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Winter wheat campaign begins!

HIGHLIGHTS

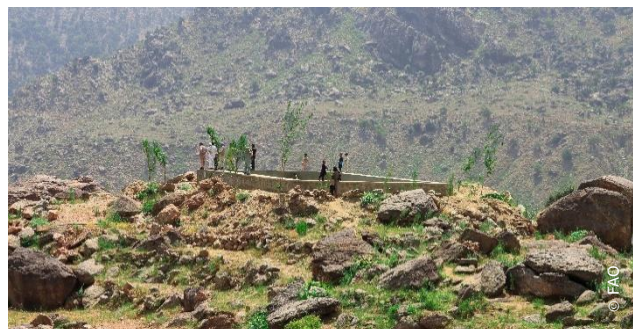
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Building water reservoirs for sustainable water management

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, with funding from the Global Environment Facility and in collaboration with the communities in Asmar and Manogi districts, is supporting the rural societies by constructing 73 water reservoirs with different capacities to curb soil erosion, help in water conservation, and sustainably manage forests.

This effort not only aimed to raise awareness among communities about proper irrigation and restoration of degraded forests but also to increase biomass, promote

biodiversity conservation, enhance carbon sequestration, as well as reduce greenhouse gas emissions.



Water reservoir built for sustainable water management.

Conservation and management of water resources are vital factors for economic growth and meeting the people's needs for food. FAO contributes to improving water management and avoiding forest degradation to enhance crop productivity and environmental sustainability.

Boosting irrigation capacity for sustained agriculture

In the Kharoti village, Gultipa district of Kunduz Province in northern Afghanistan, 2 964 farmers can now irrigate approximately 300ha of land after FAO constructed a three kilometer canal.

It was thoroughly cleaned by daily wage workers through the cash-for-work modality, the flow was adjusted and permanent protection walls built.

For the next foreseeable decades, these farmers are now able to irrigate their farmland, have access to water for their livestock as well as domestic use – boosting their food and livelihood security.

Greenhouse and Solar driers for vulnerable women headed households

Green houses and solar driers were installed for 45 vulnerable women headed households in Wakhan district of Badakhshan province which would enable them to grow and dry fruits and vegetables.



Greenhouse installed on Badakhshan.

With the greenhouses, the women are now able to grow fruits and vegetables for longer periods even in harsh climatic conditions. The solar drier will help to increase the shelf life of the produce harvested from the greenhouse for domestic use as well as an income generating activity of the surplus.

Water drained for land access

Nearly 2 790 households will soon access 7 727 ha of land for agriculture once the construction of 11 culverts and three flumes along the Juy Turkman Drainage is complete. The 20 km drainage will be accessed by residents of Kool Wakil Pahlwawan, Qorghon Tapa Afghani-ia Qishlaq Wardakha, Qool Yaqa, Nawabad Wardakha, Kharoti, Nagma Bazar, Khawaja Bar Ali, Pasha-e, Qorghon Tapa villages.



Completed Turkman Drainage in Faryab Province.

Sustaining backyard poultry farming

In order to sustain backyard poultry farming, FAO provided 45 metric tons of motivational poultry feed for the beneficiaries who participated in market linkage activities and sold the eggs to egg collectors. A total of 213 424 eggs were collected and sold in the Kabul market.

FAO also conducted the second period of the Newcastle vaccination campaign in four districts, with 28 826 poultry being vaccinated.

Enhancing mushroom farmers' capacity

To enhance access to markets for 15 women mushroom farmers, FAO provided them with five necessary items. That is: 15 medium-sized plastic baskets, 4 500 medium and small size of plastic containers, 30 role cling films, 15 lab coats, 15 Axial extractors with proper airflow rate medium size(30X30) and low consumption motor.

This is to enable them to effectively and hygienically cultivate, harvest, pack and sell oyster mushrooms.

Livestock farmer field school training

FAO held a 6 day training for 32 participants to enhance the know-how of Veterinary Field Units (VFUs) personnel and the livestock team on the Farmer Field School (FFS) methodology to improve livestock production and productivity, and to promote hygiene in the daily lives of farmers and their livestock.

The participants gained practical insights and knowledge from the FFS trainers, enhancing their understanding of effective farming techniques and practices through hands-on experience and experiential learning.

Emphasis was placed on adopting a facilitator role rather than a teacher role, empowering participants to guide and support farmers in their learning process rather than simply imparting knowledge. This approach promotes active participation and engagement among the farmers, leading to more effective knowledge transfer and skills development.

Increasing soybean production in Afghanistan

Herat province is classified as IPC phase 3 where majority of community farmers and their families are experiencing poor food consumption.

Therefore to improve households' food security and nutrition, enhance access to different classes of soybean seed and cultivation technology to the small holder farmers as well as increase soybean production in Afghanistan, 300 households in Herat Province received 6.03 metric tonnes of soybean seed, 7.538 metric tonnes of DAP, 4.523 metric tonnes of Urea and 0.060 metric tonnes of Rhizobium inoculant.



Distribution of soybean seed to the soybean farmers in Pashtonzerghon, Herat.

Providing safety nets for food insecure families

Nearly 135 households in Badghis Province received inputs for mushroom, beekeeping and microgreen house package. This emergency livelihood assistance is to safeguard food security and local food production of the most rural vulnerable. A further 2 550 vulnerable livestock based households received 200 kg animal feed, three kilograms of fodder crops and 0.5-liter dewormer per unit to safeguard their livestock. 730 food insecure families affected by multiple shocks received poultry house construction material, feeders and 30 pullets per household.



Distribution of livestock protection package to the herders Qala-e-Naw Baghis.

Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD) vaccination campaign completed

The targeted 3.93 million cattle for 1.8 million households across 34 provinces have been vaccinated against LSD as planned in response to the outbreak. 897 Veterinary Field Units and 56 provincial facilitators carried out vaccination and public awareness campaigns on LSD prevention among 2.65 households (equivalent to 18.5 million individuals).

The prevalence of cattle LSD poses a threat to small-scale farmers who depend on cattle production for both food and nutrition security as well as income generation - particularly women who are part of the dairy cooperatives.

Onset of 2023 winter wheat campaign

By end of November 2023, 600 000 households across Afghanistan will receive 30 000 metric tonnes certified wheat seed, 30 000 metric tonnes of urea and 30 000 metric tonnes of DAP fertilizer, with related training on good agriculture practices.

Wheat is Afghanistan's staple food, and is responsible for more than half the population's energy needs nutritionally. The target farmers who will receive this wheat assistance are different from those who received last year. This certified wheat is able to produce food for a household for one year, as well as enable the farmer keep and share seeds for the next winter planting season.

Our donors



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