor quality. A real need exists for technical assistance to processors/traders to allow effective entry into global markets.

### **2.1.2 Data Collection and Management Systems**

In order to systematically collect, process and analyze data, RAMP worked to develop a strategic framework, collect baseline data, finalize indicators, and develop a data input/simulation model.

#### **Development of Strategic Objective Framework and Finalization of Indicators**

A market driven focus was applied to RAMP through a shift in the overall strategy of the program. The result was a central focus on a primary strategic objective (SO1) of increasing marketable output for Afghanistan by \$250 million over the life of the project.

In order to ensure that all RAMP activities contribute to Strategic Objective 1 either directly or indirectly, the performance indicators for the project were modified slightly. An overall framework was developed as seen below, with the results from tangible work progress moving upward on the flowchart to intermediate results (IRs) of increased on-farm productivity and increased processing and market efficiency. The rural credit component as shown in the middle boxes will contribute to all IRs, and therefore cannot be directly linked into Strategic Objective 1.

**[See ANNEX B – Strategic Objective 1]**

### **Baseline Surveys for Each RAMP Activity**

In addition to developing specific reporting requirements for each job order, baseline survey forms were also customized for each project activity. The baseline surveys are conducted at the outset of a job order by the implementing partner to obtain data that is congruent, comparable and collected in a similar fashion. This data will validate the Participatory Rural Assessment data and provide supplemental, activity-specific information that will be utilized in the projection of SO1 contributions. General socio-economic data that is uniform for each activity will also be collected in the baseline survey.

This data will be aggregated into a national database for planning and analysis of subsequent activities by the development community in Afghanistan. The data will also be collected and analyzed at the district level for each activity implemented through RAMP.

### **Strategic Objectives Framework and Data Input/Simulation Model**

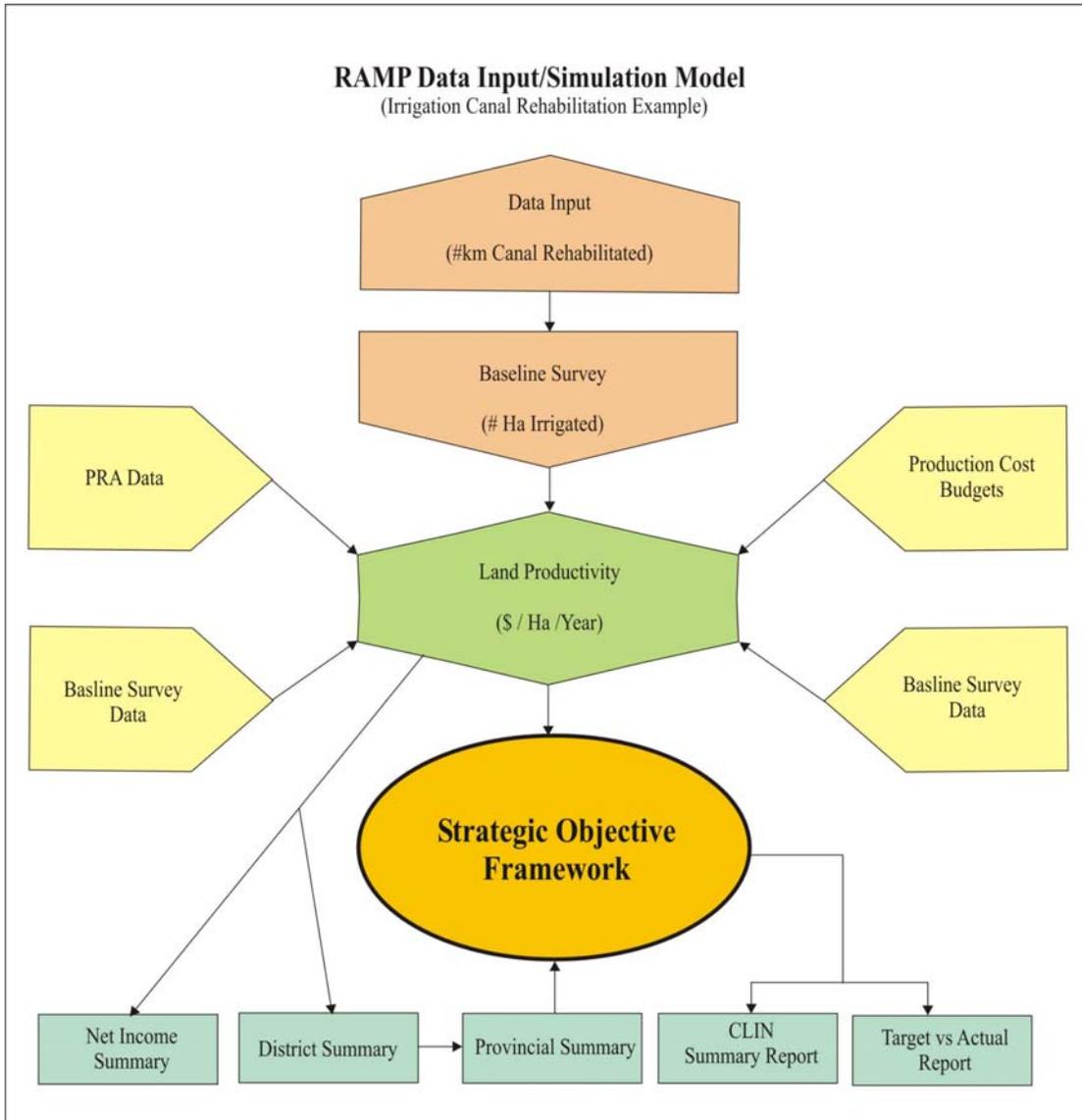
A simulation model that captures data on work progress and estimates contributions towards Strategic Objectives 1 (SO1) is under development. The model will auto-generate reports on comprehensive work results at the district level, and will generate comprehensive Contract Line Item Number (CLIN) reports in the SO1 framework.

An example of data flow for monthly reporting data contributing to SO1:

1. Kilometers of irrigation canal rehabilitated reported in monthly reporting template.
2. Hectares brought under cultivation due to improved irrigation will be estimated based on the proportions of the canal completed and the size of the command area.
3. Average, per-hectare productivity of land will be calculated on a district level based on production value of all crops produced in the district (or command area where possible) and the proportion of total cultivated land for each crop planted. Average land productivity will be calculated for both winter and summer crop cycles.
4. Based on the nature of improved irrigation, i.e. newly irrigated land, the provision of an additional annual cropping cycle, an appropriate increase in productivity in dollars will be applied to each hectare receiving improved irrigation.
5. The increase in productivity will be linked to the SO framework where actual versus target numbers will be compared, and comprehensive CLIN level reports will be auto-generated.

6. The accuracy of the projected increases in land value will be improved by applying the difference in PRA data for the baseline and year one at the district level. The one year PRA will be conducted in August of 2004.

See RAMP Data Input/Simulations Model below.



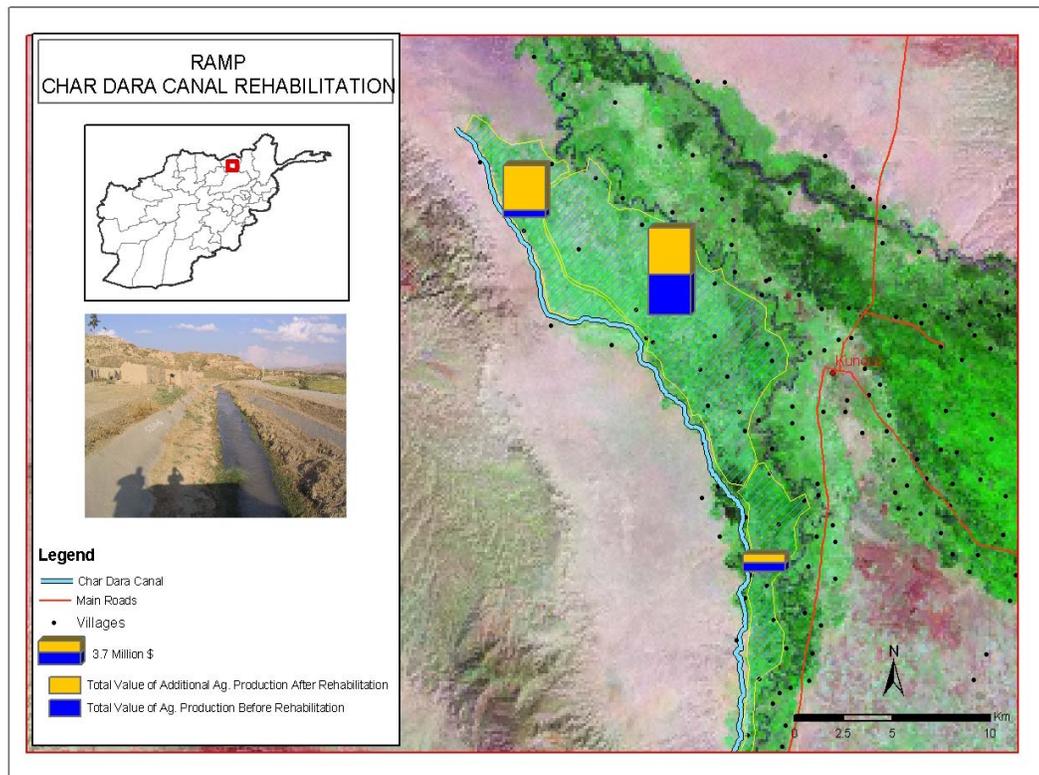
### **2.1.3 Global Information System (GIS)**

During this quarter, Mohammed Khatori, a GIS specialist worked with the RAMP team to help set up a GIS system. The system, once operation, will be important to for several reasons:

1. Providing geo-spatial context for strategy and job order development.
2. Facilitating coordination and synergy between RAMP activities and between RAMP and other donor activities.
3. Allowing visual geo-spatial representation of RAMP impacts for reporting and communications purposes.

4. Working towards a common platform for the coordination of reconstruction activities being implemented by different US agencies. This need—and GIS’s compatibility as a common coordination platform—was discussed mid-December with Jim Bever, USAID/Kabul Mission Director. In addition, RAMP has also initiated preliminary coordination discussions regarding GIS with the PRT/Kabul representative and IPIG.

An example of what GIS can do for RAMP is shown below. The GIS program is expected to be fully functional by the end of the next quarter.



## 2.2 The National Programmatic Framework

### 2.2.1 Summary of Programming

This quarter, RAMP focused on setting up national programs for key agriculture activities, including seed production and marketing, appropriate technology, best practices in production and animal health. These activities will serve as a cornerstone for all future RAMP activities in agriculture, as well as help direct RAMP strategy vis-à-vis infrastructure rehabilitation and the development of rural financial services.

In addition, RAMP has also initiated—or is the process of initiating—numerous infrastructure activities. These projects will help provide long-term regional economic growth and stability, and yield rapid results.

[See ANNEX C – Illustrative Activities]

[See ANNEX D – Illustrative Outputs]

[See ANNEX E – Performance Targets]

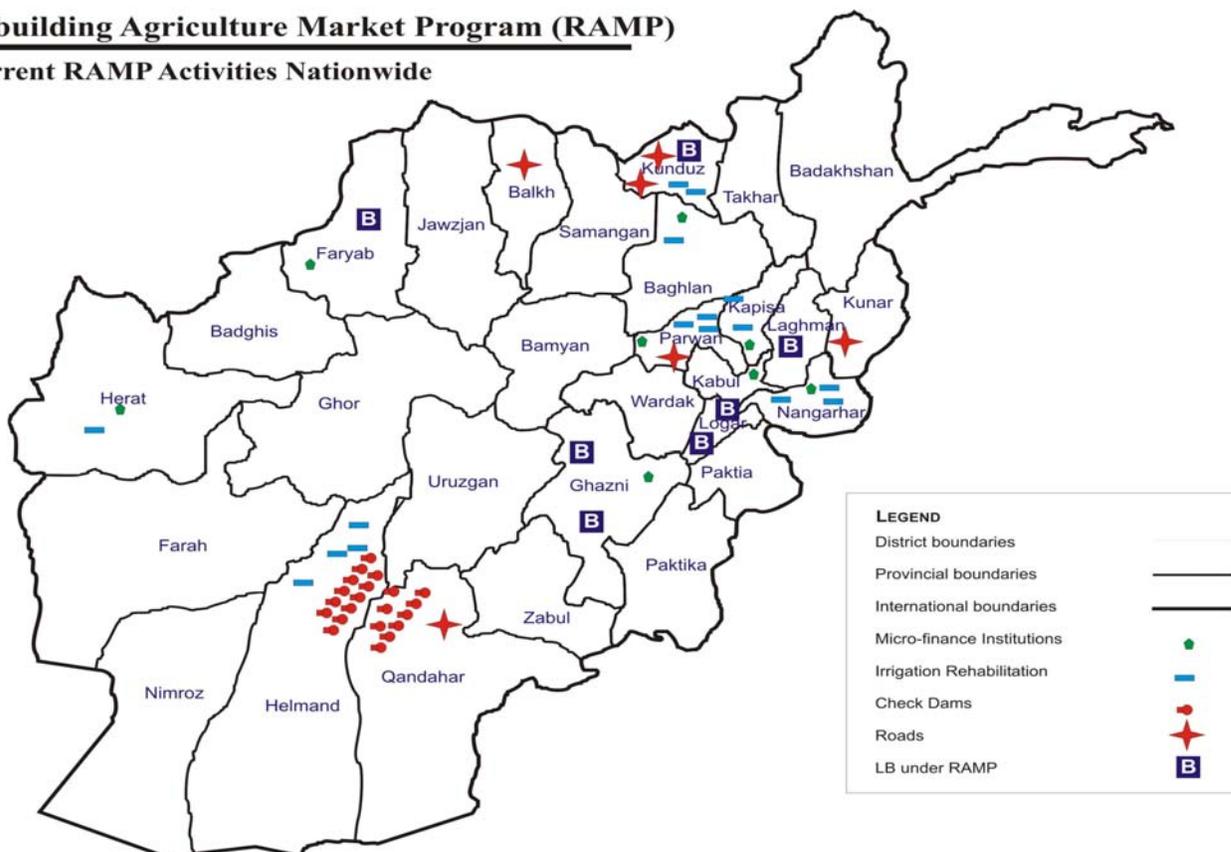
## Current RAMP Job Orders

Job Order Number	Job Order Title	Implementing Organization	Period of Performance	Total Job Order/ Grant Value
JO#1-0003-MISFA	Microfinance Investment and Support Facility Afghanistan (MISFA)	Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD)	December 18, 2003 - December 31, 2004	\$5,000,000.00
JO#2-0002-CADG	Construction of Water Harvesting Structures - 19 Check Dams	Central Asian Development Group (CADG)	October 15, 2003 - August 15, 2004	\$706,915.00
JO#3-0002-DAI	Rehabilitation works on the Char Dara, Bala Doori, and Darqad Irrigation Systems	Development Alternatives Inc. (DAI)	October 21, 2003 - April 30, 2004	\$1,335,804.00
JO#4-0002-KRA	Rehabilitation of Roads and Construction of Dam Protection Wall in Khanabad District	Kunduz Rehabilitation Agency (KRA)	October 10, 2003 - April 10, 2004	\$544,831.00
JO#5-0004-FAO	Development of Rural Poultry Production Activity	FAO	October 19, 2003 - June 30, 2006	\$3,599,239.00
JO#6-0004-ICARDA	Clean Seed Production, Multiplication and Marketing for Increased Potato Production	International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA)	November 10, 2003 - June 30, 2006	\$662,891.00
JO#7-0004-ICARDA	Village Seed Enterprise Program	International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA)	November 10, 2003 - June 30, 2006	\$1,928,063.00
JO#8-0004-ICARDA	Demonstrating New Technologies in Farmers Fields to Facilitate Rapid Adoption and Diffusion	International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA)	November 10, 2003 - June 30, 2006	\$1,899,058.00
JO#9-0004-ICARDA	Introducing Protected Agriculture for Cash Crop Production in Marginal and Water Deficient Areas of Afghanistan	International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA)	November 10, 2003 - June 30, 2006	\$1,624,845.00
JO#10-0002-ACTED	Upgrading Roads in Shamali Plains	Agence d'aide a la Cooperation et au Developpement (ACTED)	December 1, 2003 - March 15, 2005	\$729,255.00
JO#11-0002-MADERA	Kanday Road Protection Project	Mission d'Aide au Developpement des Economies Rurales en Afghanistan (MADERA)	December 15, 2003 - April 30, 2004	\$448,131.00
JO#12-0004-ACTED	Based Production in Parwan, Kapisa and Kabul Provinces of Afghanistan	Agence d'aide a la Cooperation et au Developpement (ACTED)	December 1, 2003 - June 30, 2006	\$1,800,000.00
JO#14-0002-AREA	Construction of Bridge in Aga Khil	Agency for the Rehabilitation and Energy Conservation in Afghanistan	January 1, 2003 - February 15, 2004	\$2,454.00

Job Order Number	Job Order Title	Implementing Organization	Period of Performance	Total Job Order/ Grant Value
JO#15-0002-RAFA	Completion of Three Dams in the Shamali Plain	Reconstruction Authority for Afghanistan (RAFA)	December 31, 2003 – January 31, 2004	\$2,746.00

## Rebuilding Agriculture Market Program (RAMP)

### Current RAMP Activities Nationwide



### 2.2.2 Agriculture

The agricultural technology and market development component looks to increase the competitiveness of priority sub-sectors and raising rural incomes.

Key foci for agricultural technology development include:

- Improving competitiveness along the agricultural value chain (please refer to text box).
- Working with the other components of RAMP in the identification of key rural infrastructure needing rehabilitation and possible interventions in rural financial

#### Improving Competitiveness Along the Agricultural Value Chain

**Input Supply Markets:** Reducing delivered prices of seed, fertilizer, chemicals and equipment by strengthening dealers' business management capacity, increasing inventory capacity, reducing import transactions costs, expanding dealer technology extension capacity, reducing transportation and brokerage costs.

**On-Farm Production:** Increasing crop and livestock yields, improving on-farm irrigation efficiency, timing production to exploit price trends, improving pest and disease management, increasing on-farm storage capacity, reducing harvest losses, selecting enterprises that maximize returns to farmers' labor.

**Post-Farm Product Markets:** Reducing post-harvest losses, expanding and strengthening farm-wholesale-retail market linkages, reducing transportation and brokerage costs, increasing processing efficiency, reducing export transactions costs.

services.

- Development of alternative livelihoods for farmers to displace poppy production, in alignment with work of other US agencies, donors and the Afghan National Army.
- Protection of the environment through sustainable land use practices to maintain productivity of arable lands.

In the concept paper solicitation/review process, RAMP reviewed over 50 concept papers dealing with agricultural technology and market development, of which, 13 were approved. Some of the approved concept papers have been already been transformed into job orders, and RAMP is looking to complete the process by the end of next quarter.

This quarter, the focus was on setting up national programs for key agriculture activities, including: seed production and marketing, appropriate technologies, and best practices in production and animal health. These activities will serve as a cornerstone for all future RAMP activities in agriculture, as well as help direct strategy vis-à-vis infrastructure rehabilitation and the development of rural financial services.

The following job orders addressing agricultural technology are currently approved for funding:

<b>Current Agriculture Job Orders Under RAMP</b>			
<b>Project</b>	<b>Budget</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Notes</b>
FAO Poultry Project	\$3,599,239.00	Helmand, Nangahar, Parwan, Kunduz	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training small-scale producers (all women) in improved poultry husbandry for commercial egg production</li> <li>• Participants are provided with starter packs consisting of pullets, vaccines and medicines.</li> </ul>
ICARDA Clean Potato Seed Production, Multiplication and Marketing	\$662,891.00	Helmand, Ghazni, Nangahar, Parwan, Kunduz	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training potato seed growers, assisting in construction of potato storage facilities and developing a potato tissue culture laboratory.</li> </ul>
ICARDA Seed Enterprise Development	\$1,928,063.00	Helmand, Ghazni, Nangahar, Parwan, Kunduz	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Developing 20 village-based seed enterprises in 20 selected farming communities.</li> <li>• Enterprises will be comprised of at least 10 farmers producing at least 100 mt per year of quality seed (grain, legume, vegetable, etc.) will be made fully operational and profitable.</li> </ul>
ICARDA Protected Agriculture for Cash Crop Production	\$1,624,845.00	Helmand, Ghazni, Nangahar, Parwan, Kunduz	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promoting the adoption of affordable and sustainable protected agricultural systems to produce high value crops on marginal and water deficit areas.</li> </ul>
ICARDA On-Farm demonstrations to Facilitate Rapid Adoption and Diffusion	\$1,899,058.00	Kunduz, Nangahar, Parwan, Ghazni, and Helmand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1,000 on-farm demonstrations will be conducted for six principle crops of wheat, rice, mung bean, potato, onion, tomato, along with information on key inputs, management</li> </ul>

			practices, improved varieties, weed control, irrigation, etc.
ACTED Market-Based Agriculture Project	\$1,800,000.00	Parwan, Kapisa, Kabul	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establishing nurseries to assist in rehabilitating orchards and vineyards, in the construction of greenhouses, solar dryers, and storage warehouses, and in the development of linkages between producer organizations and marketing channels.</li> </ul>
DCA Animal Health Project	\$7,673,062.00	Nationwide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Creating a national network of private veterinary field units capable of providing livestock health services, train sufficient numbers of paravets required to staff and service the national network</li> <li>Creating a sustainable vaccine, medicines, and equipment supply and distribution system</li> <li>Creating a livestock health, production, and marketing information system.</li> <li>Pending USAID approval.</li> </ul>

### Preparation for Spring On-farm Demonstrations.

Crop yields in Afghanistan are extremely low due to a continued reliance on traditional cropping practices. In order to achieve high adoption rates of new technologies and best practices by Afghan farming families, USAID/RAMP implementing partner, the International Center for Agricultural Development in the Dry Areas (ICARDA) will hold on-farm demonstrations in 5 Provinces this coming spring. Each demonstration will target 500 farmers with new information. To prepare for these demonstrations ICARDA has completed the planting of 216 demonstration plots including: winter wheat (172), potato (29), onion (10), and tomato (5). Each demonstration plot averages 0.2 hectares and features improved varieties of seeds tested in various provinces in Afghanistan. Wheat germination and winter kill are being monitored at all locations.

Province	No. of districts	No. of villages	No. of farmers	Variety
<b>Wheat</b>				
Ghazni	5	13	30	Gul-96
Helmand	5	30	30	Roshan-96 & Amu-99
Kunduz	6	45	45	Amu-99 & Lalmi-2
Nangarhar	5	37	37	Roshan-96 & Amu-99
Parwan	5	30	30	Gul-96
<b>Potato</b>				
Helmand	5	NA	9	Kofri Chandramokhe, Desiree, & Cardinal
Kunduz	6	9	11	KCM, Desiree, Cardinal
Nangarhar	5	8	9	KCM, Desiree, Cardianl
<b>Onion</b>				
Nangarhar	5	9	10	Red Croel
<b>Tomato</b>				
Nangarhar	5	4	5	Roma
<b>Total</b>			216	

### **2.2.3 Irrigation**

The infrastructure rehabilitation component works with the market development component to identify critical rural infrastructure rehabilitation services that will maximize productivity of existing irrigation systems, rural roads and rural market facilities. The implementing partners select roads and irrigation systems for rehabilitation or repair based on the potential economic benefits which will result in increased farmer incomes from improved productivity and the commercialization of agriculture products.



Overseeing the Gorband Dam Project

The relationship between constructing a water diversion dam or improving a tertiary road and the impact of these structures is effectively estimated prior to authorizing such an activity. The economic benefits for improving irrigation systems are identified based on the number of hectares which will be brought back under cultivation, or the number of hectares which are currently being semi-cultivated and could significantly increase yields with a reliable source of water.



Cleaning irrigation canals on the Darqad Project

As part of the program strategy to focus on the rapid reconstruction of irrigation systems in order to meet spring planting needs in 2004, priority was placed on rehabilitating soft targets, such as cleaning irrigation canals, in order to provide a reliable source of water for agriculture production. Three sub-contracts were signed to clean and repair the irrigation gates and water diversion structures for approximately 400 kilometers of primary irrigation canals.

Canal cleaning is labor intensive and currently over 5,000 Afghan farmers are working to rehabilitate five major irrigation systems prior to the spring planting season. This work includes de-silting, widening canals, replacing and repairing water intakes, canal banks, protection walls, turnouts and sluice gates. Farmers are not only excited about the opportunity to obtain short-term employment as labors to clean the irrigation canal systems, but have high expectations about their prospects for the future since they won't be plagued by constant water shortages during the 2004 crop cycle.



The Khanabad Dam, Kunduz Province

Farmers have expressed satisfaction with the project, since they understand that having a

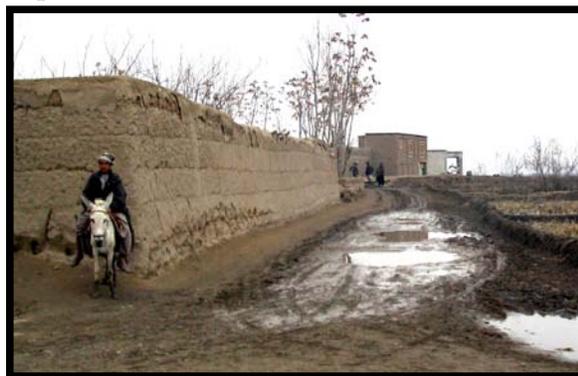
reliable source of water for irrigation, generally has the effect of doubling yields.

<b>Current Irrigation Job Orders Under RAMP</b>			
<b>Project</b>	<b>Budget</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Notes</b>
CADG Construction of Water Harvesting Structures	\$706,915.00	Helmand, Kandahar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construction of 19 check dams for rainwater harvesting and karez recharging</li> </ul>
DAI Rehabilitation Work on the Char Dara, Bala Doori, and Darqad Irrigation Systems	\$1,335,804.00	Kunduz, Baghlan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rehabilitating 111km of canal on three irrigation systems</li> </ul>
KRA Rehabilitation of Roads and Construction of Dam Protection Wall in Khanabad District	\$544,831.00	Kunduz	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rebuilding 24 km of tertiary roads with 93 culverts and 6 fords, cleaning 95 km of canal, rebuilding 4 intakes.</li> </ul>
Completion of Three Dams in Shamali Plain	\$2,746.00	Parwan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>100 meters of diversion walls and 3 diversion dams that feed 74 km of canals through 4 intakes</li> </ul>

## **2.2.4 Roads**

The criteria for selecting roads for rehabilitation is similar to choosing an irrigation system, but the beneficial impact of a road improvement is social as well as economic.

Upon identifying sites which meet the above criteria, requests for proposals are designed and competed among qualified firms to rehabilitate rural infrastructure in the priority regions being assisted by market development interventions. Each job order is managed to expedite rehabilitation services that increase irrigated cropland and crop productivity and reduce marketing costs associated with transport over rural roads and the collection, storage, processing and distribution of agricultural products.



Tertiary road set for repair in Kunduz

<b>Project</b>	<b>Budget</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Notes</b>
KRA - Rehabilitation of Roads and Construction of Dam Protection Wall in Khanabad District	\$544,831	Kunduz	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cleaning 95 km of canal and rebuilding 4 intakes</li> <li>Rebuilding 24 km of tertiary road with 93 culverts and 6 fords</li> </ul>
ACTED - Upgrading Roads in the Shamali Plain	\$729,225.00	Parwan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rehabilitate 28 km of tertiary roads in Shamali Plain with 100 culverts, rehabilitation of 2 irrigation systems addressing 29 km of canals.</li> </ul>
MADERA - Kanday Road Protection project	\$448,131.00	Kunar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Water erosion necessitates water diversion and gabion wall to protect.</li> </ul>

Project	Budget	Location	Notes
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tertiary road protection of access route from Jalalabad to Kunar</li> <li>• Protection of irrigation for 5,000 ha.</li> </ul>
AREA - Bridge	\$2,454.00	Wardak	Construction of Bridge in Aga Khil

### **Road and Bridge Acceptance**

Recently, RAMP and Ministry of Public Works engineers inspected the 35 kilometer road and 21 meter bridge in Jaghatu, Wardak for final acceptance. Although Jaghatu is a highly productive area, farmers were reluctant to cultivate for the commercial market since buyers were reluctant visit the area due to an unreliable transportation network. The potential for increasing agriculture clearly existed and the road was selected on this basis. The Ministry of Public Works engineers were impressed with the quality standards a heard to during the rehabilitation phase and therefore accepted both the bridge and road.

The basic statistics pertaining to the Jaghatu road are;

- Number of village clusters using the road is 109
- Number of households using road is 1,751
- Length of road is 35 kilometers
- Hectares of irrigated land is 4,340
- Person days for renovation, 35,715

### **2.2.5 Market Structures**

An in-house assessment of market structures that would add value to farmer's production was completed during the quarter. The assessment indicated that cleaning and storage facilities for grain rank high among farmers as priority interventions.

Last season, farmers in Kunduz accepted low prices for their highly prized melons because they could not move them efficiently to higher priced markets. The need for cold storage facilities at the airports in Kabul, Kunduz and Khandahar has been repeatedly emphasized. These regions produce significant quantities of high value crops. Cold storage facilities at transportation hubs like airports would facilitate the commercialization of produce to regional and international markets.

### **2.2.6 Rural Finance**

RAMP's aim is to develop agricultural markets with, among other things, the provision of credit. The Microfinance Investment Support Facility – Afghanistan (MISFA) has the institutional mandate and capacity to evaluate and monitor micro-finance institutions. To the extent that agricultural credit is provided in the form of micro-finance, it creates an opportunity for two programs to complement each other.

The Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development has facilitated the establishment of MISFA as a micro-finance wholesale institution, however MISFA is independent of government with a Board made up of representatives of the private sector, civil society, government and donors. MISFA will be established based upon a two-phased approach with an initial 'pilot' phase for 18 months to establish the institutional framework, mechanisms, systems and procedures and to provide financial and technical assistance to a number of qualified microfinance institutions (MFIs) for their on-lending activities; followed by a "scale-up" phase where the focus will remain on capacity building and

general sector development and an emphasis on loan funding for the best MFI practitioners will be increased.

MISFA is a national program with a diversified set of methodologies by gender, product and geographic location and has a mix of rural and urban programs. The MISFA staff includes a Project Director with international microfinance/financial experience and an oversight consultant team of five expatriates with experience in managing micro finance programs [inclusive of an agricultural lending expert provided through RAMP funding].

The objective of MISFA is to build the capacity of MFIs to ultimately have sustainable microfinance institutions that provide a range of technical and financial services to both the agricultural sector and low-income groups.

The USAID/RAMP grant agreement of \$5 million was signed in December 2003. Of this amount, \$4 million is dedicated as for loan capital to the pre-selected MFIs for their clients engaged in agricultural related activities. MISFA has begun to identify applications going to a steering committee in the first quarter, which will be able to begin using these loan capital resources. The Bangladesh Rural Assistance Committee (BRAC) proposal for an agricultural program has requested funding close to the loan capital from RAMP.



Women waiting for their loans in Kabul

The remaining \$1 million is earmarked for technical assistance to MISFA and member MFIs to assist in the development and management of agricultural loan products. Part of these funds will be used to hire a micro finance consultant with agriculture expertise to work full time with the MFIs. Recruitment for this position has been difficult although a temporary appointment has been identified for a three month period and she is expected to arrive in mid-February.

As of December 31, 2003 MISFA had disbursed over \$2 million to three MFIs and finalized applications for another \$8.7 million. Three of the nine pre-selected MFIs have received initial funding (BRAC, Mercy Corps, the Foundation for International Community Assistance (FINCA), and two are in their second round of funding. Four additional MFIs have submitted applications that should go to the MISFA Steering Committee in the first quarter of 2004. The nine pre-selected institutions include: Aga Khan Development Network, AREA, BRAC, CARE, CHF, FINCA, Mercy Corps, World Council of Credit Unions (WOCCU) and Women for Women International.

In the coming quarter, the MISFA hopes to finish the first round of financing for member MFIs and begin more intense monitoring and training activities to support their operations. In addition, the establishment of MISFA's operations will be completed, with the installation of an automated accounting system and a project management system used to monitor MISFA's relationship with its member MFIs.

### **2.2.7 Training**

The RAMP Program places high value on training as an important tool for building sustainability into projects and capacity building for Afghans in a wide array of

occupations including: TISA Ministry personnel, engineers, implementing partners, and farmers. The RAMP team provides on-the-job technical and managerial training for the implementing entities, on-farm demonstration activities, as well as formal training activities. Additionally, RAMP projects contain a training component as part of the work they are undertaking.

As part of the USAID requirements, we will be tracking training data through the TrainNet database system. The following are some of the trainings held under RAMP thus far:

**A. CODEX Training, South Africa**

Three staff members from the office of the president, Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Commerce attended a CODEX training from August 27-29, 2003 in South Africa.

**B. International Des Epizooties, Turkey**

The President of the Department of Animal Health/Ministry of Agriculture and the FAO National Program Supervisor and Chairman of Afghan Veterinary Association) attended the International des Epizooties (OIE) Regional Commission from 23 – 26 September 2003 in Istanbul, Turkey. Upon their return, they prepared a presentation at the RAMP office covering major lessons-learned in the control of infectious animal diseases such as *hoof and mouth*.

**C. River Engineering Training**

RAMP facilitated the participation of six NGOs (AREA, GRSP, ASSA, OMEAD, ACD and ACTED) at a UNOPS-sponsored River Engineering Training Workshop from 3-5 January 2004 in Kabul.

**D. Road Training**

RAMP formed a partnership with the UNOPS to provide road rehabilitation training to the participating NGOs. UNOPS provided classroom trainers and on-site inspectors during the practical phase of the training. The first phase of this training focused on classroom training and commenced on November 9<sup>th</sup> and ran through November 23<sup>rd</sup>. Lessons focused on design standards and developing the norms and criteria which would be used in the rehabilitation of roads to assure that completed roads would sustain heavy rains, winter snows and vehicle traffic for a minimum of three years with minimum maintenance. Ten NGOs participated in the training. The four week on-site practical training was conducted from December 1 through the end of the month. Under the supervision and guidance of the UNOPS instructors, the trainees actually constructed 1.5 kilometers of road.

The training course sought to change the mindset of the RAMP participating NGOs to better understand sustainable road construction procedures and shift away from labor intensive cash for work to labor based which combines light equipment with labor. To assure the durability of roads constructed under RAMP, the course placed emphasizes on quality construction and environmentally sound practices that include:

- Crowning and compaction of the road surface to ensure that rain water drains off the road rather than penetrating the road surface.
- Cleaning and digging draining ditches to carry water runoff preventing erosion of the road or road embankment.
- Installing reinforced cross drainages, and culverts for water to cross the road rather than flowing the road.

## **2.3 Working with the Transitional Islamic State of Afghanistan**

For sustainability and coordination reasons, RAMP has worked closely with all levels of the TISA government—from district all the way up to the ministerial level. For example, all agricultural production and marketing activities are coordinated and discussed with the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (MAAH) prior to submission to USAID for final approval. To facilitate the coordination, RAMP is housed in the MAAH compound, and regularly participates in coordination meetings at the Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resources (MIWRE) and the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD). The project currently has a policy advisor at the MAAH and an overall ministry liaison advisor.

### **2.3.1 Assignment of Technical Counterparts and Participation of Ministry in Job Order Development**

To forge an effective alliance that strengthens programming while building the capacity of appropriate Ministries in the Transitional Islamic State of Afghanistan, RAMP is the only initiative in Afghanistan with ministry counterparts for each technical specialist. These counterparts meet regularly to exchange project developments and work together in the design, implementation and evaluation of RAMP activities.

<b>MAAH Technical Counterparts for RAMP</b>				
<i>RAMP Technical Advisor</i>	<i>RAMP Position</i>	<i>MAAH Counterpart</i>	<i>MAAH Department</i>	<i>MAAH Position</i>
Ken Neils	Chief Ag Economist	Abdul Wasai Kouchi	Research	Head Plant Breeding
TBD	Product & Input Market Systems Analyst	Mohammed Ibrahim Muhammed Tohir	Extension Plant Protection	Director, Wheat Dep't Director, Plant Diseases
TBD	Agribusiness Specialist	Abdul Jalal Dr. Soraya Rafa	Private Sector Animal Health	Veterinarian
John Pritchard	Livestock Specialist	Mr. Jarid	Animal Husbandry	

### **2.3.2 Office Space**

As part of the close relationship with the Afghanistan MAAH, RAMP is co-located at the Ministry. To accommodate staffing and space needs, RAMP is overseeing the construction of an office building for the use by the project. Once the project is completed, the use of the building will be transferred to the MAAH. This activity began on September 20, 2003 and continued throughout the period of this report.

Several sites on the MAAH compound were reviewed with MAAH; the final site was selected and approved by the Minister. A de-mining certificate was required, which was obtained shortly. A preliminary design was submitted and reviewed by a committee comprised of MAAH and RAMP members.

The bid evaluation process was completed in November 4<sup>th</sup>, 2003, and attended by MAAH and USAID representatives and RAMP selected a winning contractor was shortly. At this time, in the interest of more short-term space for collaboration with the ministry and general project management, RAMP began looking for options for constructing temporary office space. Two firms were identified and invited to submit qualifications and preliminary concepts to RAMP.

At the same time, the selected contractor for the long term RAMP office, at the request of the Minister of Agriculture, was requested to modify the building design. It was understood that these changes would lengthen the wait to occupy this building, but would not pose a great issue as the temporary office space would be available two months from the date of contract signing.

### **2.3.3 Training for TISA**

As mentioned in section 2.2.6, RAMP is committed to building the capacity of the Afghan government and implementing partners. In addition to working one-on-one with our Ministry counterparts, providing on-the-job technical and managerial training for the implementing entities, RAMP has also formally trained government workers in CODEX and the control of infectious animal diseases.

### **2.3.4 Public Policy Advocacy and Assistance**

Working closely with the Ministry of Agriculture, the USAID/RAMP policy advisor developed a national agricultural development policy/strategy document. The purpose of developing this policy/strategy documents is to broaden and enrich the existing MAAH strategy of “Developing Agriculture and Livestock” to be included in the National Development Framework (NDF), to cover the entire agriculture and natural resource sector (water, crops, livestock, forestry, rangeland, and wildlife resources). In addition, this policy/strategy paper document has been prepared in an attempt to mobilize external and domestic support and investment in its implementation. The revised policy/strategy, therefore, will reflect the relevant national and sectoral policies, as well as a clear definition of roles and responsibilities of the major stakeholders in the sector, namely the government, the private sector, farming communities and the international aid agencies and development partners.

This policy/strategy paper lays out the vision, mission, and overall development objective for the sector and touches on a number of important topics, including: assessments and analysis of the present situation of Afghanistan’s agriculture and natural resources sector, pressing issues and problems to be addressed, strategic objectives, policy issues, major strategic interventions, and sub-sectoral policies and strategies. Based on the analysis of pressing issues and problems to be addressed, strategic objectives, and policy issues laid out in the NDF, the policy/strategy document recommends a set of major strategic interventions required to achieve the policy objectives in the agricultural and natural resources sector. The policy/strategy document recommends that the following major strategy interventions need to be undertaken by the Government in the course of the next ten years as soon as possible:

- **Institutional Reform:** The role of the Government, as articulated in the NDF, is shifting from implementer to facilitator. The Government intention is to optimize the specific ministry’s support to their sector by increasing the capacity to fulfill core functions. An integrated approach will be required on linking the agriculture and resources sector to other major national interventions. For the agriculture sector to maximize benefit from existing programs and activities, a simple but functioning coordination mechanism is vital. The MAAH envisages coordination at the national, ministry, and provincial levels in an integrated manner.
- **Natural Resources Use and Management:** The policy/strategy documents makes addresses key issues regarding natural resources use and management and makes

recommendations on improving water management and irrigation, land management and use, sustainable rangelands, and forestry and reforestation.

- **Efficiency of the Production:** The policy/strategy document makes recommendations on improving services for *animal husbandry, reviving horticulture, improving small scale production, and developing alternatives to poppy cultivation*. For example, some key areas where improved services for animal husbandry can be delivered to farmers through the private sector, including artificial insemination services for improving breed, veterinary services and laboratories, processing industries such as meat, dairy, wool, and hides. Areas of horticulture development will include improvements in the production and packaging fruits, nuts, vegetables, and spices. Introduction of appropriate technology, storage facilities, processing and packaging centers will further enhance quality and supplement farmer income. An overall strategy in addressing *drug issues and poppy cultivation* will require an integrated approach, where all individual (on-going) initiatives in each area are coordinated and integrated with each other in order to achieve the greatest overall impact on drug control objectives, in particular on reduction in the level of opium cultivation.
- **Support Services to Farmers:** Rural finance is urgently needed to facilitate expanded use of chemical fertilizers, quality improved seeds, farm machinery for mechanization, and improvement of irrigation systems. Also, research and technology transfer and ongoing research are vital for continual improvement of the agricultural sector.

The strategy was submitted to the Ministry for review amongst other ministries of the TISA. Approval of the strategy is still in process. RAMP will continue to work with the Ministry during the coming quarter and ensuing quarters to further develop and implement the vision and strategy presented in this policy/strategy document.

The USAID/RAMP policy advisor also developed briefing papers for the Ministry on reviving Afghanistan’s sericulture industry and cotton. These documents have been circulated within the MAAH, USAID and other interested organizations.

RAMP Policy Constraints and Dialogue Collaborators		
Policy Issue/Constraint	Collaborators (Ministerial)	Collaborators (Other)
<b>Inputs</b>		
Seed (property rights, certification, inspection)	Agriculture	ICARDA, CIMMYT, NGOs, seed companies
Fertilizer (packaging/labeling)	Commerce	IFDC, Fertilizer dealers
Agric chemicals (packaging/labeling)	Commerce	Ag. Chemical dealers
Water use (surface and subsurface water rights)	Irrigation	WB, Louis Berger, DAI
Animal health	Agriculture	FAO, Dutch Development Committee
Leasing agreements (tax treatment)	Finance	WB (MISFA)
Rural infrastructure (irrigation, roads, rural market facilities)	Irrigation, Public Works, Agriculture, MRRD	UNOPS, WB, Louis Berger, ADB, NGOs
Investment Incentives (tax holiday, repatriation of earnings, one-stop shopping)	Finance, Commerce	Provincial Governors, Chambers of Commerce, AISA
Community land use (related to desertification, natural forests)	Agriculture, Natural Resources	Provincial Governors, ADB

## RAMP Policy Constraints and Dialogue Collaborators

Policy Issue/Constraint	Collaborators (Ministerial)	Collaborators (Other)
Warehouse receipt system (legal, bonding, and contractual)	Agriculture, Finance	Commercial banks
Weights and Measures	Bureau of Standards	
Grades and Standards	Bureau of Standards	Private sector (grain traders)
Inspection services (phytosanitary, plant protection/quarantine, product quality)	Agriculture, Commerce	USDA, Donors
Transport customs and fees	Transport, Commerce, Finance	Local government, private sector (trucking)
<b>Trade policies</b>		
Customs and import duties (agricultural inputs and commodities)	Finance, Commerce	Bearing Pt., Adam Smith Institute, Donors
Export tariffs	Finance, Commerce	Bearing Pt., Donors
Duty drawback	Finance, Commerce	Bearing Pt., Donors
Export promotion	Finance, Commerce, Foreign Affairs	Bearing Pt., GTZ, Donors
Regional policy harmonization	Finance, Commerce, Foreign Affairs	WTO, Int'l Trade Associations
Cooperative laws (bank and non-bank); Association Laws, NGO Laws	Finance, MRRD, MoJ, Commerce, Agriculture	Commercial banks, WB, NGOs
Commercialization laws (bankruptcy, liquidation)	Finance, MRRD, MoJ, Commerce	Commercial banks, Bearing Pt.
Licensing for any agribusinesses, NGOs, others	Commerce	Chambers of Commerce, NGO Associations
Inter-ministerial policy harmonization	Ag, Irrigation, Commerce, Finance, MRRD	Donors
Government obstructive policies to private sector development	Ag, Commerce	Chambers of Commerce, private sector associations, GTZ, donors

## **2.4 Streamlining the Project Implementation Structure**

### **2.4.1 Summary**

In addition to designing and implementing activities, the RAMP team has strengthened their capacity to scale up in terms of implementation and adequately address the increasingly fluid political and security situation. This process includes restructuring the team, and formalizing systems.

### **2.4.2 Team Restructuring**

At the end of this quarter, we began a reorganization of the RAMP Program in order to provide a more versatile structure to better respond to the needs of the project. As part of the reorganization, chief-of-party (COP) Larry Morgan departed the project and was replaced with Charles Grader as of December 10, 2003. The reorganization is continuing into the first quarter of 2004. The proposed new structure has four units reporting to the COP: infrastructure, agriculture, programs, and program support. In this way, we can ensure that the appropriate resources are available to provide high quality assistance in technical areas and in the development of the job orders, as well as to support all of these functions.

One of the primary reasons for reorganization was to streamline the job order process. The programs unit will focus on processing all ideas/concepts presented, whether internal or external, and ensuring that they are evaluated and prioritized, and that strategic concept

papers are developed into proposals. The technical team will provide expertise, as required, both at the proposal stage, as well as during implementation. Once proposals are fully flushed out, they are then turned over to the program support unit, who will provide contractual support to finalize the job order packet that is sent to USAID for approval. During this quarter, job orders were approved, subcontracts and/or grants were negotiated, and implementation is now beginning. Project managers will be assigned to each job order, serving as the main point of contact for the implementing agency and the RAMP team.

### **2.4.3 Short-Term Consultants**

RAMP has complemented its permanent team with a number of rotating short-term consultants to:

- Supplement RAMP technical expertise—particularly in technically complex or specific areas
- Provide additional management capacity
- Conduct assessments or perform other discrete tasks

In order to optimize the value of the short-term consultants, RAMP, where possible and practical, is reducing the learning curve and retaining institutional knowledge by developing long-term relationships with short-term consultants so they return to build upon their earlier work. Below are two tables detailing short-term consultancies under RAMP from inception to the present.

<b>Short-Term Management Assistance under RAMP</b>				
<b>Name</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b># of Days</b>	<b>Dates</b>	<b>Assignment Description</b>
Zulaikha Aziz	Project Administrator	26	7/14/03-8/9/03	Project start-up (administrative)
Bob Flick	Senior Project Manager	51	7/18/03-9/7/03	Project start up (technical/administrative)
John Ames	Project Administrator	38	7/18/03-8/25/03	Project start-up (administrative)
		NA	12/8/03-present	Help manage administrative operations
Samantha Parsons	Recruitment Assistant	32	7/18/03-8/19/03	Recruit and hire local staff
David Guier	Operations Manager/Contract Specialist	45	8/9/03-9/23/03	Project start-up (administrative)
Brian Pereza	Senior Network Engineer	15	8/15/03-8/30/03	Design and implement IT set up
Graham Karlin	Network Systems Engineer	15	8/15/03-8/30/03	Network design and installation
Bill Taylor	Procurement Specialist	17	8/22/03-9/8/03	Project procurement (vehicles, equipment)
Kelly McKenna	Finance Specialist	21	8/22/03-9/9/03	Establish field accounting systems
Barbara Zadina	Communications Specialist	31	10/18/03-11/18/03	Program information management and dissemination
Frank Kenefick	Activity Specialist	17	11/7/03-11/24/03	Staff reorganization, strategy formulation
Pete Siu	Assistant COP, Program Development	NA	12/3/03 – present	Establish Program Development Unit
Mikael Hook	Project Management Specialist	NA	12/15/03 – Present	Draft subcontracts and grants, establish project development unit

<b>Short-Term Technical Assistance Under RAMP</b>				
<b>Name</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b># of Days</b>	<b>Dates</b>	<b>Assignment Description</b>
Tom Fattori	Livestock Specialist	21	8/9/03-8/30/03	Animal husbandry related assessments and design work
		59	10/18/03-12/16/03	Animal husbandry related assessments and design work
Ron Ivey	SVP, Asia Division	17	8/9/03-8/26/03	Job Order development
Mohammad Usman	Senior Policy Advisor	110	9/1/03-12/20/03	Served as policy advisor to RAMP and the Minister of Agriculture/Animal Husbandry
John Woods	Communications Specialist	34	10/18/03-11/18/03	Develop agricultural communications strategy
Johannes Oosterkamp	Irrigation Rehabilitation Advisor	94	10/18/03-1/21/04	Monitoring and evaluation of ongoing work by subcontractors
Theo White	Agribusiness Specialist	62	11/1/03-1/3/04	Dried fruit/nut sector assessment
Mohamed Khatouri	Geographical Information Systems (GIS) Specialist	27	11/17/03-12/14/03	Establishment of GIS platform
Larry Hendricks	Financial Specialist/Assessment Team Leader	22	11/28/03-12/20/03	Led rural finance assessment team
Jeff Nash	Financial Assessment Specialist	27	11/28/03-12/22/03	Member of rural finance assessment team
John Allgood	Input Market Specialist	12	12/6/03-12/18/03	Assess personnel, check dealer training job order status

## **2.4.4 Developing Management Systems**

### **Implementing Partner Orientation**

A general meeting was held with the NGOs that had been awarded subcontracts in infrastructure rehabilitation to explain the procedures required prior to incurring costs under their agreements. Since the implementing partners will be working under a fixed price subcontract it was agreed that they would submit to RAMP for its approval, detailed construction designs with technical specifications, proposed quality control procedures, and construction and construction management budget with units costs for each construction sub-project. In the long run, this procedure will reduce the administrative burden associated with processing payment vouchers since. Payments will be made against completed work rather than the submittal of receipts.

### **Contracting**

In conjunction with USAID, RAMP developed various subcontracting/subgranting document templates for the different types of organizations that the project will be working with. The templates will streamline the subcontracting/subgranting process.

### **Monitoring and Evaluation - Increasing technical oversight**

As RAMP implementation accelerated, the team began to increase site inspections. The site inspections have been extremely useful for identifying problems in advance. For example, during a routine site inspection, corrective actions were taken to address a series of deficiencies observed during the construction of check dams in the Kandahar. Rather than removing the large boulders during the excavation for the foundation, the workers merely excavated around the boulders and poured cement around them. The implementing partner was required to break the concrete, and re-excavate the foundation,

remove the large boulders and use select material for the foundation. If these deficiencies were not corrected, the dam could have easily wash out during seasonal floods. A written report outlining the deficiencies and recommendations was provided to the implementing partner. The partner responded within two days that all of the recommendations have been incorporated into their construction practices.

### **Coordination between RAMP activities**

In order to achieve maximum results and synergies among implementing partners, RAMP activities were coordinated on a number of fronts: geography or location, the potential for technical synergies, and cost feasibility per contribution to performance targets.

### **Development of Standard Reporting Templates**

In order to effectively capture data on the work progress of implementing partners, monthly reporting templates have been developed for each activity. These templates will show progress in tangible and measurable deliverables, and translate them into intermediate results, and results ultimately quantifiable in increased marketable outputs in dollars (SO1). The templates were developed and included in the reporting requirement section of each subcontract.

### **Developing Specific Performance Targets for Each Subcontract**

Based on analysis of PRA data for target areas and the shift to a demand focused strategy, relevant performance indicators and targets were developed. The targets were based on estimates of increased productivity resulting from RAMP interventions for improved irrigation and roads, the extension of new technologies and best practices to agricultural producers, improved post-harvest handling and value-added practices, and the identification and testing of regional and international markets for horticultural and other agricultural products. These interventions will be leveraged by the increased availability of credit for all value chain members. Performance targets for each indicator were developed for time horizons of one, two, and three years.

### **Drafting an ADS Performance Monitoring Plan**

Development of the ADS Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP) has been initiated. The PMP serves to identify individual performance indicators and targets for which the project will be accountable, and clearly defines baselines for each. The PMP also details data sources and collection methods for all data collected internally.

## **2.5 Quick Impacts Before June**

In recognition of the importance of RAMP's mandate to raise rural incomes—and the need to show quick results before June 2004 in support of the TISA government's development framework for economic development and democratization.

### **2.5.1 Project Results By June 2004**

Over the first six months, RAMP has worked to develop a strong vehicle for program development and implementation, and created a network of national programs for both short and long-term impact. Some of the results anticipated by June 2004:

#### **Agricultural Inputs**

- 5 village-based seed enterprises, each producing 100 mt of improved seed
- 350 farmers trained in virus-free potato seed production

## Livestock

- 2,000,000 livestock vaccinated nationwide
- 200 veterinary field units strengthened nationwide
- 60,000 vaccinated chickens distributed to 5,000 women nationwide

## On-farm Demonstrations

- 600 on-farm demonstrations, including those of wheat, rice, onions, potatoes, cotton, peanuts, mung beans, canola and tomatoes
- 150 farmers produced 900 mt of virus-free potato seed
- 100 mt of improved seed production from 5 village-based seed enterprises
- 85 greenhouse specialists trained, 8 greenhouses established



Family beneficiaries of the village women's poultry project

## Harvest and Storage

- 200 on-farm storage facilities established

## Processing

- 75 technical assistance interventions in cleaning, grading, sorting, processing, and packaging.
- 15 appropriate scale processing units, 15 more underway
- 6 prototype solar dryers in operation

## Market Development

- 30 samples tested for regional and international markets
- 10 buyers linked to processors and exporters
- Kabul airport cold storage facility in operation
- Agreement reached with 5 United Arab Emirates wholesalers to test market Afghanistan fresh produce



Almonds packaged in Kabul

## Infrastructure

- 300,000 hectares under reliable irrigation, equaling approximately 2.5 million beneficiaries
- 210 irrigation structures and 300 kilometers of canal rehabilitated
- 275 Afghans trained in canal canal maintenance
- 100 km of farm-to-market roads rehabilitated, 500km total by the end of 2004
- 40 partners/entities trained in quality road construction
- 234,000 labor days of work for local communities



Men working on the Gorband Dam project in Parwan

## **Rural Finance and Credit**

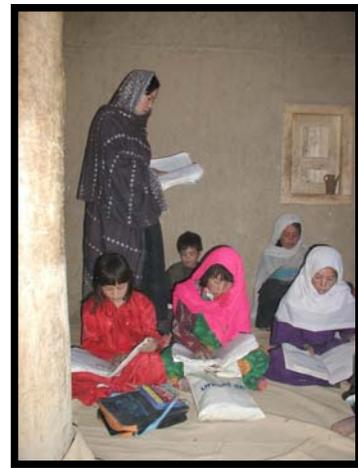
- \$250,000 disbursed to clients through MISFA organizations (approximately 1,000 clients)
- 150 loan officers and 1,000 field officers trained
- \$4 million contracted with microfinance institutions
- Lending activities underway in 10 provinces, 35 districts

## **2.5.2 Leveraging Project Results**

### **Communications Strategy and Information Management**

As the largest agricultural donor initiative in Afghanistan, RAMP requires a comprehensive and cohesive approach to communications. As RAMP completes subcontracting to as many as 50 different implementing partners, the successful collection, control and dissemination of information for public release will require a concerted effort by all RAMP team members. By carefully combining important data, educational content and a strong public awareness effort, RAMP communications goals are to:

- Build information pathways between USAID, RAMP and subcontractors
- Utilize a broad array of resources
- Provide educational opportunities and build local capacity of Afghans
- Enhance the efforts of the RAMP team and implementing partners
- Provide Afghan farming families with the information they need to improve their operations and raise their incomes
- Inform the national and international public of the progress being made to rebuild the agricultural infrastructure of Afghanistan through RAMP.



Classroom in Bamyan

To guide the development of an effective communications program, a communications strategy was developed in October and November. Components of the strategy included: project branding/identification and printed materials, input on the RAMP intranet, creation of reporting templates for subcontractors, reports to USAID, development of extensive programmatic information materials, the site map and content for a RAMP website, and development of a library. All of these goals have been accomplished, or are in continuous process.

### **Creating the Communications Toolkit**

An assessment of local graphics and printing capabilities was conducted, along with the development of a database on all forms of local media for Kabul. Each outlet was contacted to ascertain their requirements for submitting materials for release. A digital photo gallery was created with additional photographs added regularly. Fact sheets have been created for each approved job order and these formed the basis of the RAMP/USAID briefing book. Several powerpoint presentations have been designed and constructed to provide an overview of the RAMP program.

### **Working with USAID**

Bi-weekly reports on program progress were submitted to USAID along with special reports on topics of agricultural development interest. Over the quarter, a total seven bi-weekly reports and four articles (wheat, the Kabul wholesale produce market, participatory rural assessments, fruits and nuts) were submitted.

RAMP communications is interfacing with the communications programs of implementing partners to ensure that their reporting provides the format, information, photographs, success and beneficiary stories necessary to support the informational needs of USAID and the RAMP program.



Mission Director Jim Bever and USAID Administrator Andrew Natsios in Kabul

### **Site Visits**

The communications team has also provided scene setters, logistical information, briefing materials, and presentations for several policy-makers visiting Afghanistan including: USAID Administrator Andrew Natsios, a delegation of state and national legislators led by Congressman Goodlatte, Senator Hillary Clinton, and Secretary of Agriculture Ann Veneman as well as USAID staff. Two stories have been put forward for the USAID “Tell us Your Story Website” and a general press release in Kabul on the graduation of Afghan engineers from the Labor Based Construction Road Training Course presented by RAMP, ACTED and UNOPS.



The Minister of Agriculture, Sayed Hussain Anwari and the US Secretary of Agriculture, Ann Veneman

## **3.0 Vision for the Next Quarter**

### **3.1 Finalizing the Conceptual Framework**

In continuing to build the conceptual framework, RAMP will initiate or continue several assessments in the next quarter. They include the following:

#### **The Helmand Valley Infrastructure Assessment**

The Helmand Valley Assessment will be completed and distributed to USAID, the Ministry of Irrigation, and the Donor Community. Sites will be selected for rehabilitation based on immediate needs and the economic impact of the sub-project. RAMP will solicit bids from pre-qualified entities to repair or renovate the sites identified in the assessment.

#### **The Helmand Valley Agriculture Assessment**

In conjunction with the Helmand infrastructure assessment, a parallel assessment on agriculture needs will take place.

### **Assistance to the Helmand Valley Authority**

The Helmand Valley Authority (HAVA) is in the process of preparing an inventory of its construction equipment and the status of the equipment. If needed RAMP will bring in a consultant to assist in this inventory, and identify by catalog number the replacement parts required to rehabilitate HAVA's construction equipment. The inventory will be completed and the required replacement parts will be in Helmand prior to the completion of the next quarter.

### **Assessment on Wheat Storage and Milling**

Prototype grain storage and handling facilities in selected districts in Kunduz Province will be designed and post-harvest training (including grain grading) initiated with farmers, farmer organizations, trader associations, MAAH extension agents, NGOs, and other interested individuals and organizations.

The structure of the wheat milling industry, current and planned investments in flour milling, the barriers to entry of the private sector into the industry, and the demand for industrial quality wheat flour will be examined.

## **3.2 Implementing Programs under the RAMP National Framework and Developing New Activities under the Framework**

### **Accelerating Irrigation Rehabilitation Work**

Construction for irrigation and road rehabilitation will accelerate during the January-March quarter since the majority of activities were approved during the final part of the October-December quarter. RAMP's engineering staff will continue closely with the implementing partners to assure that they prepare and submit to RAMP construction designs with technical specifications, construction and construction management budgets with detailed unit costs for each construction sub-project. We are expecting to exponentially increase the number of irrigation projects under RAMP during the next quarter—taking advantage of low water levels for construction work. In an effort to minimize deficiencies during the construction phase, the implementing partners have been requested to provide RAMP with their proposed quality control methods.

### **Improving Road Rehabilitation Subcontracting**

In order to accelerate infrastructure construction RAMP has prepared an indefinite quantity contract (IQC) type of request for proposals (RFP). Limited competition will be used during the bidding process. The agencies awarded an IQC contract will be expected to identify and rehabilitate or facilitate the rehabilitation of tertiary roads in the South/Southeast region of Afghanistan. Issuing an IQC contract will reduce the management burden associated with managing a large number of subcontracts. The IQC contract has been developed and RAMP will utilize it with subcontractors during this quarter with sub agreements signed during the next quarter.

### **Initiating Quick Impact Infrastructure Activities in Helmand Through an IQC Type Subcontract**

In order to accelerate emergency infrastructure activities in Helmand, RAMP has also prepared an IQC type request for proposals. Limited competition will be used during the bidding process. The winner(s) of the IQC will be expected to identify and rehabilitate or facilitate the rehabilitation of irrigation and tertiary roads in Helmand, as identified by the

Helmand Infrastructure Assessment and by independent RAMP assessments. Issuing an IQC type contract will reduce the management burden associated with managing a large number of subcontracts. The IQC contract will be awarded during the quarter, and sub agreements signed during the next quarter.

### **Designing Higher-Level Rural Financial Services**

In conjunction with the USAID Development Credit Authority and BearingPoint, the RAMP rural finance component will be designing and initiating lending mechanisms for credit above the microfinance level. In addition, a complementary business development services (BDS) component will be designed and initiated in order to get businesses ready access credit once it is available.

### **Continued Issuing of Job Orders from the Concept Paper Process**

Four proposals, from IFDC (input dealer training in five provinces), CADG (crop demonstrations, high value crop processing and marketing in Helmand and Kandahar), Roots of Peace (grape industry revitalization in the Shomali Plains and adjacent provinces), and CHF (market center construction), are in various stages of review. Proposals (on agriculture and market development) have been requested from an additional thirteen organizations whose concept papers were approved.

### **Providing Technical Assistance in Storage**

Grain storage consultants will provide training and technical assistance in grain (and other related commodities) storage and handling techniques in February through June 2004 to grain farmers, traders, farmer associations and cooperatives, Ministry of Agriculture extension agents, municipality administrative leaders. They will assist the farmers, traders, etc., in determining the appropriate ownership structure, and in the appropriate cleaning, grading, and storage and handling equipment and facilities needed at the farm, village, and provincial levels. The consultants will assist in designing, procuring, installing, and operating the storage and handling equipment and storage facilities.

RAMP's Market Development Team and/or Consultants will also assist private entrepreneurs, and municipalities, in determining the appropriate type of cold storage facilities needed (for high value crops) and in the procurement, installation, and operations of the facilities.

### **Increasing Technical Assistance in Processing**

With the results of quality tests on Afghan high-value crop samples (sent for testing to targeted foreign markets), and once product volumes and quality requirements of foreign buyers are determined, RAMP Processing Consultants will work at linking Afghan processors and exporters to new foreign buyers of high value, processed agricultural products. Afghan processors will receive assistance in improving their product quality, investing, the procurement and installation of appropriate processing equipment, and training improved technologies for producing quality products that are in demand internationally. RAMP and RAMP consultants will also assist the new and existing processors and exporters in business and financial planning and in obtaining loans from private banks.

### **Constructing Market Centers**

By the end of the quarter, construction of about 15 market centers for cleaning, grading, storage, and/or processing facilities should be initiated. These market centers will be

owned by private entrepreneurs, producer associations, cooperatives, municipalities, or other entities.

### **Expanding Training Activities**

In addition to continuing work with the University of Illinois to provide training for Afghans in Pakistan, RAMP is looking to dramatically increase the number and scale of training it offers. Some of the training in the near future includes:



The road engineering training course

- UNOPS River Engineering Training workshop will again be conducted early January by UNOPS in Jalalabad. RAMP will facilitate participation for six partner NGOs.
- A Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) workshop will held from 25-29 January 2004 in conjunction with US Department of Agriculture. Invitees include the Ministry of Agriculture and NGOs.
- Two month-long training courses: *Orchard and Nursery Management* and *Training of Trainers (TOT) in Sustainable use of Water Resources* will be conducted by the field office of the University of Illinois at the NWFP Agricultural University, Peshawar in early February. RAMP is handling the coordination of both courses.

In order to formalize the partnership with the University of Illinois, RAMP is proposing to supplement core funding to support the USAID/ANE Agriculture Training Cooperative Agreement with the university. The training will focus on building a human resource development program that will serve the agriculture sector in Afghanistan. Training programs and services will be delivered by the International Arid Lands Consortium (IALC), through collaboration with the Northwest Frontier Province Agriculture University (NWFP-AU) in Peshawar, Pakistan. Professors and research scientists from the NWEP-AU will conduct classes which match identified needs of Afghanistan. The University of Illinois has established a field office on the NWEP-AU campus and will provide the logistical, administrative and financial support needed to conduct the proposed training program.

### **3.3 Collaboration with the TISA**

In addition to continue working with the government, RAMP is also looking to do the following:

- Increase collaboration with the ministries on the field level
- Provide a bilingual executive assistant for the Minister of Agriculture
- Expand training opportunities for government staff



Checking irrigation plans with Dep.Min. of Irrigation, Azzizi

### **3.4 Continue Streamlining the Project Implementation Structure**

The RAMP team will continue initiatives started in the previous quarter, including the team restructuring, project orientation packages and strengthening project systems. In addition, the following activities will also be implemented:

#### **NGO Meetings**

Bi-weekly meetings will be held with the implementing partners to keep abreast of project accomplishments, enable the partners to learn from each other and allow for coordination between partners. These meetings will also allow RAMP project managers to determine if special assistance is required for a particular NGO.

Site inspections will continue to be a regular part of program management and supervision. Project managers will verify the quality of work and determine the strengths and weaknesses of implementing partners. Field visit schedules will be adjusted according to the complexity of the sub-projects and technical capability of the implementing partners.

#### **RAMP, Helmand Regional Office**

As requested by USAID, a field office will be opened in Helmand to coordinate RAMP activities portions of the South/Southeast region of Afghanistan. Chemonics is in the process of identifying qualified candidates, and RAMP plans to have its Helmand regional office opened prior to the end of the next quarter.

#### **Monitoring and Evaluation**

To further integrate GIS into the RAMP M&E systems, the program will undertake the following activities:

1. Provide initial GIS training to RAMP staff in early February.
2. Integrate/update RAMP main field activities with geographic nature into GIS.

Each specific activity will be integrated into the GIS as a separate layer with precise location of the activity defined by its coordinates using a topographic map or the global positioning system (GPS). Current approved job orders were grouped into GIS activity layers which included road rehabilitation, canal rehabilitation, water harvesting, village seed enterprise, improved potato seed production, new technology demonstration, poultry production, and micro-finance institutions. Currently, there are more than 20 projects in this phase of preparation. As soon as these projects are approved, activities will be integrated into GIS, either as a new layer or added in the already existing layer based on the nature of the activity.

With GIS, RAMP will be able to produce maps showing the impact of each activity and the impact of several activities on a given district or region. Examples of information to be displayed geo-spatially include:

- Road rehabilitation: Anticipated impact in term of transport cost reduction and increase in market value of agriculture products to be transported from farm to market using the rehabilitated road.
- Water harvesting. Progress status and impact of each dam such as the number of beneficiary and increase in crop yield.

- Village-based seed enterprises (VBSE). For each VBSE, add number of beneficiary farmers, impact on agriculture production (increase in value).
- Improved potato seed production. Area of improved seed production (in hectares), improved potato seed production (in T), improved potato seed production value (in \$), number of farmers using improved potato seed, increase in the value of potato production using improved seed (in \$), etc.
- Improved technologies. Type of demonstration, demonstration area (ha), demonstration yield (t/ha), increase in farmers production (t), increase in the value of farmers production (in \$), increase in the market value (in \$) etc
- Poultry production groups. Number of Pullets distributed, number of pullets vaccinated, number of eggs produced, total value of eggs produced (in \$) etc.
- Protected agriculture (greenhouses). Crop, green house production (in tons), production value (in \$), net return without green house (in \$), net return with green house etc.
- New activities and impact indicators on those activities

### **3.5 Maximizing Quick Impacts Before June**

#### **Agricultural Program Support Communications**

Farmer demonstration plots are one of the key elements in increasing agricultural production and output. This involves getting farmers to adopt new practices which will increase their production and comply with market requirements at a cost effective level. A technology diffusion program will be implemented using guidelines on the development of best practices fact sheets and conducting on-farm demonstrations have been translated into Dari and Pashto and will be included in the Welcome Packet for all subcontractors. Two short term consultants in agricultural program support communications will be fielded in February to develop the tools and training for insuring effective on-farm demonstrations and adoption rates by farmers.

There is also a need to build the capacity of Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (MAAH) officials to retrain and redevelop extension services to farmers. Communications will play an important role in developing materials for farmers and extension agents in the MAAH to ensure sustainability of RAMP progress.

#### **Expanding Outreach**

- **To Implementing Partners**

To enhance project success and facilitate the timely flow of information between subcontractors and RAMP program managers, the communications and program support team are working to create comprehensive Welcome Packet for all subcontractors working with RAMP/USAID. Guidelines on program management, developing best practices, performance indicator and baseline data templates as well as reporting guidelines and branding instructions are being assembled. A subcontractor orientation session will be held to acquaint implementing partners with the materials and requirements.

- **Afghan Farming Families**

The combined male and female, over the age of 15 literacy rate averages out to approximately 30%. Radio is the best available form of public outreach in Afghanistan. Based on geography, population, radio ownership (approx. 80%) and transmitter power, radio possesses the best potential to reach thousands of Afghan men, women and children, across a broad socio-economic spectrum. RAMP

communications is working with implementing partners to script, edit and produce radio programs that reflect progress in agricultural development under RAMP as well as gathering materials in video format for video press releases, presentations and other ways to expand the array of communications projects offered.

- **International Community**

As more projects come online and reporting on project impact/successes accelerate, the appropriate systems, program support, toolkit and reporting tools are being carefully assembled to enable maximum outreach to local, national and international stakeholders. A local communications associate will be hired to work with local media, which is also the best access available to international media. The RAMP website has been planned and getting online is anticipated early in the next quarter. The website will feature regular economic indicator updates, comprehensive information on RAMP and RAMP projects, press releases, GIS mapping and data, password access for subcontractors containing the welcome packet guidelines and management tools, and translated materials in both Dari and Pashto.

## **4.0 Overall Program Issues**

### **4.1 Deteriorating Security Conditions in Ghazni and Helmand Provinces**

Toward the end of the last quarter, Ghazni and Helmand Provinces were becoming increasingly insecure. This will pose new constraints on the Core Team's design and implementation of job orders in those priority RAMP provinces. The Helmand situation poses special concerns for the implementation of an irrigation assessment.



Attending the road training graduation

### **4.2 Poppy Cultivation**

Afghanistan is the world's largest opium producer, providing almost three-quarters of global opium production. According to the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), poppy production amounted to 3,600 tons in 2003. Recent trends indicate that poppy cultivation is spreading further into remote areas. Around 1.7 million people, 7 percent of the population, are directly involved in poppy production.

Poppy is only produced on approximately 1 percent (around 80 000 ha in 2003) of the total arable land in the country. The bulk of poppy production takes place on irrigated land, and the province of Nangarhar is currently the largest poppy cultivating area. Opium as a product is attractive to farmers because it is easy to store and carry to the market and traders generally provide credit to farmers.



Whereas the majority of Afghan farmers cultivate poppy

Poppy field in Badakshan

for reasons of poverty, most of the profits remain with national and international drug traffickers. Nevertheless, with an average price for raw opium now at \$283 per kg and expected yields of up to 40 kg per ha, poppy cultivation is much more profitable than most licit crops. In 2003, poppy cultivation generated around \$3,900 per opium-growing family. This compares to an average national wage of \$2 per day.

RAMP is focusing on several of the existing constraints which contribute to farmers growing poppies. RAMP is supporting the development of an infrastructure support system, irrigation, access roads, bridges, and processing facilities essential for the commercialization of high value licit crops. Additionally, farmers are being assisted in market identification and market development to enable farmers to support themselves and their families through the production of licit crops.

As determined by USAID, RAMP is prepared to participate in increasing awareness among farmers and farmer organizations about the dangers associated with a drug economy. Farmers can be informed of the seriousness of poppy cultivation and that they may be disqualified from further development assistance under RAMP if they continue to cultivate poppies. There is a danger that RAMP recipient farmers may use financed infrastructure improvements such as irrigation systems to cultivate poppy. Therefore, it is recommended that USAID develop a policy on what action should be taken by RAMP.

#### **4.3 Engineering Capacity in Afghanistan**

While there is an adequate number of NGOs that have prior experience in road rehabilitation, in recent years, most have focused on temporarily improving roads through cash for work programs. In an effort to employ large numbers of returnees and internally displaced persons the donor community provided funding to NGOs to create jobs as an interim safety net until families were resettled on their farms and longer-term development programs could be initiated. The specific cash for work activities were generally identified by the NGOs in close coordination with the community leaders. Filling in pot holes, ruts, graveling and leveling of roads was a high priority because of the large numbers of laborers required. Job creation was the primary goal and the road work was secondary. Understandably, most of the roads, cash for work programs did not sustain the winter snows or the spring rains.

The poor quality of work observed under the emergency program, does not necessarily indicate that the local NGOs do not have the capacity to rehabilitate roads using recognized engineering norms and standards. The NGOs were following the donor preferences, even though many of them had experience in constructing structurally sound roads and irrigation systems. Several of the NGOs working in Afghanistan are actually offshoots of engineering and construction contractors that re-registered their firms as NGOs in order to be eligible for donor financing. While a large number of the NGOs do have the technical capacity to rehabilitate rural roads, on-site road construction training may be necessary for some of the junior engineers which have been supervising cash for work activities for the past several years.

During the solicitation of concept papers, RAMP received over 30 concept papers which included road rehabilitation as one of the components. The most common flaw in most of these papers was that the NGOs were under the impression that RAMP was the continuation of a humanitarian assistance, cash for work program rather than focusing on constructing sustainable structures. As specific roads and geographic regions are

identified, RAMP under the IQC mechanism will re-contact NGOs working in these priority areas to present bids to participate in road rehabilitation.

A broader issue is the availability of local qualified engineers. With the large number of engineering projects currently being funded by USAID, the World Bank and the European Union, qualified engineers are at a premium and there is considerable competition among the implementing entities to hire the most qualified engineers. It's not uncommon for an engineer to work on one project for less than a year, obtain training then leave and seek employment with a higher salary with either a partner or competitor.

#### **4.4 Gender**

Agricultural production in Afghanistan is largely a household activity, with women and children as well as men having important roles in crop production, horticulture and the rearing of livestock. The conflict has resulted in large numbers of rural women being widowed and left to assume men's responsibilities or having to subsist at the mercy of other family members. RAMP is committed to addressing women's issues in all aspects of project development. The FAO village women's poultry project specifically targets a sector of agriculture that has been the traditional realm of women. The Rural Finance component through MISFA also features specifically designed outreach to women.



Women in Bamyan

In addition, to inform and strengthen USAID/RAMP's gender strategy and goals in the agricultural sector, a gender assessment will be conducted in the RAMP priority regions. Barbara Rodey, Gender Specialist with USAID/Afghanistan will provide overall supervision to the project. Mary Hill Rojas, senior manager, Chemonics Women in Development and Gender Unit, will serve as project advisor, Zulaikha Aziz, Project Administrator for RAMP will serve as assessment administrator with Susan DeCamp, RAMP Communications Specialist as field liaison.



## **Kunduz Participatory Rural Assessment Database**

### **Rebuilding Agricultural Markets in Afghanistan Program (RAMP)**

**A Contract Funded by the US Agency for International Development**  
**Contract No. 306-C-03-00-00502**

**Implemented by:**

**Chemonics International**



**Prepared by**

**Andy D. Hale, Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist**  
**Daud Sangarwal, Monitoring and Evaluation Advisor**

This database was generated from a series of village/shora Participatory Rural Assessment (PRA) meetings held with key community leaders, farmers and in five Kunduz districts during August 2003. The data are community-based, and do not describe individual or household characteristics. After the raw data from the PRA interviews were tabulated, the Chemonics/RAMP Team reviewed the results for inconsistencies and returned to the relevant villages when necessary to clarify particular data. Community leaders quickly grasped the importance of the exercise because it gives them a quick economic picture of their community (number of crops, production, average prices, production value, sale value, etc). This information will be used to estimate agricultural competitiveness gaps and the impact of RAMP activities on the local economies.

**Kabul, Afghanistan**

**August, 2003**

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**Contract #:** 306-C-03-00-00502-

Address: Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, Kart-i-Sakhi, Kabul, Afghanistan • Funding Agency: USAID  
Consortium Partners: Chemonics International Inc., ShoreBank Advisory Services, International Fertilizer Development Center  
Generic E-mail: RAMPinfo@chemonics.net

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Village 3: Mahajer	39
Village 4: Tashguzar	41
Village 5: Qarawal	43
Charadar	
Projected Total of Charadar District	45
Total of Five Villages	47
Village 1: Dobandi Kharoti	49
Village 2: Yateem	51
Village 3: Qased	53
Village 4: Nari Safi	55
Village 5: Mang Tepa	57
Archi District	
Projected Total of Archi District	59
Total of Five Villages	61
Village 1: Mula Quli	63
Village 2: Nari Kohna	65
Village 3: Mohmandan	67
Village 4: Qarlugh	69
Village 5: Kakar	71
Reference Data	

## **RAMP Participatory Rural Assessment (PRA) Methodology**

In order to effectively establish performance targets, track activities and analyze the progress of RAMP, the Monitoring and Evaluation Unit has conducted Participatory Rural Assessments (PRAs) to capture baseline data. Village surveys were conducted to collect current agricultural production and marketing data for cereals, high value crops, livestock and other on-farm income sources. Other data are collected on population, land usage and organizational and input supplier indicators for each village, and totals for each district are projected.

Local implementing partners are selected to conduct the surveys in the target areas based on selection criteria including community involvement and capacity to conduct the surveys and provide quality data. Five districts are selected in each priority province, and five villages per district are selected and surveyed by the implementing partner. The survey teams are trained at a half-day training workshop held by the RAMP M&E Unit in Kabul.

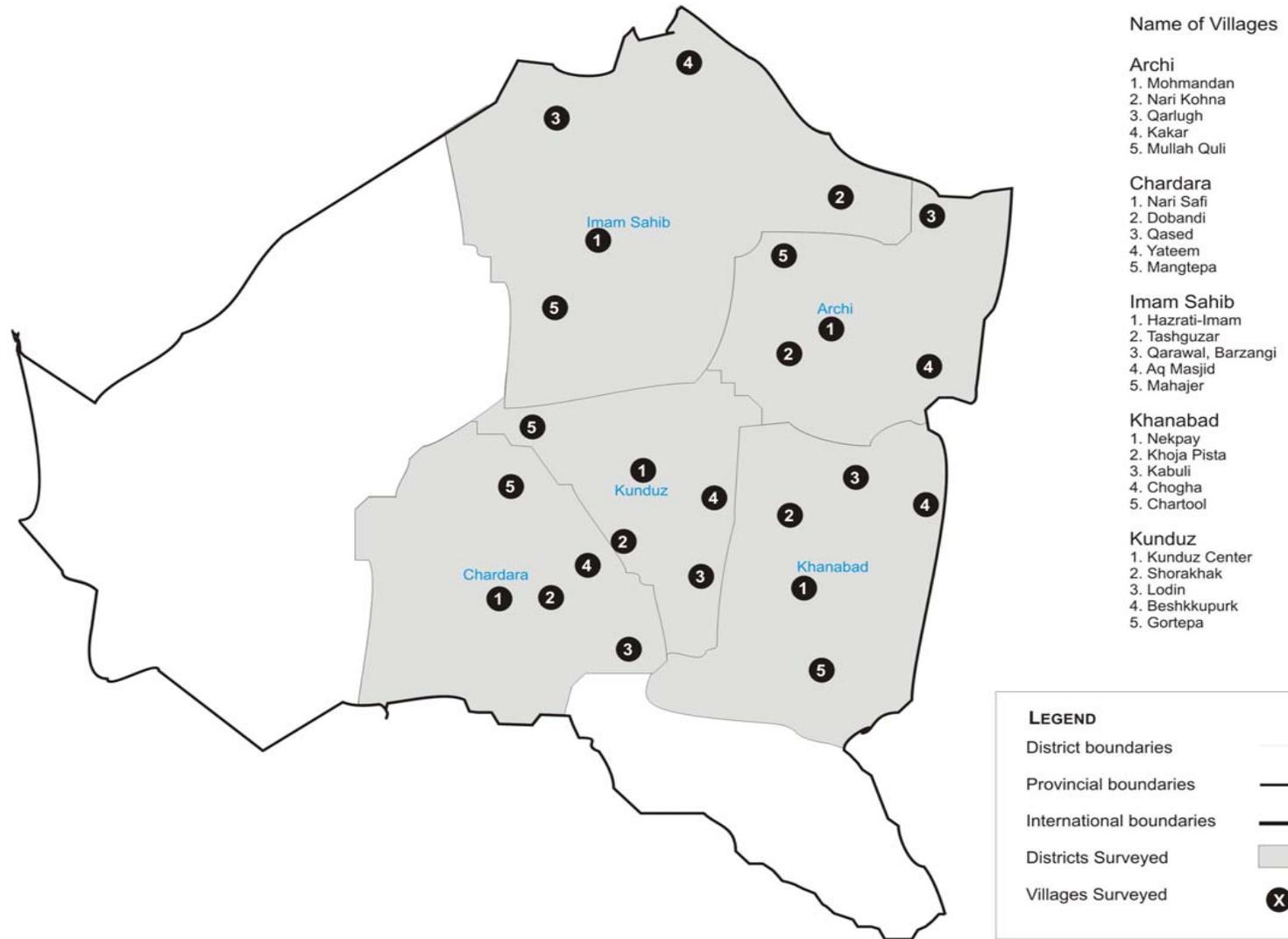
After the training workshop, the teams then travel to their respective provinces to conduct the surveys. Village shura are contacted in advance of the survey to ensure that the most knowledgeable agriculturalists from the village are available for the PRA. The data are collected at the village level.

The data are assembled and cleansed of any outliers. The five villages in each district are aggregated. Total district figures are projected based on proportions of the village population and cultivated land area to total district population and the total cultivated land area in the district.

<b>Target Province:</b>	Kunduz
<b>Districts Surveyed:</b>	Kunduz, Khanabad, Imam Sahib, Chardara, Archi
<b>Implementing Partner:</b>	Partners in Revitalization & Building (PRB)
<b>Date of Data Collection:</b>	August 2003

# Rebuilding of Agriculture Market Program (RAMP)

## Participatory Rural Assessment, Kunduz August 2003



**Kunduz Participatory Rural Assessment Database**  
**Rebuilding Agricultural Markets in Afghanistan Program (RAMP)**

**Five Provinces**

**I. Agricultural Production  
and Sales Indicators**

**Non-HV Crops**

Barley  
Cotton  
Maize (Open Pol)  
Millet  
Rice  
Wheat

---

**Total Non-HV Crops**

*Million US\$ @ Afg/\$ of:*

**HV Crops**

**Vegetables**

Bean (French)  
Bean (other veg)  
Broadleaf must.  
Cabbage  
Cauliflower  
Chili  
Cucumber  
Eggplant  
Garlic  
Ginger  
Green pea  
Maize (Hybrid)  
Mellon  
Mellon, Water  
Okra  
Onion  
Other leafy veg.  
Potato  
Pumpkin  
Radish  
Tomato  
carrot  
Turnep  
Zagher  
Cumin  
Pea Nuts  
Opium Poppy  
Sugar Cane  
Naringe (Oranges)

**Legumes**

Blackgram  
Mung Bean  
Lentil  
Chickpea  
Soybean

**Edible Oils**

Mustard Seed  
Olive  
Safflower  
Sunflower  
Cotton Seed

**Fruits**

Apple  
Apricot  
Cherry  
Grape, Fresh  
Grape, Raisin  
Mulberry  
Peach  
Pear  
Plum  
Pomegranet

**Nuts**

Almond  
Pistachio  
Walnut

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**Total HV Crops**

*Million US\$ @ Afg/\$ of:*

**HV Livestock**

**Population**

Beehives  
Chicken, com.  
Chicken, rur.  
Cow  
Goat  
Sheep  
Ground forage:  
    Annual (Ha)  
    Perennial (Ha)  
    Total (Ha)

**Kunduz Participatory Rural Assessment Database  
 Rebuilding Agricultural Markets in Afghanistan Program (RAMP)  
 Five Provinces**

Production  
 Meat  
     Beef  
     Chicken, com.  
     Chicken, rur.  
     Goat  
     Sheep  
                     Total Meat

Egg  
     Chicken, com.  
     Chicken, rur.  
                     Total Eggs

Milk  
     Cow  
                     Total Milk

Ghee  
 Honey  
 Ground forage (Tons)  
                     Annual  
                     Perennial  
                     Total

**Total HV Livestock**  
*Million US\$ @ Afg/\$ of:*

**Total Crops, Livestock**  
*Million US\$ @ Afg/\$ of:*

**II. Agro-Enterprise Indicators**

HV Ag Farmers  
     Male  
     Female  
                     Total

HV Ag Traders  
     Small  
     Large  
                     Total

Off-farm Enterprises  
     Micro  
     Small  
     Med-large  
                     Total

**III. Population, Land,  
 Organizational and Input  
 Supplier Indicators**

Population  
 Households  
 HH Size  
 Villages

Cultivated Jeribs  
     Irrigated  
     Dryland  
                     Total

Farmer Organizations, Number  
     Male Members  
     Female Members  
                     Total

Registered Cooperatives

Agro-Vets

Oilseed Presses

Feed Mills

**Kunduz Participatory Rural Assessment Database**  
**Rebuilding Agricultural Markets in Afghanistan Program (RAMP)**

Five Provinces I. Agricultural Production and Sales Indicators		Projected Total of Target Districts in Target provinces							
		Jeribs	Tons	Yield (kg/jb)	Yield Tons/Ht	Farm Price (af/kg)	Production Value Af '000	% of Production Marketed	Marketed Value Af '000
<b>Non-HV Crops</b>									
Barley			2,856	0	-	7.44	21,244	50	10,532
Cotton	118,147	52,804	447	2.23	12.65	668,133	87	579,157	
Maize (Open Pol)	208,707	86,910	416	2.08	3.91	339,564	56	189,063	
Millet	6,436	2,164	336	1.68	4.72	10,204	21	2,145	
Rice	371,131	173,371	467	2.34	14.81	2,566,919	78	2,001,392	
Wheat	1,092,465	552,815	506	2.53	5.84	3,226,305	31	989,312	
<b>Total Non-HV Crops</b>	<b>1,796,886</b>	<b>870,920</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>2.42</b>	<b>7.85</b>	<b>6,832,369</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>3,771,600</b>	
<i>Million US\$ @ Afg/\$ of:</i>	<b>\$ 48.000</b>					<b>\$ 142.34</b>		<b>\$ 78.58</b>	
<b>HV Crops</b>									
<b>Vegetables</b>						0			
Bean (French)	14,738	7,462	506	2.53	13.86	103,384	60	61,665	
Bean (other veg)	10,266	1,243	121	0.61	10.66	13,258	67	8,848	
Broadleaf must.	-	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	
Cabbage	-	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	
Cauliflower	136	368	2,708	13.54	6.07	2,237	93	2,073	
Chili	1,027	2,015	1,963	9.81	1.02	2,052	7	137	
Cucumber	13,501	23,492	1,740	8.70	3.45	81,058	71	57,282	
Eggplant	7,062	8,304	1,176	5.88	7.52	62,485	44	27,557	
Garlic	2,257	2,512	1,113	5.57	29.65	74,473	78	58,230	
Ginger	-	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	
Green pea	-	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	
Maize (Hybrid)	-	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	
Mellon	77,223	186,053	2,409	12.05	1.61	298,998	88	263,885	
Mellon, Water	74,003	158,910	2,147	10.74	1.72	273,298	74	202,515	
Okra	22,415	17,734	791	3.96	5.78	102,500	54	55,307	
Onion	36,551	120,622	3,300	16.50	2.63	317,713	27	85,668	
Other leafy veg.	3,913	6,991	1,787	8.93	10.62	74,227	37	27,626	
Potato	27,270	85,918	3,151	15.75	3.84	330,022	14	45,192	
Pumpkin	2,815	3,571	1,269	6.34	30.03	107,248	15	15,991	
Radish	792	1,670	2,107	10.54	18.27	30,501	63	19,304	
Tomato	28,815	45,292	1,572	7.86	3.23	146,246	26	37,566	
carrot	2,500	8,793	3,517	17.58	7.67	67,453	37	24,964	
Turnep	2,267	6,239	2,752	13.76	3.89	24,273	54	12,996	
Zagher	12,090	2,255	187	0.93	5.02	11,330	78	8,787	
Cumin	9,753	1,500	154	0.77	8.88	13,316	38	5,089	
Pea Nuts	7,612	3,896	512	2.56	15.01	58,478	88	51,534	
Opium Poppy	8,783	154	18	0.09	2,700.27	416,857	100	416,857	
Sugar Cane	-	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	
Naringe (Oranges)	59	14,593	249,130	1,245.65	0.11	1,663	3	54	
<b>Legumes</b>									
Blackgram	3,883	668	172	0.86	18.80	12,565	12	1,464	
Mung Bean	259,544	50,455	194	0.97	11.29	569,468	88	502,706	
Lentil	205	58	284	1.42	8.06	469	64	300	
Chickpea	2,783	632	227	1.13	14.07	8,886	13	1,197	
Soybean	3,642	1,070	294	1.47	22.26	23,815	7	1,672	
<b>Edible Oils</b>									
Mustard Seed	10,946	1,816	166	0.83	16.86	30,621	84	25,605	
Olive	356	82	231	1.15	7.28	599	1	5	
Safflower	12,548	4,215	336	1.68	9.14	38,545	39	14,896	
Sunflower	3,484	333	96	0.48	9.94	3,311	53	1,743	
Cotton Seed	-	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	
<b>Fruits</b>									
Apple	5,512	40,994	7,437	37.19	7.30	299,423	9	25,554	
Apricot	884	6,206	7,020	35.10	1.73	10,751	56	6,001	
Cherry	41,711	185,908	4,457	22.29	8.98	1,668,642	13	212,550	
Grape, Fresh	10,364	21,966	2,120	10.60	11.78	258,729	72	187,082	
Grape, Raisin	27,160	64,614	2,379	11.90	8.76	565,696	22	126,360	
Mulberry	551	1,095	1,988	9.94	7.87	8,622	21	1,832	
Peach	3,459	3,001	868	4.34	7.22	21,666	77	16,786	
Pear	143	721	5,041	25.20	7.69	5,543	92	5,117	
Plum	671	2,595	3,868	19.34	13.07	33,918	49	16,521	
Pomegranet	1,516	1,874	1,236	6.18	28.68	53,747	35	18,865	
<b>Nuts</b>									
Almond	3,905	8,190	2,097	10.49	99.03	811,072	92	746,976	
Pistachio	2,950	544	184	0.92	45.95	24,982	86	21,419	
Walnut	103,621	325,916	3,145	15.73	7.89	2,571,708	13	339,082	
<b>Total HV Crops</b>	<b>755,208</b>	<b>1,097,891</b>	<b>1,454</b>	<b>7.27</b>	<b>5.67</b>	<b>6,228,089</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>2,655,382</b>	
<i>Million US\$ @ Afg/\$ of:</i>	<b>\$ 48.000</b>					<b>\$ 129.752</b>		<b>\$ 55.320</b>	
<b>HV Livestock</b>									
<b>Population</b>		Numbers							
Beehives		9,474							
Chicken, com.		219,666							
Chicken, rur.		2,273,679							
Cow		836,604							
Goat		283,363							
Sheep		769,701							
<b>Ground forage:</b>									
Annual (Ha)		74,276							
Perennial (Ha)		55,005							
Total (Ha)		129,281							

**Kunduz Participatory Rural Assessment Database**  
**Rebuilding Agricultural Markets in Afghanistan Program (RAMP)**

Five Provinces		Projected Total of Target Districts in Target provinces				
		Production		% of		Marketed
Production		Farm Price	Value	Production	Value	
Meat	Tons	(af/kg)	Af '000	Marketed	Af '000	
Beef	10,517.8	91.49	962,313	64	620,501	-
Chicken, com.	203.2	71.85	14,597	4	592	-
Chicken, rur.	2,537.2	104.16	264,272	32	84,233	-
Goat	1,709.1	93.68	160,102	16	25,840	-
Sheep	6,738.5	90.21	607,890	35	211,235	-
<b>Total Meat</b>	<b>21,706</b>	<b>92.56</b>	<b>2,009,174</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>942,402</b>	-
Egg	'000	(af/egg)				
Chicken, com.	11,712.9	21.94	256,954	4	9,471	-
Chicken, rur.	150,549.3	1.85	278,203	30	83,307	-
<b>Total Eggs</b>	<b>162,262</b>	<b>2.70</b>	<b>438,402</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>92,779</b>	-
Milk	Tons	(af/kg,ltr)				
Cow	251950.99	8.54	2150933.52	14.16	304530.42	0.00
<b>Total Milk</b>	<b>251,951</b>	<b>8.54</b>	<b>2,150,934</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>304,530</b>	
Ghee	6,333.5	81.72	517,570	48	247,582	-
Honey	8.8	-	-	0	139	-
Ground forage (Tons)						
Annual	604,026.9	43.29	26,149,489	0	13,046	-
Perennial	240,458.8	0.07	16,724	4	644	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>844,486</b>	<b>30.98</b>	<b>26,166,213</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13,690</b>	-
<b>Total HV Livestock</b>	<b>1,286,747</b>	<b>24.31</b>	<b>31,282,293</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1,601,122</b>	
<i>Million US\$ @ Afg/\$ of:</i>	<b>\$ 48.000</b>		<b>\$ 651.714</b>		<b>\$ 33.357</b>	
<b>Total Crops, Livestock</b>	<b>1,612,663</b>	<b>22.58</b>	<b>36,420,920</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>3,941,596</b>	
<i>Million US\$ @ Afg/\$ of:</i>	<b>\$ 48.000</b>		<b>\$ 758.769</b>		<b>\$ 82.117</b>	
<b>II. Agro-Enterprise Indicators</b>						
HV Ag Farmers	Number	% Female				
Male	87,583					
Female	35,979	29				
<b>Total</b>	<b>123,562</b>					
HV Ag Traders	Number	% Female				
Small	4,573					
Large	1,900					
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,473</b>					
Off-farm Enterprises	Number	% Female				
Micro	3,617				(Micro: employs <3 workers)	
Small	258				(Small: employs 3-9 workers)	
Med-large	2,737				(Med-large: employs >9 workers)	
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,612</b>					
<b>III. Population, Land, Organizational and Input Supplier Indicators</b>						
Population	Number				No	%
Households	1,990,547					
HH Size	286,042			Actual farming households		0.0
Villages	6.96					
	1,735			Workers employed outside area		
Cultivated Jeribs						
Irrigated	1,343,821					
Dryland	223,333					
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,567,154</b>					
Farmer Organizations, Number	-					
Male Members	222					
Female Members	1,245					
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,467</b>					
Registered Cooperatives	37					
Agro-Vets						
Oilseed Presses	2,271					
Feed Mills	3,366					

**Kunduz Participatory Rural Assessment Database**  
**Rebuilding Agricultural Markets in Afghanistan Program (RAMP)**

**Five Provinces**

Projected total of Targeted Districts in Kunduz

**I. Agricultural Production and Sales Indicators**

	Jeribs	Tons	Yield (kg/jb)	Yield (mt/ha)	Farm Price (af/kg)	Production	% of	Marketed
						Value Af '000	Production Marketed	Value Af '000
<b>Non-HV Crops</b>								
Barley	10,141	2,733	269	1.35	7.52	20,543	49	10,073
Cotton	56,164	32,149	572	2.86	13.07	420,337	99	416,993
Maize (Open Pol)	67,068	29,339	437	2.19	3.36	98,620	71	70,125
Millet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rice	360,135	167,461	465	2.32	15.08	2,525,996	79	1,986,113
Wheat	542,645	267,780	493	2.47	4.46	1,194,423	59	707,082
<b>Total Non-HV Crops</b>	<b>1,036,153</b>	<b>499,462</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>2.41</b>	<b>8.53</b>	<b>4,259,921</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>3,190,386</b>
<i>Million US\$ @ Afg/\$ of:</i>	48.00					\$ 88.748		\$ 66.466
<b>HV Crops</b>								
<b>Vegetables</b>								
Bean (French)	11,948	7,134	597	2.99	14.06	100,339	59	58,838
Bean (other veg)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Broadleaf must.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cabbage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cauliflower	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chili	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cucumber	2,384	4,319	1,812	9.06	7.86	33,958	78	26,389
Eggplant	3,315	5,364	1,618	8.09	4.42	23,720	81	19,117
Garlic	128	146	1,140	5.70	382.76	56,000	88	49,000
Ginger	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Green pea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maize (Hybrid)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mellon	51,610	155,625	3,015	15.08	1.63	252,956	93	234,771
Mellon, Water	39,221	115,742	2,951	14.76	1.69	195,686	90	175,183
Okra	8,486	8,392	989	4.94	3.30	27,699	78	21,599
Onion	6,660	13,445	2,019	10.09	3.29	44,216	84	37,129
Other leafy veg.	1,355	1,710	1,262	6.31	9.59	16,400	90	14,760
Potato	3,665	7,522	2,052	10.26	4.72	35,466	68	23,981
Pumpkin	2,450	2,996	1,223	6.11	7.80	23,377	52	12,133
Radish	338	992	2,931	14.65	16.09	15,959	91	14,542
Tomato	12,745	13,570	1,065	5.32	1.59	21,539	74	15,840
carrot	1,955	6,767	3,461	17.31	3.92	26,557	93	24,618
Turnep	1,789	3,095	1,730	8.65	4.50	13,923	93	12,929
Zagher	12,090	2,255	187	0.93	5.02	11,330	78	8,787
Cumin	5,932	1,246	210	1.05	1.18	1,470	58	856
Pea Nuts	49	22	448	2.24	8.00	176	50	88
Opium Poppy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sugar Cane	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Naringe (Oranges)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Legumes</b>								
Blackgram	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mung Bean	183,371	37,471	204	1.02	10.25	384,247	94	360,125
Lentil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chickpea	70	16	233	1.16	7.00	114	82	93
Soybean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Edible Oils</b>								
Mustard Seed	10,801	1,752	162	0.81	16.83	29,482	83	24,580
Olive	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Safflower	12,083	2,849	236	1.18	11.05	31,472	47	14,847
Sunflower	589	141	240	1.20	12.00	1,696	80	1,357
Cotton Seed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Fruits</b>								
Apple	109	480	4,405	22.02	23.88	11,469	30	3,398
Apricot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cherry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grape, Fresh	4,789	14,150	2,955	14.77	12.06	170,667	76	129,242
Grape, Raisin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mulberry	28	46	1,647	8.23	-	-	-	-
Peach	1,139	2,841	2,494	12.47	7.16	20,344	81	16,538
Pear	119	669	5,631	28.15	7.99	5,344	95	5,077
Plum	532	2,290	4,303	21.52	8.44	19,318	84	16,298
Pomegranet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Nuts</b>								
Almond	3,905	8,190	2,097	10.49	99.03	811,072	92	746,976
Pistachio	491	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Walnut	152	213	1,400	7.00	29.00	6,182	90	5,564
<b>Total HV Crops</b>	<b>379,751</b>	<b>413,048</b>	<b>1,088</b>	<b>5.44</b>	<b>3.81</b>	<b>1,574,922</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>1,322,116</b>
<i>Million US\$ @ Afg/\$ of:</i>	48.00					\$ 32.811		\$ 27.544
<b>HV Livestock</b>								
<b>Population</b>	Numbers							
Beehives	-							
Chicken, com.	1,472							
Chicken, rur.	1,235,253							
Cow	430,970							
Goat	51,349							
Sheep	405,630							
<b>Ground forage:</b>								
Annual (Ha)	49,793							
Perennial (Ha)	1,178							
<b>Total (Ha)</b>	<b>50,971</b>							

**Kunduz Participatory Rural Assessment Database**  
**Rebuilding Agricultural Markets in Afghanistan Program (RAMP)**

Five Provinces	Projected total of Targeted Districts in Kunduz			
	Production	Farm Price	Value	% of Marketed
Meat	Tons	(af/kg)	Af '000	Value Af '000
Beef	6,034	101.33	611,373	85 519,807
Chicken, com.	2	100.00	243	- -
Chicken, rur.	1,112	111.79	124,277	53 65,865
Goat	303	86.38	26,168	71 18,704
Sheep	1,947	112.55	219,132	72 156,957
Total Meat	<b>9,398</b>	<b>104.41</b>	<b>981,193</b>	<b>77 753,623</b>
Egg	'000	(af/egg)		
Chicken, com.	221	2.50	552	100 552
Chicken, rur.	<b>61,763</b>	<b>2.49</b>	153,974	35 53,678
Total Eggs	61,983	2.49	154,526	35 54,230
Milk	Tons	(af/kg,ltr)		
Cow	124,981	10.04	1,255,156	20 253,099
Total Milk	124,981	10.04	1,255,156	20 253,099
Ghee	3,663	67.12	245,860	45 111,329
Honey	-	-	-	- -
Ground forage (Tons)				
Annual	190,309	-	-	- -
Perennial	531	-	-	- -
Total	<b>190,840</b>	-	-	- -
<b>Total HV Livestock</b>	331,981	7.50	2,489,935	47 1,172,281
<i>Million US\$ @ Afg/\$ of.</i>	48.00		\$ 51.874	\$ 24.423
<b>Total Crops, Livestock</b>	745,029	11.17	8,324,778	68 5,684,783
<i>Million US\$ @ Afg/\$ of.</i>	48.00		\$ 173.433	\$ 118.433
<b>II. Agro-Enterprise Indicators</b>				
HV Ag Farmers	Number	% Female		
Male	40,929			
Female	-	-		
Total	40,929			
HV Ag Traders	Number	% Female		
Small	-			
Large	-			
Total	-			
Off-farm Enterprises	Number	% Female		
Micro	2		(Micro: employs <3 workers)	
Small	-		(Small: employs 3-9 workers)	
Med-large	2		(Med-large: employs >9 workers)	
Total	4			
<b>III. Population, Land, Organizational and Input Supplier Indicators</b>				
Population	624,549			
Households	104,805		Actual farming households	No 55,604 % 53.1
HH Size	5.96			
Villages	448			
Cultivated Jeribs				
Irrigated	684,500			
Dryland	24,213			
Total	708,713			
Farmer Organizations, Number	-			
Male Members	-			
Female Members	-			
Total	-			
Registered Cooperatives	15			
Agro-Vets	-			
Oilseed Presses	1,864			
Feed Mills	2,467			

**Kunduz Participatory Rural Assessment Database**  
**Rebuilding Agricultural Markets in Afghanistan Program (RAMP)**

Five Provinces I. Agricultural Production and Sales Indicators	Projected total of Targeted Districts in Helmand							
	Jeribs	Tons	Yield (kg/jb)	Yield (mt/ha)	Farm Price (af/kg)	Production Value Af '000	% of Production Marketed	Marketed Value Af '000
<b>Non-HV Crops</b>								
Barley	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cotton	41,359	13,747	332	1.66	9.38	128,957	100	128,957
Maize (Open Pol)	86,787	36,115	416	2.08	4.13	149,041	70	104,135
Millet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rice	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wheat	254,499	124,157	488	2.44	5.26	652,532	39	255,504
<b>Total Non-HV Crops</b>	<b>382,645</b>	<b>174,018</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>2.27</b>	<b>5.35</b>	<b>930,530</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>488,597</b>
<i>Million US\$ @ Afg/\$ of:</i>						\$ 19.39		\$ 10.18
<b>HV Crops</b>								
<b>Vegetables</b>								
Bean (French)	2,791	327	117	0.59	9.30	3,046	93	2,827
Bean (other veg)	9,914	1,118	113	0.56	9.84	11,001	72	7,884
Broadleaf must.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cabbage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cauliflower	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chili	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cucumber	8,320	15,583	1,873	9.36	0.73	11,345	75	8,496
Eggplant	1,787	421	236	1.18	2.95	1,242	36	447
Garlic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ginger	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Green pea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maize (Hybrid)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mellon	23,149	25,231	1,090	5.45	0.86	21,763	76	16,482
Mellon, Water	30,397	36,936	1,215	6.08	0.28	10,213	59	5,991
Okra	7,874	1,770	225	1.12	1.16	2,048	47	959
Onion	2,475	3,573	1,444	7.22	2.25	8,030	82	6,608
Other leafy veg.	1,489	2,576	1,731	8.65	1.21	3,115	41	1,281
Potato	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pumpkin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Radish	109	49	450	2.25	20.56	1,013	80	810
Tomato	4,769	1,481	310	1.55	1.48	2,186	75	1,634
carrot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turnep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zagher	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cumin	3,710	238	64	0.32	18.19	4,332	98	4,231
Pea Nuts	6,563	3,562	543	2.71	14.43	51,384	100	51,384
Opium Poppy	7,459	133	18	0.09	2,949.31	392,857	100	392,857
Sugar Cane	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Naringe (Oranges)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Legumes</b>								
Blackgram	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mung Bean	75,513	12,800	170	0.85	14.38	184,051	77	141,601
Lentil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chickpea	203	54	265	1.33	11.00	591	95	562
Soybean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Edible Oils</b>								
Mustard Seed	145	64	444	2.22	17.70	1,139	90	1,025
Olive	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Safflower	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sunflower	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cotton Seed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Fruits</b>								
Apple	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Apricot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cherry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grape, Fresh	4,642	6,857	1,477	7.39	11.25	77,120	72	55,722
Grape, Raisin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mulberry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peach	109	49	450	2.25	6.00	295	80	236
Pear	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plum	5	2	450	2.25	5.00	11	60	7
Pomegranet	1,311	1,546	1,179	5.90	10.98	16,972	72	12,237
<b>Nuts</b>								
Almond	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pistachio	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Walnut	10,077	3,924	389	1.95	14.50	56,875	101	57,663
<b>Total HV Crops</b>	<b>192,735</b>	<b>114,370</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>2.97</b>	<b>7.03</b>	<b>803,756</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>713,282</b>
<i>Million US\$ @ Afg/\$ of:</i>						\$ 16.745		\$ 14.860
<b>HV Livestock</b>								
Population	Numbers							
Beehives	-							
Chicken, com.	-							
Chicken, rur.	381,227							
Cow	74,046							
Goat	55,326							
Sheep	100,153							
Ground forage:								
Annual (Ha)	1,882							
Perennial (Ha)	9,148							
Total (Ha)	4,858							

**Kunduz Participatory Rural Assessment Database**  
**Rebuilding Agricultural Markets in Afghanistan Program (RAMP)**

Five Provinces	Projected total of Targeted Districts in Helmand				
	Production	Farm Price	Production Value	% of Production	Marketed Value
Meat	Tons	(af/kg)	Af '000	Marketed	Af '000
Beef	1,124	76.06	85,519	-	-
Chicken, com.	-	-	-	-	-
Chicken, rur.	400	62.87	25,162	-	-
Goat	468	98.87	46,230	-	-
Sheep	574	114.16	65,586	-	-
<b>Total Meat</b>	<b>2,567</b>	<b>86.69</b>	<b>222,497</b>	-	-
Egg	'000	(af/egg)			
Chicken, com.	-	-	214,895	-	-
Chicken, rur.	50,336	0.10	5,057	-	-
<b>Total Eggs</b>	<b>50,336</b>	<b>4.37</b>	<b>219,952</b>	-	-
Milk	Tons	(af/kg,ltr)			
Cow	21,473	4.64	99,620	-	-
<b>Total Milk</b>	<b>21,473</b>	-	-	-	-
Ghee	629	-	-	-	-
Honey	-	-	-	-	-
Ground forage (Tons)					
Annual	7,195	-	-	-	-
Perennial	4,122	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,317</b>	-	-	-	-
<b>Total HV Livestock</b>	<b>38,503</b>	<b>6.06</b>	<b>233,494</b>	-	-
<i>Million US\$ @ Afg/\$ of:</i>	48.00		\$ 4.864		\$ -
<b>Total Crops, Livestock</b>	<b>152,873</b>	<b>12.87</b>	<b>1,967,780</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>1,201,879</b>
<i>Million US\$ @ Afg/\$ of:</i>	48.00		\$ 40.995		\$ 25.039
<b>II. Agro-Enterprise Indicators</b>					
HV Ag Farmers	Number	% Female			
Male	35,758				
Female	-	-			
<b>Total</b>	<b>35,758</b>				
HV Ag Traders	Number	% Female			
Small	3,779				
Large	-				
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,779</b>				
Off-farm Enterprises	Number	% Female			
Micro	255			(Micro: employs <3 workers)	
Small	-			(Small: employs 3-9 workers)	
Med-large	-			(Med-large: employs >9 workers)	
<b>Total</b>	<b>255</b>				
<b>III. Population, Land, Organizational and Input Supplier Indicators</b>					
Population	426,436				
Households	58,860		Actual farming households	40,847	69.4
HH Size	7.24				
Villages	165		Workers employed outside area	7,978	
Cultivated Jeribs					
Irrigated	315,052				
Dryland	-				
<b>Total</b>	<b>315,052</b>				
Farmer Organizations, Number	-				
Male Members	38				
Female Members	-				
<b>Total</b>	<b>38</b>				
Registered Cooperatives	-				
Agro-Vets	-				
Oilseed Presses	327				
Feed Mills	130				

**Kunduz Participatory Rural Assessment Database**  
**Rebuilding Agricultural Markets in Afghanistan Program (RAMP)**

**Five Provinces**

Projected total of Targeted Districts in Nangarhar

**I. Agricultural Production**

**and Sales Indicators**

Non-HV Crops	Jeribs	Tons	Yield (kg/jb)	Yield (mt/ha)	Farm Price (af/kg)	Production	% of	Marketed
						Value Af '000	Production Marketed	Value Af '000
Barley	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cotton	17,516	6,202	354	1.77	16.27	100,870	27	26,853
Maize (Open Pol)	40,534	15,801	390	1.95	4.33	68,484	13	8,782
Millet	795	584	735	3.67	3.95	2,306	90	2,074
Rice	4,687	2,377	507	2.54	6.81	16,191	90	14,536
Wheat	72,938	31,478	432	2.16	6.63	208,780	7	15,657
<b>Total Non-HV Crops</b>	<b>136,470</b>	<b>56,442</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>2.07</b>	<b>7.03</b>	<b>396,631</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>67,901</b>
<i>Million US\$ @ Afg/\$ of:</i>						\$ 8.26		\$ 1.41

**HV Crops**

**Vegetables**

Bean (French)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bean (other veg)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Broadleaf must.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cabbage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cauliflower	136	368	2,708	13.54	6.07	2,237	93	2,073
Chili	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cucumber	1,244	2,528	2,032	10.16	7.44	18,795	75	14,077
Eggplant	596	611	1,025	5.12	19.41	11,857	29	3,415
Garlic	1,421	1,742	1,226	6.13	4.18	7,280	55	3,995
Ginger	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Green pea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maize (Hybrid)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mellon	1,329	3,814	2,871	14.35	5.02	19,150	66	12,629
Mellon, Water	3,323	4,414	1,328	6.64	7.15	31,571	55	17,223
Okra	2,340	4,311	1,842	9.21	10.81	46,590	58	26,848
Onion	18,051	68,855	3,814	19.07	0.76	52,604	66	34,568
Other leafy veg.	707	1,316	1,861	9.31	11.85	15,597	74	11,571
Potato	608	1,051	1,730	8.65	16.84	17,710	53	9,391
Pumpkin	19	51	2,775	13.87	164.27	8,444	1	102
Radish	196	358	1,829	9.14	25.15	9,016	41	3,700
Tomato	3,098	5,355	1,729	8.64	5.19	27,799	15	4,102
carrot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turnep	73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zagher	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cumin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pea Nuts	1,000	313	313	1.56	22.11	6,918	1	62
Opium Poppy	1,323	21	16	0.08	1,133.50	24,000	100	24,000
Sugar Cane	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Narange (Oranges)	59	14,593	249,130	1,245.65	0.11	1,663	3	54

**Legumes**

Blackgram	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mung Bean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lentil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chickpea	604	67	112	0.56	13.74	927	39	360
Soybean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Edible Oils	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mustard Seed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Olive	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Safflower	440	1,359	3,089	15.44	5.20	7,074	1	49
Sunflower	582	92	158	0.79	8.50	780	1	7
Cotton Seed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Fruits**

Apple	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Apricot	3	5	1,800	9.00	15.00	79	1	1
Chery	15	5	350	1.75	7.00	36	10	4
Grape, Fresh	408	637	1,561	7.80	6.54	4,169	11	462
Grape, Raisin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mulberry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peach	35	86	2,438	12.19	7.62	656	1	8
Pear	24	51	2,132	10.66	3.86	199	20	40
Plum	58	131	2,245	11.22	10.54	1,378	7	91
Pomegranet	206	329	1,598	7.99	111.88	36,775	18	6,628

**Nuts**

Almond	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pistachio	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Walnut	581	542	933	4.66	19.63	10,634	1	59

**Total HV Crops** 37,898 112,466 2,968 14.84 3.14 353,304 50 175,458

*Million US\$ @ Afg/\$ of:* 48.00 \$ 7.361 \$ 3.655

**HV Livestock**

	Numbers
Population	
Beehives	1,416
Chicken, com.	5,824
Chicken, rur.	427,647
Cow	209,985
Goat	60,845
Sheep	43,183
Ground forage:	
Annual (Ha)	9,734
Perennial (Ha)	59
Total (Ha)	9,793

**Kunduz Participatory Rural Assessment Database**  
**Rebuilding Agricultural Markets in Afghanistan Program (RAMP)**

**Five Provinces**

**Projected total of Targeted Districts in Nangarhar**

Production	Tons	Farm Price (af/kg)	Production		% of Marketed	
			Value Af '000	Production Marketed	Value Af '000	Marketed
Meat						
Beef	2,940	76.89	226,027	44	98,444	
Chicken, com.	10	-	-	-	-	
Chicken, rur.	385	90.31	34,758	38	13,150	
Goat	359	54.96	19,731	3	659	
Sheep	207	102.36	21,218	5	1,042	
<b>Total Meat</b>	<b>3,901</b>	<b>77.36</b>	<b>301,735</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>113,295</b>	
Egg						
Chicken, com.	874	2.50	2,184	-	-	
Chicken, rur.	21,382	2.89	61,740	32	19,901	
<b>Total Eggs</b>	<b>22,256</b>	<b>2.87</b>	<b>63,924</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>19,901</b>	
Milk						
Cow	60,896	8.86	539,438	7	38,985	
<b>Total Milk</b>	<b>60,896</b>	<b>8.86</b>	<b>539,438</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>38,985</b>	
Ghee	1,785	137.53	245,481	53	128,920	
Honey	9	-	-	-	139	
Ground forage (Tons)						
Annual	186,011	0.92	171,276	3	5,466	
Perennial	134	3.00	402	70	281	
<b>Total</b>	<b>186,145</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>1,284</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>42</b>	
<b>Total HV Livestock</b>	<b>253,848</b>	<b>4.30</b>	<b>1,091,133</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>301,281</b>	
<i>Million US\$ @ Afg/\$ of:</i>	48.00		\$ 22,732		\$ 6,277	
<b>Total Crops, Livestock</b>	<b>366,313</b>	<b>5.03</b>	<b>1,841,068</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>544,641</b>	
<i>Million US\$ @ Afg/\$ of:</i>	48.00		\$ 38,356		\$ 11,347	

**II. Agro-Enterprise Indicators**

HV Ag Farmers	Number	% Female	
Male	6,993		
Female	434	6	
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,427</b>		
HV Ag Traders	Number	% Female	
Small	363		
Large	31		
<b>Total</b>	<b>394</b>		
Off-farm Enterprises	Number	% Female	
Micro	1,681		(Micro: employs <3 workers)
Small	164		(Small: employs 3-9 workers)
Med-large	11		(Med-large: employs >9 workers)
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,855</b>		

**III. Population, Land, Organizational and Input Supplier Indicators**

Population	432,910		
Households	68,818	Actual farming households	No 42,786 % 62.2
HH Size	6.29		
Villages	298	Workers employed outside area	10,388
Cultivated Jeribs			
Irrigated	146,132		
Dryland	17,465		
<b>Total</b>	<b>163,597</b>		
Farmer Organizations, Number	-		
Male Members	149		
Female Members	-		
<b>Total</b>	<b>149</b>		
Registered Cooperatives	9		
Agro-Vets	23		
Oilseed Presses	34		
Feed Mills	372		

**Kunduz Participatory Rural Assessment Database**  
**Rebuilding Agricultural Markets in Afghanistan Program (RAMP)**

<b>Five Provinces</b>		<b>Projected total of Targeted Districts in Parwan</b>							
<b>I. Agricultural Production and Sales Indicators</b>		Jeribs	Tons	Yield (kg/jb)	Yield (mt/ha)	Farm Price (af/kg)	Production Value Af '000	% of Production Marketed	Marketed Value Af '000
<b>Non-HV Crops</b>									
Barley		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cotton		3,109	706	227	1.14	25.44	17,969	35	6,354
Maize (Open Pol)		13,399	5,288	395	1.97	3.94	20,847	24	4,993
Millet		5,641	1,579	280	1.40	5.00	7,897	1	71
Rice		6,309	3,533	560	2.80	7.00	24,732	3	742
Wheat		70,064	38,024	543	2.71	6.88	261,496	4	11,015
<b>Total Non-HV Crops</b>		<b>98,522</b>	<b>49,131</b>	<b>499</b>	<b>2.49</b>	<b>6.78</b>	<b>332,942</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>23,174</b>
<i>Million US\$ @ Afg/\$ of:</i>							\$ 6.94		\$ 0.48
<b>HV Crops</b>									
<b>Vegetables</b>									
Bean (French)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bean (other veg)		352	125	356	1.78	18.00	2,258	43	964
Broadleaf must.		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cabbage		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cauliflower		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chili		1,027	2,015	1,963	9.81	1.02	2,052	7	137
Cucumber		1,472	1,046	711	3.55	14.15	14,801	56	8,321
Eggplant		1,272	1,877	1,476	7.38	11.81	22,166	21	4,577
Garlic		708	624	881	4.40	17.95	11,193	47	5,235
Ginger		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Green pea		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maize (Hybrid)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mellon		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mellon, Water		631	1,490	2,361	11.81	6.34	9,446	43	4,024
Okra		3,714	3,262	878	4.39	8.02	26,163	23	5,901
Onion		7,545	28,673	3,800	19.00	3.12	89,556	7	6,311
Other leafy veg.		362	1,388	3,836	19.18	28.18	39,114	0	14
Potato		8,128	14,129	1,738	8.69	2.48	35,109	25	8,863
Pumpkin		163	396	2,434	12.17	190.68	75,426	5	3,756
Radish		121	255	2,107	10.53	2.33	594	42	252
Tomato		7,584	24,031	3,169	15.84	3.64	87,454	18	15,871
carrot		545	2,026	3,717	18.58	20.19	40,896	1	346
Turnep		403	3,143	7,800	39.00	2.18	6,850	1	67
Zagher		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cumin		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pea Nuts		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Opium Poppy		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sugar Cane		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Naringe (Oranges)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Legumes</b>									
Blackgram		3,763	634	168	0.84	19.55	12,391	11	1,420
Mung Bean		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lentil		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chickpea		1,640	424	258	1.29	15.20	6,441	2	158
Soybean		2,884	721	250	1.25	23.08	16,649	8	1,355
<b>Edible Oils</b>									
Mustard Seed		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Olive		121	34	280	1.40	10.00	338	1	3
Safflower		24	7	280	1.40	-	-	-	-
Sunflower		2,312	100	43	0.22	8.36	836	45	379
Cotton Seed		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Fruits</b>									
Apple		908	2,138	2,355	11.78	10.13	21,653	27	5,880
Apricot		5,403	40,514	7,498	37.49	7.11	287,954	8	22,156
Cherry		144	5,484	38,011	190.05	0.63	3,435	1	25
Grape, Fresh		36,765	179,976	4,895	24.48	8.96	1,612,326	10	159,490
Grape, Raisin		524	321	613	3.07	21.09	6,773	24	1,656
Mulberry		3,685	5,162	1,401	7.00	8.51	43,939	38	16,674
Peach		523	1,049	2,006	10.03	8.22	8,622	21	1,832
Pear		14	25	1,764	8.82	15.00	371	1	3
Plum		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pomegranet		75	172	2,278	11.39	76.99	13,211	1	126
<b>Nuts</b>									
Almond		12,131	19,741	1,627	8.14	32.85	648,570	38	248,076
Pistachio		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Walnut		1,511	306	203	1.01	55.43	16,958	82	13,864
<b>Total HV Crops</b>		<b>92,811</b>	<b>321,238</b>	<b>3,461</b>	<b>17.31</b>	<b>7.78</b>	<b>2,498,017</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>275,797</b>
<i>Million US\$ @ Afg/\$ of:</i>							\$ 52.042		\$ 5.746
<b>HV Livestock</b>		<b>Numbers</b>							
Population		1,451							
Beehives		8,059							
Chicken, com.		212,369							
Chicken, rur.		124,740							
Cow		92,547							
Goat		94,461							
Sheep									
Ground forage:		8,017							
Annual (Ha)		1,505							
Perennial (Ha)		9,523							
Total (Ha)									
					Production	% of	Marketed		

**Kunduz Participatory Rural Assessment Database**  
**Rebuilding Agricultural Markets in Afghanistan Program (RAMP)**

<b>Five Provinces</b>		<b>Projected total of Targeted Districts in Parwan</b>			
		Farm Price	Value	Production	Value
	Tons	(af/kg)	Af '000	Marketed	Af '000
Production					
Meat	1,746	70.44	123,016	29	36,189
Beef	13	162.73	2,164	0	6
Chicken, com.	191	75.10	14,354	4	592
Chicken, rur.	546	142.75	77,943	6	5,005
Goat	453	141.20	64,022	7	4,342
Sheep	2,950	95.42	281,498	15	42,588
<b>Total Meat</b>	<b>'000</b>	<b>(af/egg)</b>			
Egg	1,209	3.00	3,626	1	18
Chicken, com.	10,618	3.70	39,323	23	8,919
Chicken, rur.	11,827	3.63	42,949	21	8,937
<b>Total Eggs</b>	<b>Tons</b>	<b>(af/kg,ltr)</b>			
Milk	36,174	5.83	210,918	0	772
Cow	36,174	5.83	210,918	0	772
<b>Total Milk</b>		<b>(af/kg)</b>			
	1,060	100.98	107,064	1	1,100
Ghee	9	-	-	-	18
Honey					
Ground forage (Tons)	153,207	1.25	190,775	-	-
Annual	3,392	25.91	87,878	-	-
Perennial	156,598	0.04	6,382	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>Tons</b>	<b>(af/kg)</b>			
	197,384	3.08	608,011	9	53,415
<b>Total HV Livestock</b>	<b>48.00</b>		<b>\$ 12.667</b>		<b>\$ 1.113</b>
<i>Million US\$ @ Afg/\$ of:</i>	518,621	6.63	#####	10	352,386
<b>Total Crops, Livestock</b>	<b>48.00</b>		<b>\$ 71.645</b>		<b>\$ 7.341</b>
<i>Million US\$ @ Afg/\$ of:</i>					
<b>II. Agro-Enterprise Indicators</b>	Number	% Female			
HV Ag Farmers	35,436				
Male	5	0			
Female	35,441				
<b>Total</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>% Female</b>			
HV Ag Traders	1,461				
Small	409				
Large	1,870				
<b>Total</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>% Female</b>			
Off-farm Enterprises	2,180		(Micro: employs <3 workers)		
Micro	449		(Small: employs 3-9 workers)		
Small	95		(Med-large: employs >9 workers)		
Med-large	2,724				
<b>Total</b>					
<b>III. Population, Land, Organizational and Input Supplier Indicators</b>	Number			No	%
Population	434,528				
Households	89,495		Actual farming households	33,419	37.3
HH Size	4.86				
Villages	683	employed outside area		10,141	
Cultivated Jeribs	167,013				
Irrigated	1,052				
Dryland	168,065				
<b>Total</b>					
Farmer Organizations, Number	1,245				
Male Members	-				
Female Members	1,245				
<b>Total</b>					
Registered Cooperatives	84				
Agro-Vets	181				
Oilseed Presses	57				
Feed Mills	701				

**Kunduz Participatory Rural Assessment Database**  
**Rebuilding Agricultural Markets in Afghanistan Program (RAMP)**

Five Provinces I. Agricultural Production and Sales Indicators	Projected total of Targeted Districts in Ghazni							
	Jeribs	Tons	Yield (kg/jb)	Yield (mt/ha)	Farm Price (af/kg)	Production Value Af '000	% of Production Marketed	Marketed Value Af '000
<b>Non-HV Crops</b>								
Barley	444	123	278	1.39	5.68	700	66	459
Cotton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maize (Open Pol)	918	367	400	2.00	7.00	2,572	40	1,029
Millet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rice	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wheat	152,319	91,376	600	3.00	9.95	909,074	0	55
<b>Total Non-HV Crops</b>	<b>153,681</b>	<b>91,867</b>	<b>598</b>	<b>2.99</b>	<b>9.93</b>	<b>912,345</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,542</b>
<i>Million US\$ @ Afg/\$ of:</i>						\$ 19.01		\$ 0.03
<b>HV Crops</b>								
<b>Vegetables</b>								
Bean (French)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bean (other veg)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Broadleaf must.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cabbage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cauliflower	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chili	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cucumber	82	17	204	1.02	129.31	2,160	-	-
Eggplant	92	32	350	1.75	108.88	3,500	-	-
Garlic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ginger	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Green pea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maize (Hybrid)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mellon	1,136	1,383	1,218	6.09	3.71	5,129	0	2
Mellon, Water	431	328	760	3.80	80.52	26,383	0.36	94
Okra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Onion	1,820	6,076	3,339	16.70	20.29	123,307	0.85	1,051
Other leafy veg.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Potato	14,869	63,216	4,251	21.26	3.82	241,737	1.22	2,957
Pumpkin	184	129	700	3.50	-	-	-	-
Radish	28	15	560	2.80	254.05	3,920	-	-
Tomato	620	856	1,381	6.90	8.49	7,267	1.65	120
carrot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turnep	2	2	700	3.50	2,083.12	3,500	-	-
Zagher	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cumin	110	16	145	0.72	471.23	7,513	0	1
Pea Nuts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Opium Poppy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sugar Cane	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Naringe (Oranges)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Legumes</b>								
Blackgram	120	35	290	1.45	5.00	174	25	44
Mung Bean	660	184	279	1.39	6.36	1,170	84	980
Lentil	205	58	284	1.42	8.06	469	64	300
Chickpea	266	71	266	1.33	11.53	813	3	24
Soybean	758	348	459	2.30	20.58	7,166	4	317
<b>Edible Oils</b>								
Mustard Seed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Olive	236	48	205	1.03	5.39	261	1	2
Safflower	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sunflower	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cotton Seed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Fruits</b>								
Apple	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Apricot	737	716	972	4.86	10.10	7,237	83	5,975
Cherry	4,931	5,927	1,202	6.01	9.50	56,279	94	53,056
Grape, Fresh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grape, Raisin	23,474	59,451	2,533	12.66	8.78	521,757	21	109,686
Mulberry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peach	2,160	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pear	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pomegranet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Nuts</b>								
Almond	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pistachio	948	238	251	1.25	33.75	8,023	94	7,555
Walnut	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total HV Crops</b>	<b>52,920</b>	<b>138,908</b>	<b>2,625</b>	<b>13.12</b>	<b>7.34</b>	<b>1,019,742</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>174,608</b>
<i>Million US\$ @ Afg/\$ of:</i>						\$ 21.245		\$ 3.638
<b>HV Livestock</b>								
Population	Numbers							
Beehives	-							
Chicken, com.	-							
Chicken, rur.	104,813							
Cow	29,056							
Goat	21,382							
Sheep	220,734							
Ground forage:								
Annual (Ha)	11,362							
Perennial (Ha)	35,097							
Total (Ha)	46,459							

**Kunduz Participatory Rural Assessment Database**  
**Rebuilding Agricultural Markets in Afghanistan Program (RAMP)**

<b>Five Provinces</b>	<b>Projected total of Targeted Districts in Ghazni</b>				
	Production		% of		Marketed
Production	Farm Price	Value	Production	Value	
Meat	Tons (af/kg)	Af '000	Marketed	Af '000	
Beef	407	91.52	37,229	6	2,244
Chicken, com.	-	-	-	-	-
Chicken, rur.	94	22.60	2,132	10	213
Goat	126	31.32	3,952	54	2,136
Sheep	1,060	19.31	20,456	52	10,649
<b>Total Meat</b>	<b>1,687</b>	<b>37.80</b>	<b>63,769</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>17,993</b>
Egg	'000 (af/egg)				
Chicken, com.	-	-	-	-	-
Chicken, rur.	5,241	2.76	14,483	5	791
<b>Total Eggs</b>	<b>5,241</b>	<b>2.76</b>	<b>14,483</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>791</b>
Milk	Tons (af/kg,ltr)				
Cow	8,426	5.44	45,802	25	11,675
<b>Total Milk</b>	<b>8,426</b>	<b>5.44</b>	<b>45,802</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>11,675</b>
Ghee	247	106.20	26,229	28	7,315
Honey	-	-	-	-	-
Ground forage (Tons)					
Annual	217,120	119.24	#####	0	7,581
Perennial	79,073	0.13	9,940	4	363
<b>Total</b>	<b>296,194</b>	<b>87.44</b>	<b>#####</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7,943</b>
<b>Total HV Livestock</b>	<b>306,816</b>	<b>84.86</b>	<b>#####</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>37,828</b>
Million US\$ @ Afg/\$ of:	48.00		#####	\$	0.788
<b>Total Crops, Livestock</b>	<b>445,724</b>	<b>62.75</b>	<b>#####</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>213,978</b>
Million US\$ @ Afg/\$ of:	48.00		\$ 582.685	\$	4.458
<b>II. Agro-Enterprise Indicators</b>					
HV Ag Farmers	Number	% Female			
Male	3,898				
Female	104	3			
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,002</b>				
HV Ag Traders	Number	% Female			
Small	22				
Large	-				
<b>Total</b>	<b>22</b>				
Off-farm Enterprises	Number	% Female			
Micro	1,230			(Micro: employs <3 workers)	
Small	-			(Small: employs 3-9 workers)	
Med-large	-			(Med-large: employs >9 workers)	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,230</b>				
<b>III. Population, Land, Organizational and Input Supplier Indicators</b>					
Population	417,157			No	%
Households	53,555		Actual farming households	20,482	38.2
HH Size	38				
Villages	823		Workers employed outside area	6,112	
Cultivated Jeribs					
Irrigated	197,086				
Dryland	13,590				
<b>Total</b>	<b>210,676</b>				
Farmer Organizations, Number	-				
Male Members	35				
Female Members	-				
<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>				
Registered Cooperatives	14				
Agro-Vets	-				
Oilseed Presses	46				
Feed Mills	397				



ares

2003	2003/1993	
149,142	0.524534699	Village Jeribs
20,981		12,440
24,753		17,845
24,731		15,120
28,007		28,150
23,329		38,900

9,850  
35,900  
12,400  
29,680  
70,800

## RAMP FY 2004 Illustrative Outputs

### 1. Ag Technology & Market Development

#### a. Subsector and Regional Assessments

Identify and evaluate market strengthening projects in target provinces: Kunduz, Helmand, Nangarhar, Balkh, Parwan, Ghazni and Herat.

#### b. On-Farm Crop Technology & Management Demonstrations

Approximately 350 crop demonstrations to show new technologies and improved methods for crop management.

#### c. Post-harvest Technology Improvements

Development or improvement of more than 50 processing/marketing centers to provide added value to agriculture products for existing and newly established markets, both regionally and internationally.

#### d. Value-Added Training and Extension to Farmers

Extension of technology and proven best practices to more than 2000 rural agriculturalists by implementing training of trainers methods, workshops, site tours, and seminars.

#### e. Strengthen Wheat Seed Production and Marketing

Development and demonstration of improved wheat varieties with the potential of improving wheat yields by up to 75%.

### 2. Rural Financial Services

#### a. Microfinance Investment and Support Facility

Provision of loans to approximately 10,000 farmers and micro agribusinesses.

#### b. Assessment for Small and Medium Enterprise Lending

Determine optimal approach for providing loans to businesses that provide processing, packaging, and value added activities for agricultural products.

#### c. Assist Microfinance Institutions to develop Farm Lending Products

Assist 10 Micro Finance Institutions to develop and refine long and short term agricultural loan products.

#### d. Agriculture Loans for SMEs

Provision of loans to as many as 75 SMEs totaling approximately \$3 million.

### 3. Rural Infrastructure Rehabilitation

#### a. Identify and Assess Irrigation, Road, and Market Infrastructure for Rehabilitation

Conduct assessments in target provinces to determine high-impact activities in rural infrastructure that will improve livelihoods and provide optimal increases in agricultural sales.

#### b. Construct Check Dams for Soil & Water Conservation and Recharging of the Aquifers

Development of more than 40 check dams in targeted watershed areas to alleviate flooding of villages, increase the water tables, prevent soil erosion, and provide reliable water sources for surrounding villages.

#### c. Rehabilitate & Construct Irrigation Canals

Rehabilitation and cleaning of more than 400 km of irrigation canals and more than 100 irrigation systems in targeted areas.

#### d. Repair of Secondary & Tertiary Roads

Repair and rehabilitation of more than 250 km of secondary and tertiary roads in targeted areas.

### 4. Agricultural Policy

#### a. Assist Ministry of Agriculture with preparation of National Agriculture Strategy

Coordinated Draft Strategy for Agriculture completed by December 2003.

#### b. Formulate Key Policy Objective Reforms

Policy changes needed to implement the Agriculture Strategy and Institutional Reform of the Agriculture Ministry identified and articulated by March 2004.

#### c. Policy Advocacy

Encourage the adoption of policies that promote market development and create an enabling environment for private sector activities.

#### d. Coordination with Ministries & Donors

Liaise and consult with all relevant ministries and donor institutions on strategies to formulate joint action programs.



# RAMP Results Tracker - Targets

## Strategic Objective 1. Increased Marketable Output

Target: Increase value of marketable output by \$250 million by the end of 3rd year

### IR 1.1.a.

#### Increased On-farm Productivity

Targets:			
Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total
\$12,000,000	\$15,000,000	\$21,000,000	\$48,000,000
\$250,000	\$500,000	\$1,250,000	\$2,000,000
\$19,000,000	\$23,000,000	\$39,000,000	\$81,000,000
\$1,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$6,000,000
\$8,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$13,000,000	\$31,000,000
\$40,250,000	\$50,500,000	\$77,250,000	\$168,000,000

Sales of grains  
Sales of legumes  
Sales of horticulture products  
Sales of livestock products  
Sales of cotton  
of increased marketable output

### IR 1.3.a.

#### Increased Processing & Market Productivity

Targets:			
Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total
\$6,000,000	\$8,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$24,000,000
\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$4,000,000
\$6,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$15,000,000	\$31,000,000
\$2,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$8,000,000
\$4,000,000	\$5,000,000	\$6,000,000	\$15,000,000
\$19,000,000	\$27,000,000	\$36,000,000	\$82,000,000

Sales of value-added grains  
Sales of value-added legumes  
Sales of value-added horticulture  
Sales of value-added livestock products  
Sales of value-added cotton  
of increased marketable output

### Sub - IR 1.1.b.

#### Increased Yields & Lower Costs of Production

Targets:			
Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total
\$5,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$15,000,000	\$30,000,000
\$1,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$7,000,000
\$100,000	\$300,000	\$600,000	\$1,000,000
\$500,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$2,500,000
50,000	100,000	150,000	300,000
100	100	100	300

Sales of fertilizer  
Sales of seeds  
Sales of Agro-chemicals  
Sales of veterinary products  
Farmers serviced by extension  
Extension workers supported

### Sub - IR 1.2.a.

#### Increased Access to Micro-Credit for Production

Targets:			
Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total
		n/a	0
70	11	n/a	81
5,000	15,000	n/a	20,000
\$1,000,000	\$3,000,000	n/a	\$4,000,000
2,000	4,500	n/a	6,500
\$300,000	\$675,000	n/a	\$975,000
		n/a	0%

Number of loan officers trained  
Number of MFI branches open  
Number of loans dispersed  
Value of loans dispersed (\$)  
Number of women receiving loans  
Value of loans dispersed to women (\$)  
Percent of portfolio at risk >30 days

### Sub - IR 1.3.b.

#### Increased Processing & Market Efficiency

Targets:			
Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total
10	20	20	50
50	75	75	200
50,000	75,000	75,000	200,000
25,000	35,000	40,000	100,000
50,000	75,000	75,000	200,000
\$750,000	\$750,000	\$1,000,000	\$2,500,000

Marketing contracts  
Raw material supply contracts  
Grain raw materials supplied  
High-value raw materials supplied  
Livestock raw materials supplied  
Ag products exported

### Sub - IR 1.1.c.

#### Increased access to Agricultural Inputs & Water

Targets:			
Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total
150,000	150,000	150,000	450,000
200	500	700	1,400
100,000	150,000	150,000	400,000
10,000	15,000	25,000	50,000
2,000	4,000	4,000	10,000
5	5	5	15

Hectares using improved irrigation  
Private input suppliers  
Farmers using improved varieties  
Farmers using improved fertilizer  
Farmers using improved technology  
Farmer organizations formed

### Sub - IR 1.2.b.

#### Increased Access to SME Credit for Processing and Marketing

Targets:			
Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total
			0
			0
			0
			\$0
			0%

# of financial intermediary staff trained  
Number of fin. institution branches open  
Number of businesses using TA (BDS)  
Value of working capital loaned (\$)  
Value of investment capital loaned (\$)  
Percent of portfolio at risk >30 days

### Sub - IR 1.3.c.

#### Improved Roads, Post-harvest storage, Processing Facilities & Market centers

Targets:			
Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total
250	250	500	1,000
50	100	100	250
25	50	75	150
10	20	20	50
10	10	20	40
20	30	30	80

KMs of road improved  
Post harvest facilities supported  
Post harvest facilities started  
Processing facilities supported  
Processing facilities started  
Market centers developed

### IR 1.4.a. Policy Reform

Targets: Agricultural production related policy briefs			
Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total
1	1	1	3

Targets: Agricultural finance related policy briefs			
Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total
1	1	1	3

Targets: Agricultural processing and marketing related policy briefs			
Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total
1	1	1	3

**RAMP Results Tracker - Targets**  
**Strategic Objective 1. Increased Marketable Output**

**Target: Increase value of marketable output by \$250 million by the end of 3rd year**

Intermediate Results	Targets	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total
1.1.a Increased On-farm Productivity	Sales of grains	\$12,000,000	\$15,000,000	\$21,000,000	\$48,000,000
	Sales of legumes	\$250,000	\$500,000	\$1,250,000	\$2,000,000
	Sales of horticulture products	\$19,000,000	\$23,000,000	\$39,000,000	\$81,000,000
	Sales of livestock products	\$1,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$6,000,000
	Sales of cotton	\$8,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$13,000,000	\$31,000,000
	of increased marketable output	<b>\$40,250,000</b>	<b>\$50,500,000</b>	<b>\$77,250,000</b>	<b>\$168,000,000</b>
1.1.b Increased Yields & Lower Costs of Production	Sales of fertilizer	\$5,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$15,000,000	\$30,000,000
	Sales of seeds	\$1,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$7,000,000
	Sales of Agro-chemicals	\$100,000	\$300,000	\$600,000	\$1,000,000
	Sales of veterinary products	\$500,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$2,500,000
	Farmers serviced by extension	50,000	100,000	150,000	300,000
	Extension workers supported	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>300</b>
1.1.c Increased access to Agricultural Inputs & Water	Hectares using improved irrigation	150,000	150,000	150,000	450,000
	Private input suppliers	200	500	700	1,400
	Farmers using improved varieties	100,000	150,000	150,000	400,000
	Farmers using improved fertilizer	10,000	15,000	25,000	50,000
	Farmers using improved technology	2,000	4,000	4,000	10,000
	Farmer organizations formed	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>15</b>
1.2.a Increased Access to Micro-Credit for Production	Number of loan officers trained			n/a	0
	Number of MFI branches open	70	11	n/a	81
	Number of loans dispersed	5,000	15,000	n/a	20,000
	Value of loans dispersed (\$)	\$1,000,000	\$3,000,000	n/a	\$4,000,000
	Number of women receiving loans	2,000	4,500	n/a	6,500
	Value of loans dispersed to women (\$)	\$300,000	\$675,000	n/a	\$975,000
	Percent of portfolio at risk >30 days			n/a	0%
1.2.b Increased Access to SME Credit for Processing and Marketing	# of financial intermediary staff trained				0
	Number of fin. institution branches open				0
	Number of businesses using TA (BDS)				0
	Value of working capital loaned (\$)				\$0
	Value of investment capital loaned (\$)				\$0
	Percent of portfolio at risk >30 days				0%
1.3.b Increased Processing & Market Efficiency	Marketing contracts	10	20	20	50
	Raw material supply contracts	50	75	75	200
	Grain raw materials supplied	50,000	75,000	75,000	200,000
	High-value raw materials supplied	25,000	35,000	40,000	100,000
	Livestock raw materials supplied	50,000	75,000	75,000	200,000
	Ag products exported	<b>\$750,000</b>	<b>\$750,000</b>	<b>\$1,000,000</b>	<b>\$2,500,000</b>
1.3.a Increased Processing & Market Productivity	Sales of value-added grains	\$6,000,000	\$8,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$24,000,000
	Sales of value-added legumes	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$4,000,000
	Sales of value-added horticulture	\$6,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$15,000,000	\$31,000,000
	Sales of value-added livestock products	\$2,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$8,000,000
	Sales of value-added cotton	\$4,000,000	\$5,000,000	\$6,000,000	\$15,000,000
	of increased marketable output	<b>\$19,000,000</b>	<b>\$27,000,000</b>	<b>\$36,000,000</b>	<b>\$82,000,000</b>
1.3.c Improved Roads, Post-harvest storage, Processing Facilities & Market centers	KMs of road improved	250	250	500	1,000
	Post harvest facilities supported	50	100	100	250
	Post harvest facilities started	25	50	75	150
	Processing facilities supported	10	20	20	50
	Processing facilities started	10	10	20	40
	Market centers developed	<b>20</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>80</b>
Agricultural finance related policy briefs		1	1	1	3
Agricultural production related policy briefs		1	1	1	3
Agricultural processing and marketing related policy briefs		1	1	1	3