

FARYAB

Located in northwestern Afghanistan, Faryab borders Turkmenistan to the northwest, and the provinces of Jowzjan and Saripul to its east, Badghis and Ghor provinces to the south.

Cultivated land is mostly found in the central and southern districts spread over 7 out of 14 districts, where there is access to water from the Sherin Tagab River. The remaining the 7 districts are suitable for raising livestock because of high elevations and mountainous terrain.

Faryab is famous for its Karakul skins, cashmere and carpets.

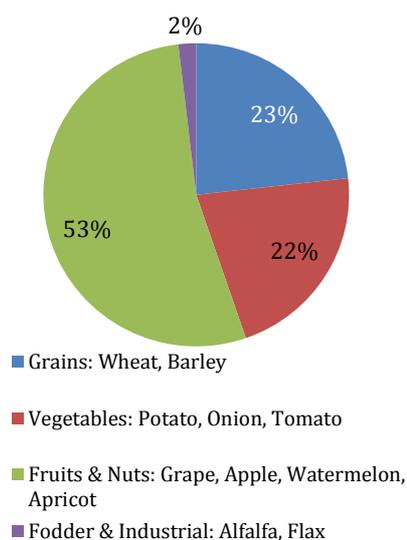
Faryab in a Nutshell

- **Surface area:** 21,000 sq. km
- **Capital:** Maimana
- **Districts:** 14 – Almaar, Andkhoy, Belcheragh, Charbagh, Dowlat Abad, Garziwan, Khoja Sabz, Kohistan, Maimana, Pashtoonkot, Qaisar, Qaramqul, Qarghan, and Shireen Tagab
- **Main markets:** Sherberghan, Mazar-e-Sharif, Sari Pul, Maimana, Samangan, Faryab, Herat
- **Population:** 0.9 million inhabitants (88% in rural areas)
- **Most populated districts:** Pashtoonkot, Qaisar, Garziwan, Maimana
- **Ethnic Groups:** Mainly Uzbeks (1st) and Pashtuns (2nd) and minority groups of Tajiks and Turkmens.
- **Main languages:** Uzbeki and Dari
- **Kuchi Migrations:** Winter, 50,000 – 100,000 individuals; Summer, 100-200,000 individuals
- **Returnees, IDPs:** Faryab is the destination of 1.5% (roughly 70,800 individuals) of the total returnee population. It is also the 6th largest hosting province with nearly 17,900 IDPs

HORTICULTURE

KEY CROPS

Total production (2008): 682,370 metric tons



DIVISION OF LABOUR BY GENDER

Production:

Cultivation is mainly conducted by men in Faryab. Harvesting is done by both men and women for all crop categories.

Processing:

Both men and women are involved in drying fruit and shelling nuts, although women are more heavily involved in these activities.

Sale & Trade of Goods:

Men handle a large majority of the selling and trading of horticulture goods.

INVOLVEMENT OF CHILDREN (UNDER 15)

Children under 15 are typically not involved in the cultivation of any crop types in Faryab. They do, however, participate in the harvesting of all crop types. Children also participate in drying fruit and shelling nuts.

IMPROVED PRACTICES

Use of fertilizer (% of farming households):

- Field crops: 35%, Garden plots: 32%
- Both field and garden plots: 33%

Other Improved Practices: According to key informants, there has been an increase in the use of tractors, notably threshers; Drip irrigation; fertilizer seed; and training for orchard care.

LIVESTOCK

KEY ANIMALS

Main Animals	District Concentration	Total Heads
Sheep	Qaisar and Garziwan (51% of livestock)	771,628
Goats		393,014
Cattle		152,239
Poultry	No significant concentration	80,997

IMPROVED PRACTICES

According to key informants, new kind of shears for cutting wool have been introduced and there has been improvement in the use of milk pumps, machines to make butter and dogh, animal vaccinations and medicines.

DIVISION OF LABOUR BY GENDER

Animal husbandry:

Men are the main caretakers of sheep and goats in Faryab. Both men and women tend cattle. Poultry are mainly raised by men.

Processing:

Men perform most of the butchering and shearing of animals. Women are in charge of producing dairy products and processing wool into yarn.

Sale & Trade of Goods:

- **Livestock & Poultry:** Men sell and trade most livestock, poultry, and eggs.
- **Dairy:** Both men and women sell milk and dairy products, although men sell a majority of the latter.
- **Commodities:** Trading of commodities is handled solely by men.

INVOLVEMENT OF CHILDREN (UNDER 15)

Children share the responsibility of raising livestock and poultry with their older family members in Faryab. They are involved in the production of dairy products. While they are typically not involved in the sale of livestock, it is common for them to sell milk and dairy products.

ECONOMIC FACTORS AND PROVINCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

LIVELIHOODS AND INCOME SOURCES

Over half (60%) of rural households rely on agriculture as their major source of revenue; However over one fifth (22%) of households in rural areas derive some income from trade and services. A little more than one third (34%) of households in rural areas earn income through non-farm related labour. Livestock accounts for income for nearly a quarter (23%) of rural household

Key Income Sources

Poor: Labor, Handicraft production, Crop sales
Better-off: Crop sales, Trading

ACCESS TO CREDIT

Access for men and women

Men who need to borrow money or buy goods on credit in Faryab mainly go to their family or neighbours as well as shopkeepers or suppliers that sell items on credit.

A clear majority of interviewees say women can borrow money in Faryab from family and neighbors. They can also access banks to a lesser extent.

Microfinance Institutions

The implementing partners of MISFA present in the province are BRAC, OXUS and FMFB:

All Programs	Ag and Livestock Programs:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active clients: 15,357 • Active borrowers: 9,675 • # of loans disbursed: 59,242 • Amount of loans disbursed: 41,185,822 Afs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active clients: 1,424 • Active borrowers: 804 • # of loans disbursed: 4,376 • Amount of loans disbursed: 4,382,079 Afs.

LAND TENURE

In 2007, 50% of the households in Faryab owned land or farmed land based on renting, sharecropping or mortgaging arrangements. According to our interviews, commercial farmers show wide ranges of land tenure, while subsistence farmers mainly have shared ownership of their land with other farmers. Interviewees claim that livestock producers in the province are mainly nomadic. Their main challenges with regards to access to land are conflict/ insecurity & overgrazing.

IRRIGATION

In 2007, On average 37% of households in the province had access to irrigated land, and four-fifths (81%) of rural households and more than half (57%) of urban households had access to rainfed land. Interviewees claimed that less than half of farmers cultivate irrigated land. The proportion has decreased somewhat over the past 3 years (infrastructure impacted by climatic changes - e.g. drought, flood).

ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE & ACCESS TO MARKETS

In 2007, the transport infrastructure in Faryab was reasonably well developed, with 43% of roads in the province able to take car traffic in all seasons, and around a third (35%) able to take car traffic in some seasons. However, in nearly a quarter (22%) of the province there were no roads at all. The main challenges identified were lack/poor quality roads, lack of transportation and distance from markets.

SOCIAL FACTORS

POVERTY AND INEQUALITY

Poverty rate: 29.1%
Per capita monthly total consumption: 1,695 Afs.

LITERACY

Literacy rate: 18.2%
In 2007, the Kuchi population in the province has particularly low levels of literacy with just 0.8% of men and 0.1% of women able to read and write.

SECURITY

Level of security in Faryab: ↗
According to interviews, the security situation has improved somewhat over the past year. Roads that link rural areas with the provincial markets are perceived to be quite safe

FOOD SECURITY

Problem satisfying food need of the household during the year (households %):	Calorie deficiency (% consuming less than 2100 calories per day): 24.0%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Never: 47%, • Rarely (1-3 times): 34%, • Sometimes (3-6 times): 15%, • Often (few times a month): 1%, • Mostly (happens a lot): 2% 	

CHILD LABOUR AND SCHOOL ENROLMENT

Child labour: 14.4%
School Enrolment: 54.9%
In 2007, Amongst the Kuchi population, no Kuchi children attend school in either the winter or summer months.

STATUS OF WOMEN *Female literacy rate: 8.8%; Female share in active population: 22.7%*

Access to markets / female mobility: Around half of women in the provincial centre go to the local bazaar to buy goods; Roughly half of those that go to the bazaar are accompanied by a male relative when they do so; Very few go to sell items. Women outside of the provincial centre are less likely to go to the local bazaar to buy goods and more likely to be accompanied by a male relative.