



Emergency agricultural assistance to drought-affected vulnerable farmers in Badghis and Ghor

Project code: OSRO/AFG/810/ROK

Donor: Republic of Korea

Contribution: USD 1 million

Implementation: 17/12/2018 – 16/07/2019

Target areas: Badghis, Daikundi and Ghor



Contact

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Objective: To protect and restore the agriculture-based livelihood of vulnerable farming households affected by drought.

Key partners: Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock, Ministry of Economy, Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority, Afghanaid, World Vision, district development assemblies and community development councils.

Beneficiaries reached: 7 800 households (68 656 people).

Activities implemented:

- Distributed a total of 390 tonnes of certified wheat seed, and 390 tonnes of diammonium phosphate and 390 tonnes of urea fertilizers to all households.
- Provided a total of 232 kg of onion seed, 174 kg of tomato seed, 174 kg of eggplant seed, 290 kg of okra seed, 5 800 shovels and 5 800 rakes to 5 800 households in Badghis and Ghor.
- Trained implementing partners and seven extension workers from departments of agriculture, irrigation and livestock on good agricultural practices, who then trained 7 800 farmers (248 women) representing their household.

Results:

- Protected and restored the agriculture-based livelihood of 7 800 farming households affected by the drought – 30 percent more than planned.
- Cultivated 3 120 ha of land with wheat seed for a total estimated harvest of 5 616 tonnes (0.9 tonnes per beneficiary household, which is sufficient for consumption for one year).
- Generated surplus of grains to be sold at the local market for income, thereby reducing economic burdens faced by farmers.
- Produced straw as a by-product of wheat cultivation to be used or sold as livestock fodder.
- Cultivated 11.6 ha of land with vegetable seeds, which contributed to food diversity, utilization and consumption at household level.
- Enabled farmers to resume cultivation and harvest their crops after a missed cropping season.
- Strengthened farmers' agricultural knowledge and skills (i.e. improved weed management, surveillance of crop pests and timely control of diseases and pests).
- Increased agricultural production and minimized risks of production loss.