



Faryab Province

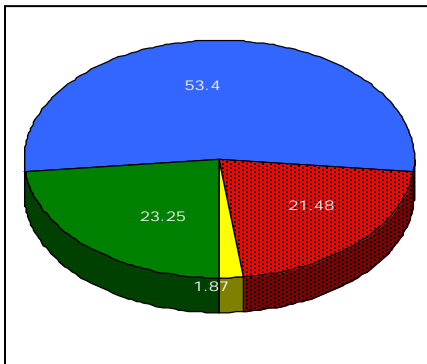
About Faryab

Faryab is located in northwestern Afghanistan. Cultivated land is mostly found in the central and southern districts where the land is fertile and farmers have access to water from the Sherin Tagab River. Farah has a total of 1,064 villages with an estimated population of 1,652,788 people (2008 census).



Faryab Districts: Agricultural Characteristics

Faryab has 14 districts: Almaar, Andkhoy, Belcheragh, Dowlat Abad, Garziwan, Qarghan, Charbagh, Khoja Sabz, Kohistan, Qaramqul, Maimana, Pashtoonkot, Qaisar, Shireen Tagab.



The total crop production in 2008 was estimated at 682,370 metric tons (MT), consisting of fruit (53%), grain (23%), vegetables (22%) and fodder and industrial crops (2%). The total market value of 2008 for agricultural production was estimated at \$258 million. Farmers raise livestock in almost all districts because of the higher elevations and mountainous terrain (sheep and goats are the dominant household livestock).



Main Agricultural Crops

Grain	Wheat, Barley
Fruit	Grape, Apple
	Watermelon, Apricot
F&Industrial	Alfalfa, Flax
Vegetable	Potato, Onions
	Tomato

Market Structure

Market type	Significance
Subsistence	Important
Local markets	Important
Kabul, Mazar-e-Sharif	Important
Export	Somewhat

Possible Opportunities for Agriculture Improvement

The majority of Faryab inhabitants are involved in animal husbandry (raising sheep, cattle, and goats), making the province famous for its Karakul skins, cashmere and carpets. Animal husbandry, agricultural productivity, pasture improvement, value adding (product processing), finding markets for carpets and Karakul skins, postharvest technology and irrigation system improvement are some potential areas for development.

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Primary reference: USAID report <http://afghanag.ucdavis.edu/afghanistan-province-agriculture-profiles>