

A VIEW OF FRUIT CULTURE IN AFGHANISTAN





Contents of the Presentation

Consists of three parts:

- A. General Information about Afghanistan.
- B. Value of Horticulture to Afghanistan's Economics.
- C. A view of fruit culture or Pomology.

Part A: Afghanistan in Asia



Continuous ...

Location of Afghanistan



Continuous ...

Ethnolinguistic Groups in Afghanistan



Iranian

- Baloch
- Aimak
- Hazara
- Pashtun
Durrani, Ghilzai
- Qizilbash
- Tajik

Turkic

- Kirghiz
- Turkmen
- Uzbek

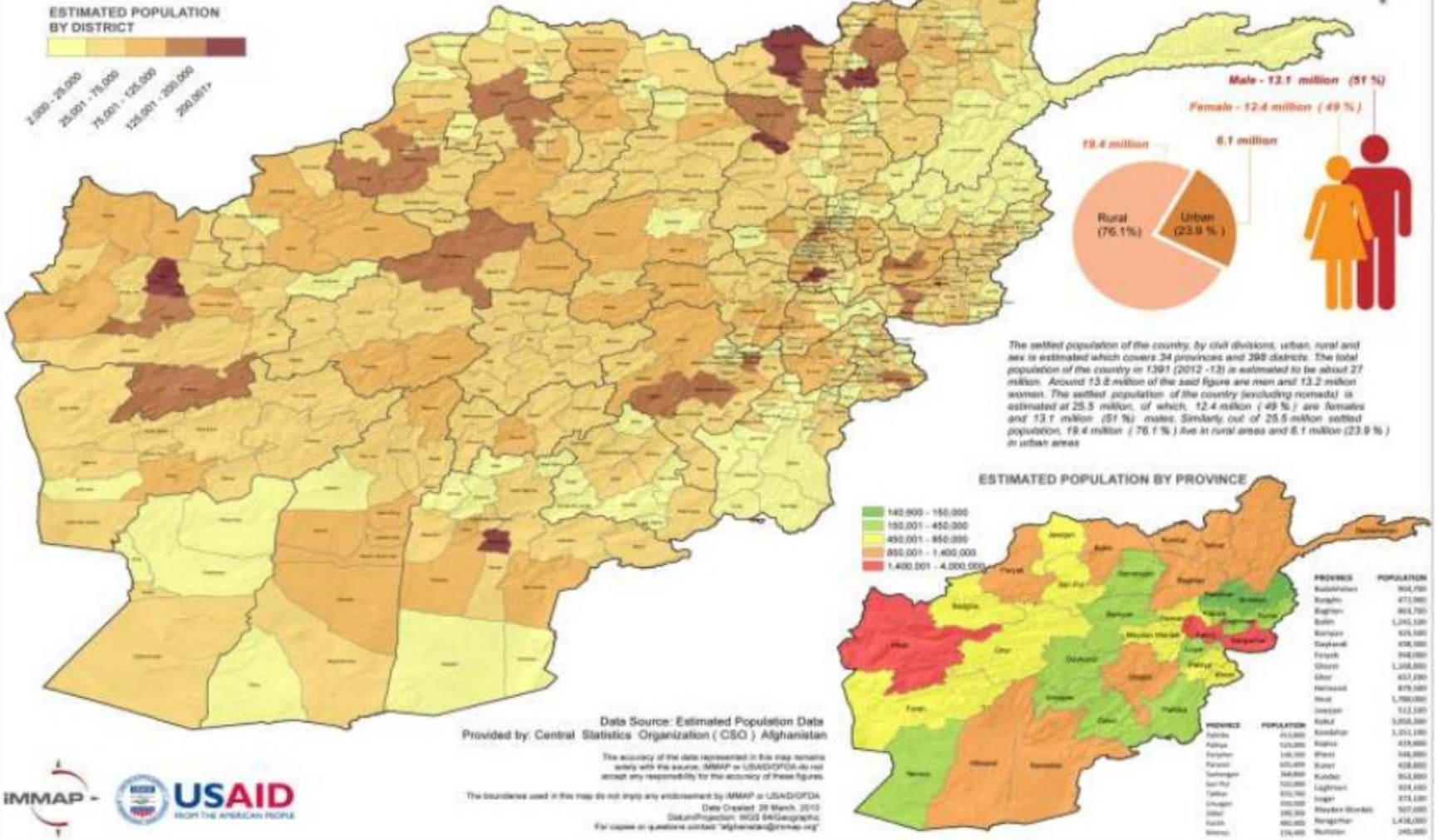
Other

- Brahui
- Nuristani
- Sparse populated or uninhabited

Population:

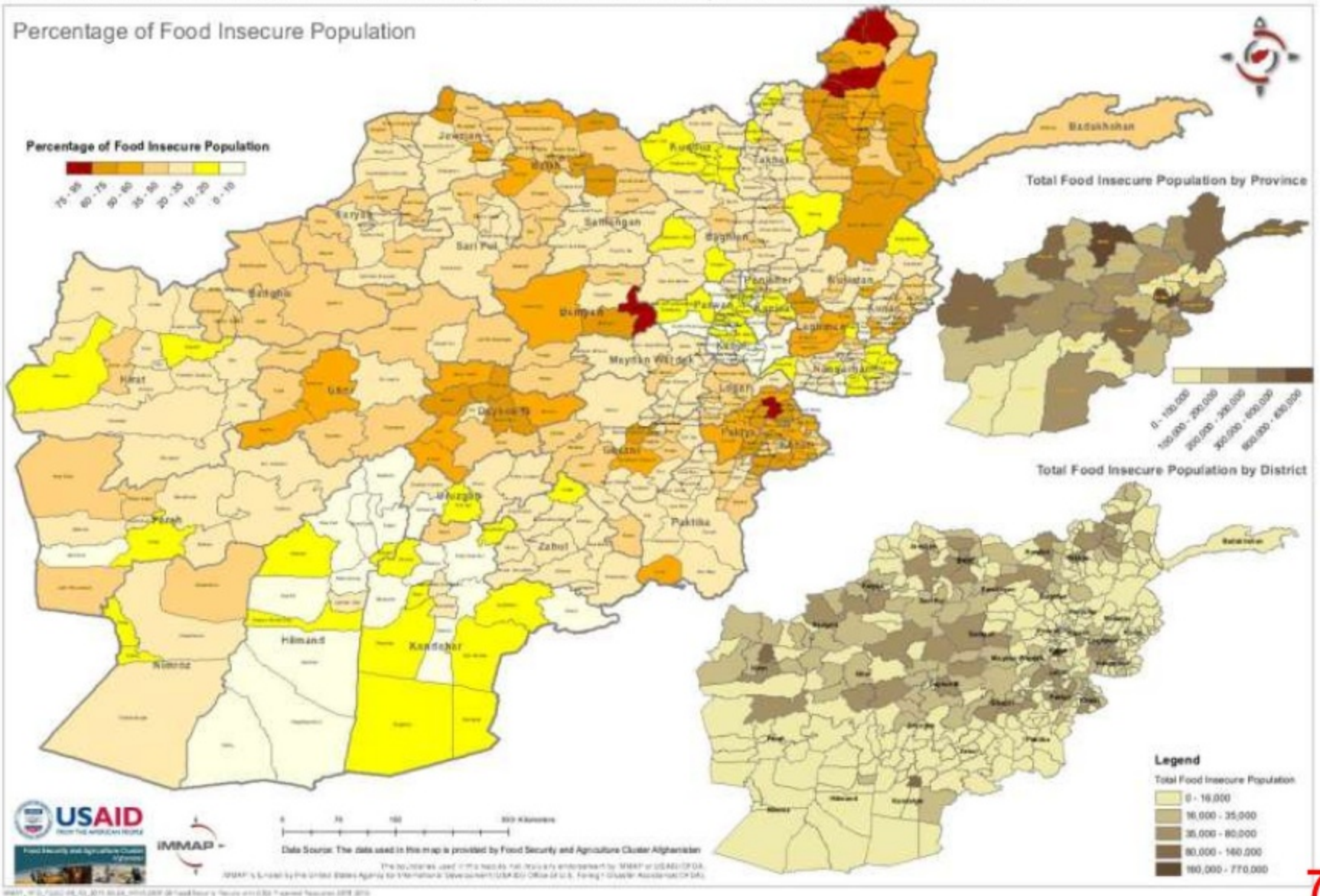
AFGHANISTAN Central Statistics Organization (CSO) Estimated Population 2012-2013

The Population Estimation has been done on the basis of the data obtained from the 1381-1384 (2003-05) Household Listing (HHL).



Food security and population:

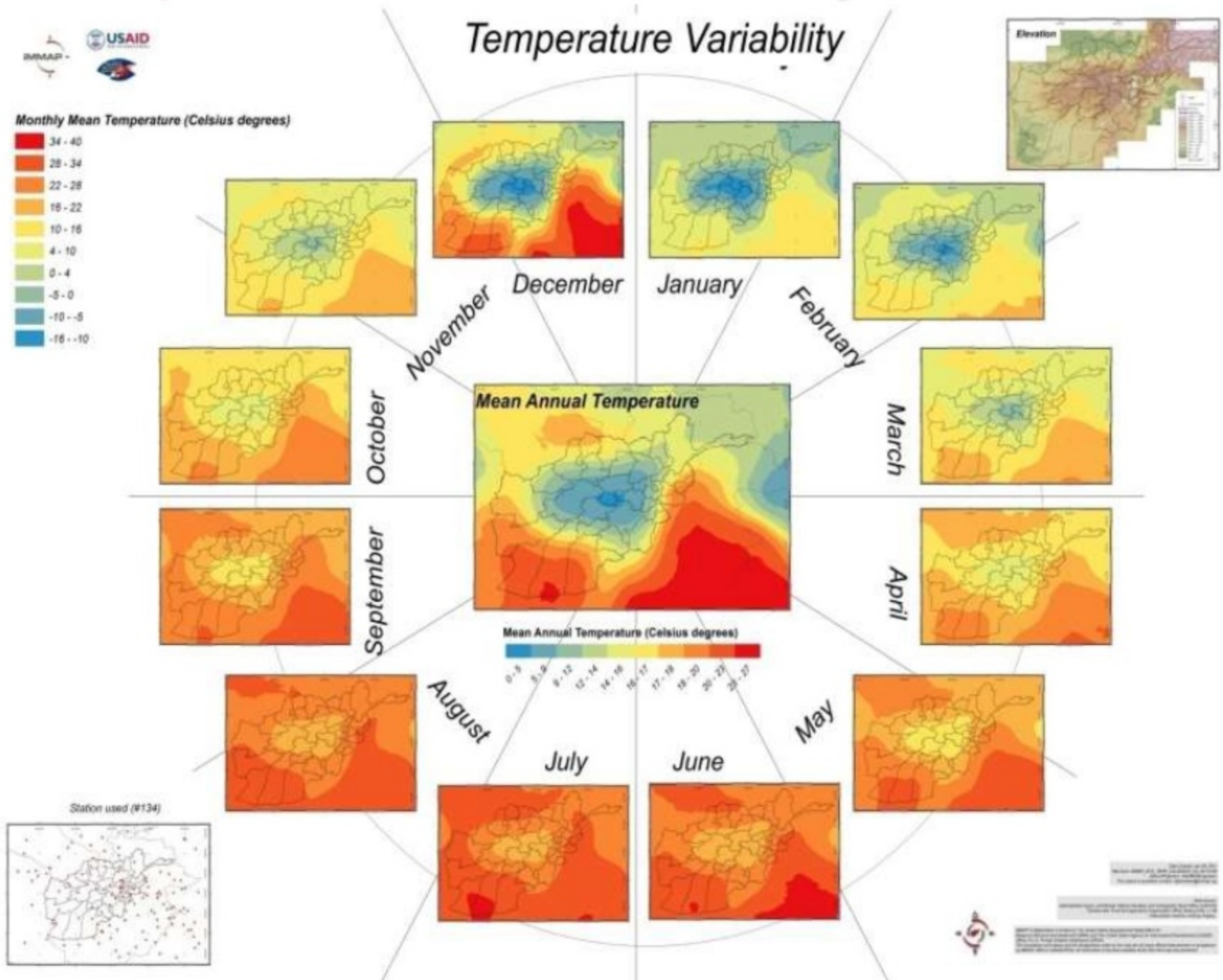
AFGHANISTAN NRVA 2007-08 Food Security Results with CSO Projected Population for 2011-2012



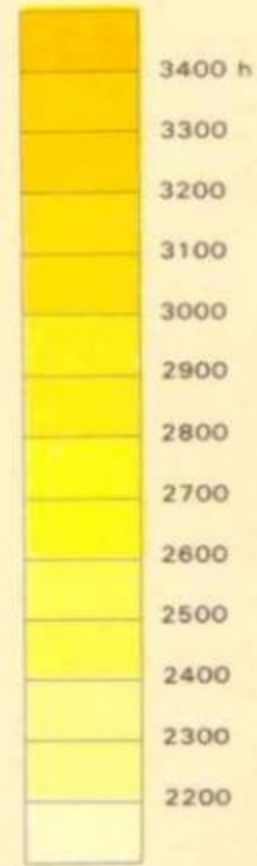
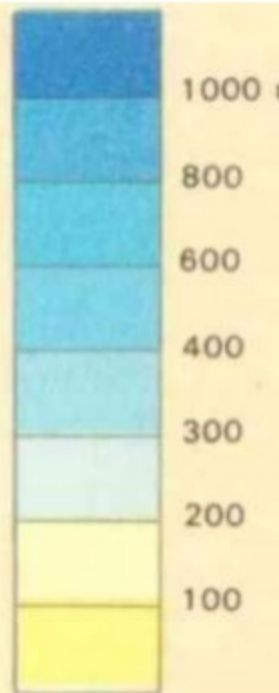
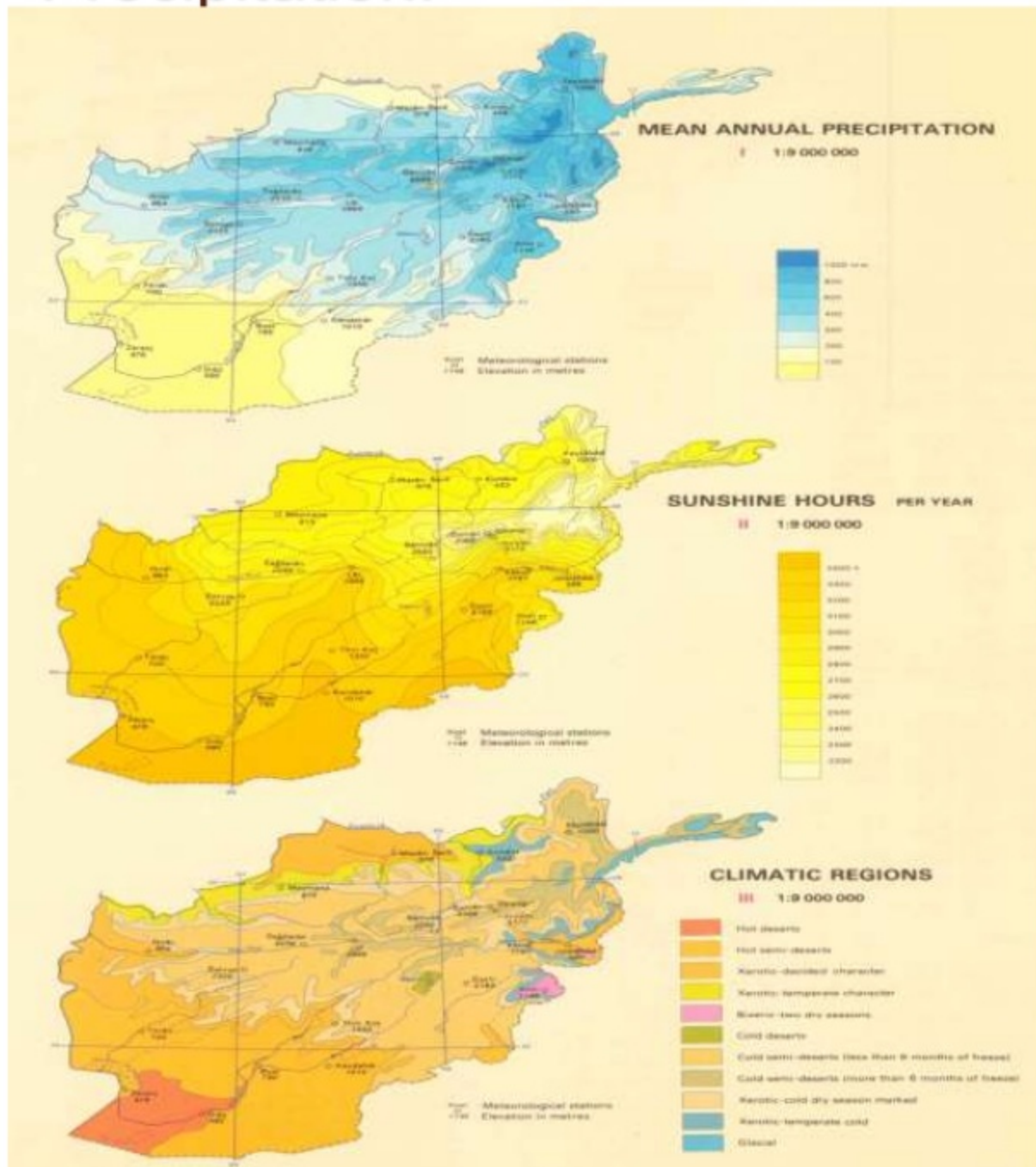
Climate:

- It is located in dry part of the world.
- Cold and snowy winter.
- Hot and dry summers.
- Wet season runs from winter to early spring.
- In summer, Indian monsoon.
- There is variation in temperature.
- HT (49 C), LT (-16 to -10)

Temperature variability:



Precipitation:



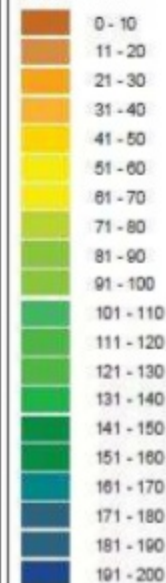
Average Monthly Rainfall by Season - AFGHANISTAN



LEGEND

Meteorological Stations

Rainfall in mm



SOURCE:

Agrometeorology Group
FAO-SDRN, collected in
2003-2004, interpolated from
69 meteorological stations.

NOTE:

This map reflects the 32
Provinces Model.

The boundaries and names on
the maps do not imply official
endorsement or acceptance by
the United Nations.

for further information contact

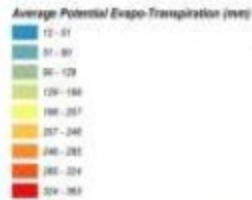
AIMS e-mail:
info@aims.org.af

Date: Dec. 2004



Proj No: 10120041

Potential Evapo-Transpiration Variability
(Long Term Average)



November



December



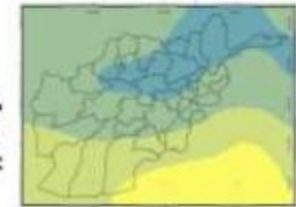
January



February



March



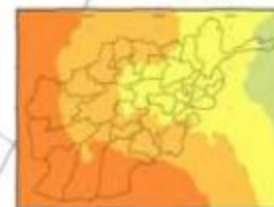
April



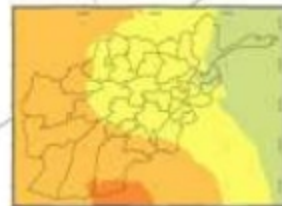
May



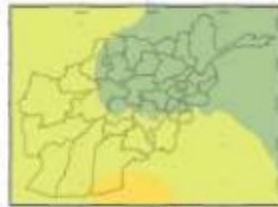
June



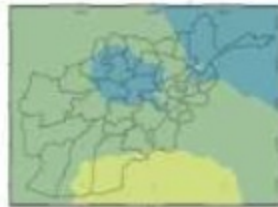
July



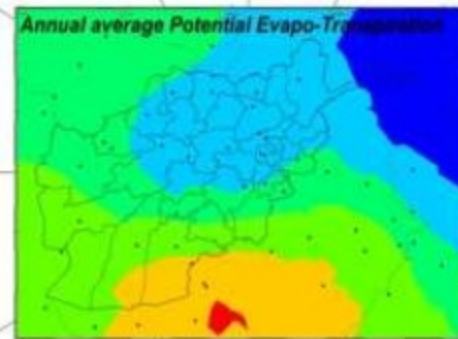
August



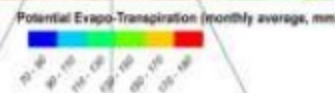
September



October



Annual average Potential Evapo-Transpiration



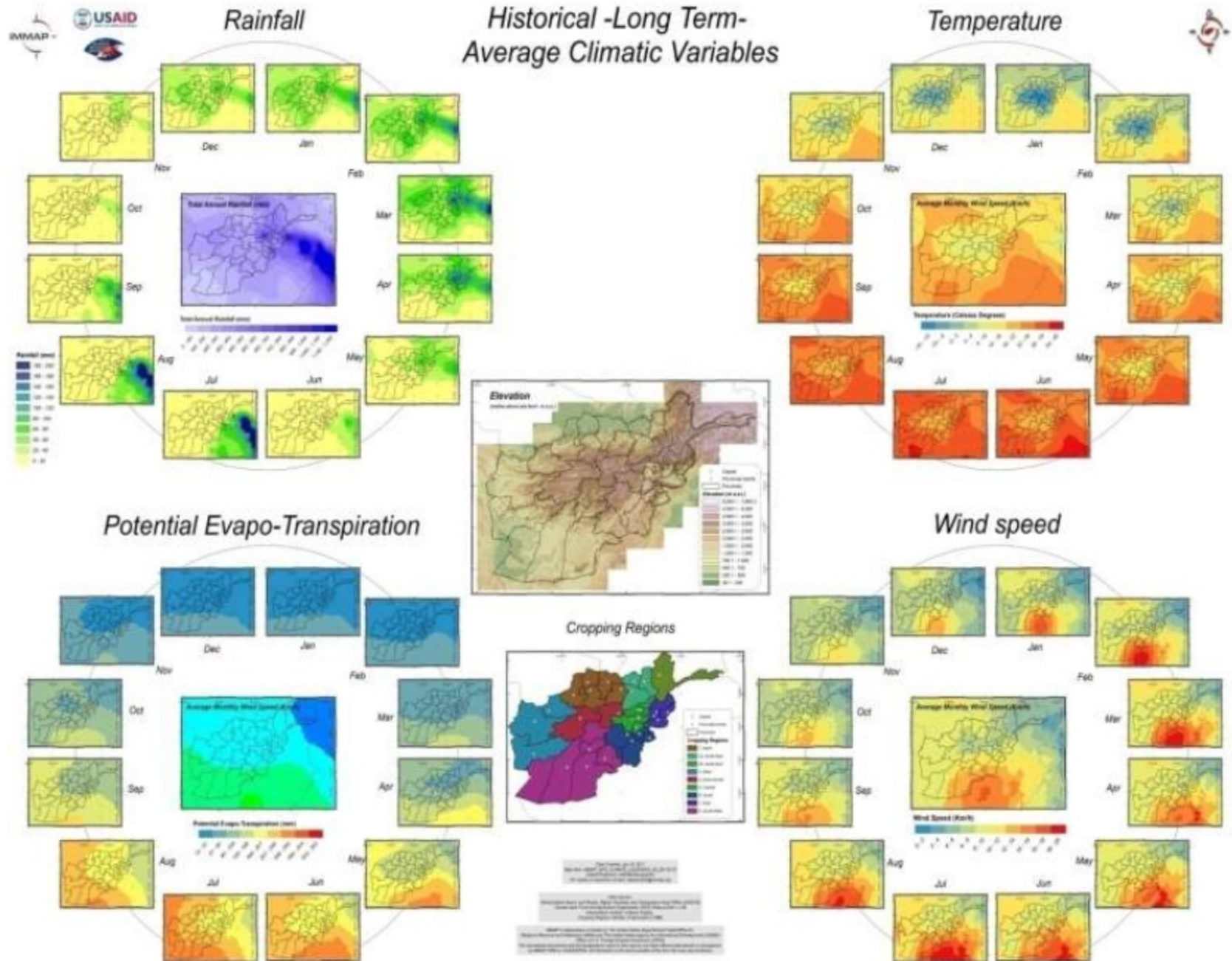
Potential Evapo-Transpiration (monthly average, mm)



Station used (#74)

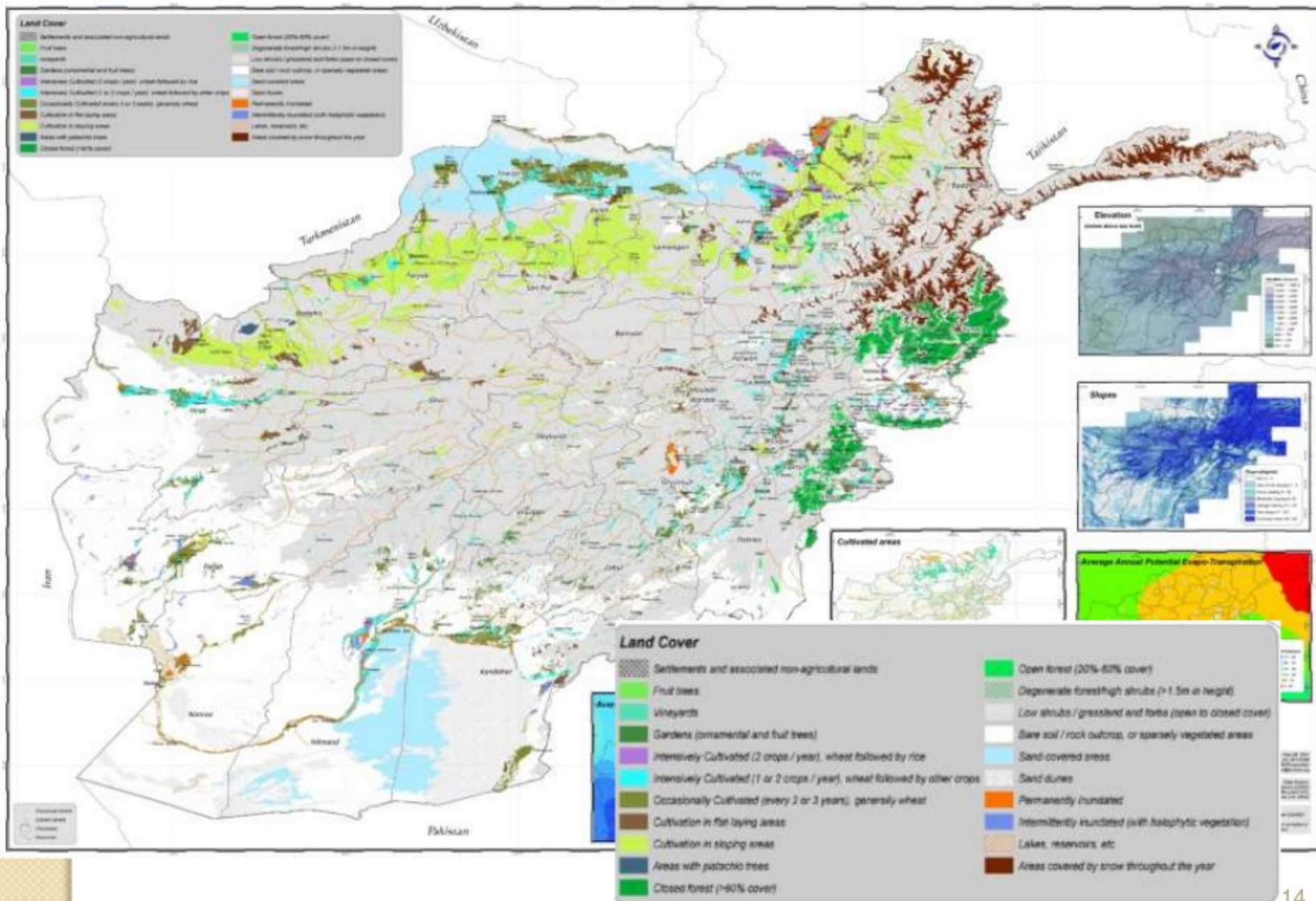


Climate changes:



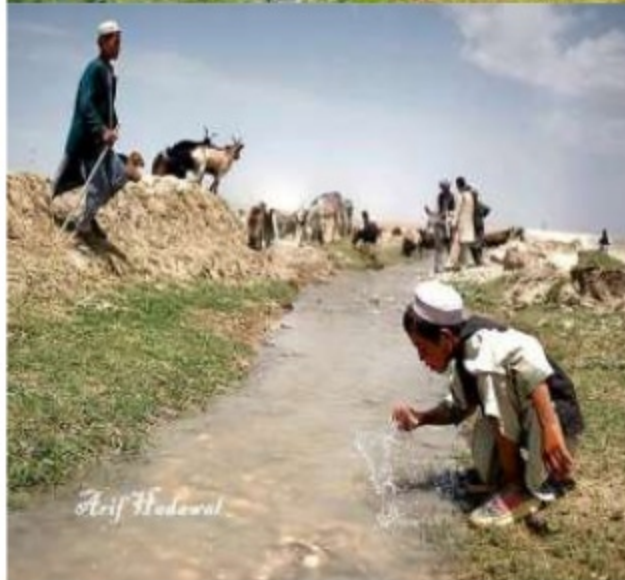
Landcover Map

Scale of 1:1,000,000 on an A0 page



Usage of water:

- We use About 30% of the country's available water.
- loss of water within the system
- Poor distribution of water over the growing season.
- poor management of available water.
- Traditional irrigation system
- Weak Gov





Part B: Value of Horticulture to Afghanistan's Economics

Multiple roles of Agriculture:

Major roles of agriculture in the country are,

1. Food security.
2. Earning foreign exchange.
3. Poverty reduction.
4. Improved income and status of women.
5. Alternative to poppy production.



MAIL'S MASTER PLAN:

Currently we are working on the following goals.

1. Agriculture growth and poverty reduction.
2. Horticulture improvement.
3. Livestock production systems improvement.
4. Overcoming on Food security.
5. Management of natural resources.
6. Research and technology transfer.
7. Privatization and private sector development.
8. Quality control and certification system.
9. Policy, monitoring, evaluation and planning.

Afghanistan's Income:

- The Afghan economy is primarily agriculture –based.
- About 85% people depends directly or indirectly on farm income.
- Over 600,000 farmers produce horticultural products.
- Prewar in 1970s, 43 % of total export earning accounted by Horticulture products dry fruit, nuts and fresh fruits.
- In 1970s, annual income was 600 million US \$
- Before war, Afghanistan provided 20% of raisin to the global market and dominated pistachio market.
- Exports income in 2012 around \$376 million estimated.
- Grapes are biggest fruit crop with estimated value of US\$180 Million in 2003.
- 2nd largest fruit by production is Pistachio with estimated value US\$95 million in 2003.
- Other export goods are afghan rugs, wool, cotton, hides, gemstone and mines.

Exports



Exhibition of Afghani rugs



Quality rugs are making by women.



Wool factory at Wardag province



Harvest of Cotton



Transportation of cotton



Different types of Gemstones



Horticulture Improvement:

Objectives are

- Product for processing, processing factories for raisin and nuts, post harvest handling, export of fresh fruit and packing of products.
- Finding of valuable new markets.
- Dissemination of expertise through extension services.
- Increasing availability of high quality varieties and planting inputs.
- Commitment of financial resources.