Emergency Market Mapping and Analysis (EMMA) Report

Badakshan, Afghanistan: Drought Response

June 2013

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

ANDMA	Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority
DAIL	Department of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock
ECHO	Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection – European Commission
EFSA	Emergency Food Security Assessment
EMMA	Emergency Market Mapping and Analysis
ERC	Enhanced Response Capacity
FEWSNET	Famine Early Warning System Network
FSAC	Food Security and Agriculture Cluster
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organisation
LRRD	Linking Relief to Recovery and Development
MAIL	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock
MoI	Ministry of Interior Affairs
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NRVA	National Risk and Vulnerability Assessment
OGB	Oxfam GB
OHW	Organisation for Human Welfare
PRB	Partners in Revitalization and Buidling

Executive Summary

Through funds channelled from the Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection department of the European Commission (ECHO) under the Enhanced Response Capacity (ERC) funding stream, Oxfam GB (OGB) conducted an Emergency Market Mapping and Analysis (EMMA) assessment in Badakshan Province of Afghanistan from 27 May to 2 June 2013. Twenty three people from ten international and two local non-governmental organisations, as well as one government ministry official, took part in this EMMA training and market baseline information collection. The objective of this training was to build the capacity of humanitarian players in being sensitive and adaptive to market-based approaches to programme design and implementation. This capacity building exercise was achieved through theoretical training and practical data collection in the field. The second objective was to formulate response options and recommendations to be used by participating organisations, and especially OGB in updating their contingency and response plans. Drought was chosen as the 'shock' scenario for this EMMA, and the situation in 2011 was selected as the emergency reference period with a 'normal' year counted as 2012. Two critical markets were selected for this EMMA: wheat flour, as it is the staple food in Afghanistan with 60% of calories being derived from its consumption, and fodder, due to the critical role livestock plays in the livelihoods of the Badakshan population. Overall, this training and baseline market information collection was a success as participants appreciated the need for market-based responses and more than half shared their enthusiasm to raise awareness within their organisations on the importance of being sensitive to markets in programme design and implementation. Several of the participants reflected that they had been empowered to lead market assessments and in training others to do the same. Recommendations are provided in this report for practical use in a drought situation to improve programme design.

Aims and Objectives of the Badakshan EMMA Training

The intentions of the assessment were threefold. As EMMA is a relatively new approach in Afghanistan, the intention was to utilise this event to build the capacity of Afghanistan humanitarian professionals (in market-based programming) who attended this EMMA by focusing on the following key objectives:-

1) **to raise awareness of the methodology and importance of considering markets in situation and response analysis** in order to avoid doing harm and to strengthen communities and local market systems,
2) to provide the Oxfam Afghanistan country team, together with partners, with capacity and analysis **to reflect on the types of activities that have been historically carried out in response to drought, and to build resulting recommendations into the country contingency plan,**
3) to have a joint lensed approach between humanitarian and developmental teams to provide recommendations **in order to formulate both an emergency response plan and also a resilience building approach for future programmatic activities**.

The Badakshan EMMA Baseline: Data Collection Exercise

The assessment was conducted in Argo and Jawzgon valleys of Faizabad District and the team was comprised of 23 data collectors who participated in a two and a half day training and fieldwork preparation workshop, two and a half days of data collection and a final day for data compilation, analysis, response and recommendation formulation. Following the field preparations training and tapping from the guidelines in the EMMA toolkit, the team conducted a gap analysis to identify household gaps for the selected critical markets, an investigation of market players, an understanding of the market environment and a response analysis. Data was collected through both primary and secondary methods. Primary data for each critical market was collected through the following methods:

Figure 1: Primary data collection (Methods and data sources)

Critical Market	Data Collection Method	Respondents
A. Wheat	1. Focus Group Discussions	• One village in Argo valley, • Two villages in Jawzgon,
	2. Formal Interviews with Key Informants	• NGOs working in Badakshan (WFP, Oxfam GB, Concern, ICRC, Concern) • Faizabad wheat traders:- a. wholesalers, b. Retailers, • Community based traders:- a. Argo valley & Faizabad valleys (millers and wheat retailers), • Local leaders, • Wheat transporters (Faizabad market),
B. Fodder	1. Focus Group Discussions	• Cheshma Baid Villages in Dahan Ab valley, • Kulgai Payan and Gazan villages in Jawzgon Village.
	2. Formal Interviews with Key Informants	• Fodder Traders in Faizabad Market:- a. wholesalers, b. retailers, • Community based traders :- a. retailers
	3. Observations	• Observations made on the state of the natural pastures and grazing lands

Emergency Context and Impact of Drought

Badakshan is one of the most remote and least developed provinces in Afghanistan. The terrain is extremely mountainous with very little arable land available for cultivation with the exception of some small areas in valleys. The population relies primarily upon subsistence farming of rain-fed wheat and this is supplemented with primarily small-scale livestock rearing. The province is very susceptible to natural disasters such as flooding, landslides, avalanches and drought, and the population is at risk of food insecurity even in normal years. Among the most significant of natural disasters is drought, with one occurring every three to four years. Due to the lack of adequate rainfall in 2011, there was failure of the rain-fed wheat crop, reduced yield of the irrigated wheat crop, reduced pasture quantity and quality and significant reduction of other agricultural income generating activities. The Agriculture Productive Report (MAIL, 2011), reported that the rain-fed and irrigated wheat harvest was reduced by 69.2% and 9.4% respectively compared with the average wheat harvest between 2002 and 2010.

Wheat is Afghanistan's major crop, accounting for roughly 70% of the cultivated land area (FAO, 2011) and 60% of the population's calorie intake. Following the reduced wheat harvest as a result of the drought during the 2010/11 farming season, Badakshan suffered severe food insecurity. Reduced harvests resulted in higher food prices and associated general price inflation.[1] During the 2011 drought, prices for wheat flour soared to reach an increase of up to 50% by October compared to the same month in 2010 (MAIL, 2011). Afghanistan's Ministry of Agriculture estimated the 2011 wheat harvest to be around 3.25 million tones, a significant 28% decrease from the usual average of 4.5 million tonnes in a normal year.[2] In a year with a normal harvest, most households in Badakshan can produce enough wheat (rain-fed and irrigated wheat) to meet their food needs for at least eight months a year. However, due to the shortfall in production in 2011, the reliance on purchases increased into the following years, including 2013 (at least up to the period when this EMMA was conducted). Moreover, due to the dryness and lack of agricultural activity in 2011, income from wheat sales (middle income farmers) and on-farm labour (poor families) decreased.

Droughts magnify poor communities' problems in accessing wheat flour - even in normal years they depend on the market for close to four months. In normal years, the country's domestic production of wheat has never been sufficient to meet its demand and imports from neighbouring countries have been required to meet the local demand. Approximately 45% of Afghanistan's wheat acreage in a normal year is irrigated, accounting for about 70% of production. The remaining 55% of wheat acreage relies on timely rainfall and typically provides the remaining 30% of home production.

Badakshan's natural ecosystem is key in the production of both wheat and natural grazing pastures. Winter snowfall in the mountain ranges of this province supplies over 80% of the province's annual precipitation.[3] Snowmelt in the spring is the major source of irrigation water, running through rivers and streams that originate in the mountains. This natural system which feeds into Afghanistan's irrigation technology and on own farm production is heavily distorted during a drought.

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[1] 'Wheat Secure Afghanistan: Assessing Priorities' by Rajiv K. Sharma and Hukum Khan Habibi (http://www.shigen.nig.ac.jp/ewis/article/html/124/article.html;jsessionid=3097C965B722A082C89844C779C09049.4_5)

[2] *Ibid.*

[3] *Ibid.*

Apart from the direct effect of drought on wheat and natural pasture production, dry conditions affect income earning opportunities for poor people in Badakshan as a result of reduced demand for farm labour. Despite this reduction in income earning opportunities, families in Badakshan - as elsewhere in Afghanistan - will turn to the markets for access to the much needed staple foods, as imports of wheat flour mainly from Kazakhstan and Pakistan dominate the markets.

In this context, participants of this EMMA baseline information collection exercise felt a justified need to select wheat flour and fodder as critical markets to be studied. This is also justified by the fact that even during normal years, due to Badakshan's remoteness and inaccessibility, communities need to plan very well in advance in order to be food secure. Winters in Badakshan are harsh, not only in terms of weather but in relation to access to food and fodder, as snow in winter affects their ability to access local markets. Therefore, in normal years communities are usually dependent on their harvests, on the stockpiling of wheat before the winter months, and on the collection of fodder. This ensures their survival, and that of their animals, throughout the harsh months. Drought seriously jeopardises their ability to prepare adequately and this results in negative coping strategies being adopted such as the sale of livestock, poor dietary diversity and reduced frequency of meals.

During drought years, communities have reported that:

- 72% of households rely on markets as their main source of food
- 46% are able to access food on loans from wealthier families, other villages and Faizabad traders
- 16% access food in exchange for work

Food intake and food prices

In normal years, the majority of households in drought affected areas would produce nearly eight months of food and as such would rely on the market for up to four months of food supply. However, in 2011/12, the majority of households reported being able to store food sufficient for two to three months and needed to rely on the market for more than ten months of food supply. Without access to agriculture, labour and other cash generating opportunities, the vast majority of households were obliged to borrow food on credit. Generally, food consumption is very poor for the majority of the very poor communities in Badakshan and this is reflected by the continuing presence of humanitarian actors assisting with food aid programmes. The daily diet of an average Badakshan family is mainly characterised by the consumption of bread and tea, supplemented by milk and yoghurt and sometimes rice, potatoes and occasionally oil, with very little consumption of other food commodities.

This diversity and meal frequency is made worse during drought periods. Heavy impacts of this food insecurity are felt most by vulnerable groups such as children under five, pregnant and lactating women, people with illnesses and the elderly. Very cold and long winters also impact heavily upon those with poor food consumption, particularly if they are unable to stay warm. Many communities tend to rely heavily upon the rich and also on the markets to access basic food commodities and also the staple food.

Landownership, livestock ownership and agricultural productivity:

Ownership of land is limited to 85-90% of the families in target areas and the average ownership is about 2.98 jerib (approximately 1.5 acres) per family. Land is primarily used for wheat and other crops for human consumption such as barley. Some small landowners also

use their land for cultivating animal crops such as 'patek' and alfalfa. Very few landowners cultivate other vegetables. Around 80% of families report ownership of livestock.

Previous Oxfam assessments have shown that more than 80% of households in Badakshan reported a significant reduction in yield from rain-fed crops during drought years. The failure of the rain-fed wheat crop prevents farmers from saving wheat seeds from the harvest to plant for the forthcoming season. 60% of farming households who were interviewed during this EMMA claimed that they did not have the financial resources to be able to afford to purchase wheat seed for the 2011/12 season mainly due to the ripple effects of the 2010/11 drought. 56% of the interviewed households indicated that there was a decrease in wage rates. For about 90% of those interviewed, there is no casual labour availability in their villages. Most men migrate to urban areas in search of work.

Livestock ownership has been reduced by consecutive droughts and, based on the census report from 2006, the number of families without livestock has increased by 29% since 1998 (as indicated in Figure 2). As current figures are not available for the severe drought years in 2008, 2010 and 2011, we envisage that due to these cyclic droughts, the situation has deteriorated further. 80% of households also shared that pasture lands, fodder and drinking water for livestock is severely affected in drought years. These issues result in higher mortality and distress sales of animals. Most livestock are taken to higher altitudes in the mountains for grazing during the summer and return before the winter sets in. The drought of 2010 reduced the quantity and quality of pasture to such a degree that households reported 15% distress sales of animals. During this type of year, where pasture is unavailable locally, livestock farmers require support until natural fodder is available again on mountain sides after the snow has melted around the month of May. When natural fodder is not available or is scarce, communities sometimes rely on the markets to feed their livestock. Figure 3 below gives a general view of the prices of different fodder types which prevail during different times. For a similar comparison on wheat, the price differences for three years, 2010, 2011 and 2012 are presented in Figure 2.

Income and Expenditure:

Previous assessments, validated by community focus group discussions conducted for this EMMA, show that drought has a significant impact on the cash income levels of families. The income levels from work fall drastically. During drought years, poor families are heavily reliant on loans and previous humanitarian assistance from organisations like Oxfam for drought responses has been much appreciated, although not sufficient to cover the gap in their needs. Distress sales of livestock in order to have enough cash to procure fodder for remaining animals are also a damaging coping strategy leading to weakened livelihoods for the already impoverished families.

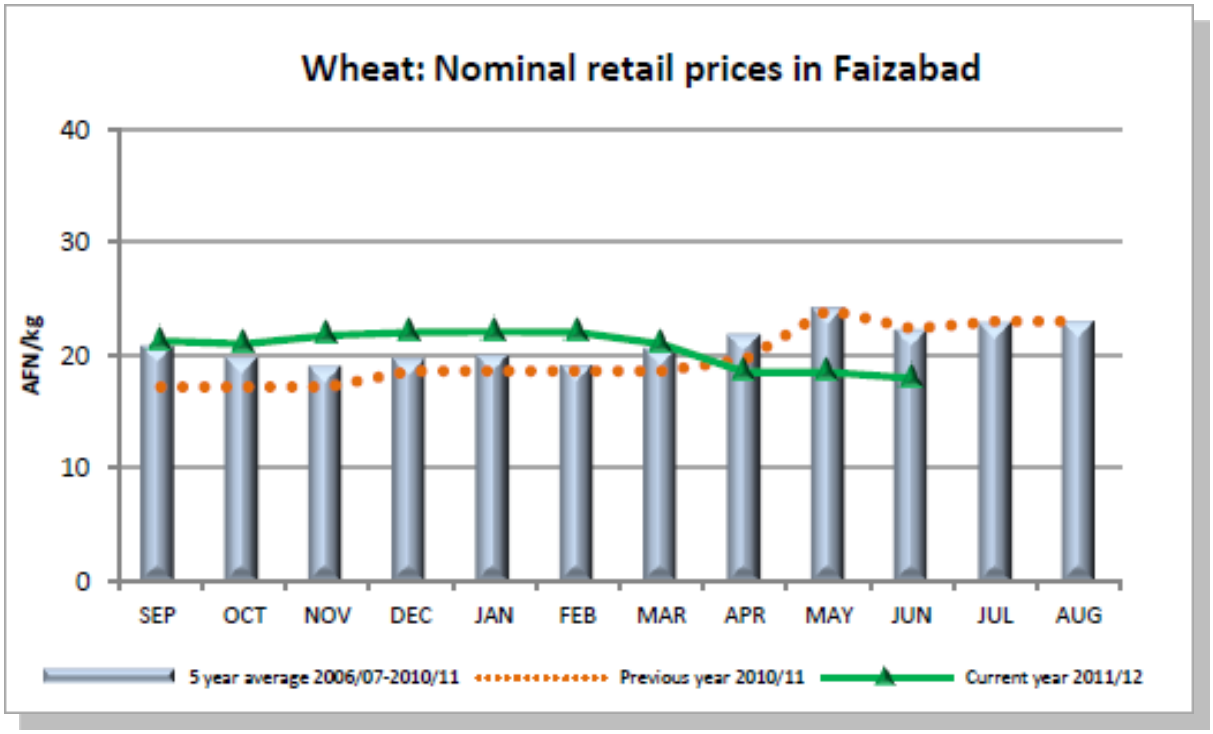
Prices of wheat and fodder sharply increase during drought periods, forcing families to spend much more than they normally would on meeting their basic needs. The number of agriculture labour days available during drought years is significantly reduced because of the low need for casual labour, small land cultivated and also the minimal number of crops cultivated and harvested. Most rural households rely on some form of agriculture labour as one of the diversified means through which cash is generated for household requirements. Thus the loss of agriculture labour opportunities is sometimes compensated for by outward labour migration to provincial centres and other countries. This outward migration sometimes erodes the livelihood opportunities and or assets at family level, as productive labour is taken off family premises, thus sliding the household further into poverty.

Markets:

Figure 2: The comparison of the quantity and prices of fodder between 2010/11 (drought) and 2012 (the normal year)

No	Items	Normal year	Drought year	Normal year	Drought year
		Price AFO / Kg	Price AFO/ Kg	Quantity/ Kg	Quantity/kg
1	Straw	9-10	15-21	58,800	140,000
2	Alfa Alfa	5	10	800	4000
3	Kunjara	22	57	2100	As per need
4	Maize	22	42	350	as per need
5	Barley	10	20	23520	10500 Kg/ as per need

Figure 3: Wheat Nominal Prices in Faizabad



Oxfam's History of Drought Response

OGB has been working in Afghanistan since 1992, with an established country office and two field offices in Badakshan and Daikundi. OGB supports development and humanitarian programmes in the country, including capacity building and institutional strengthening of Afghan NGOs. Currently, 11 small and mid-size organisations in 7 provinces work in partnership with OGB. Besides this, OGB works on sub-national governance and a number of advocacy issues at provincial and national level, and supports girls' education at the national level. OGB works both operationally and in partnership with local NGOs and in case of emergency, OGB will become operational where it is necessary and support partners in the delivery of a quality humanitarian response. Four programme areas have been selected for focus for the 2010-14 strategic plan: 1) food security and livelihoods, 2) humanitarian response, 3) gender and women's empowerment and 4) governance and accountability.

Oxfam closely follows the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWSNET)'s food security outlook, in which predictions for wheat production losses are made during years of abnormal precipitation. During these drought years, households are expected to confront food deficits in the early winter months and well into the spring, until the spring harvest. The drought of 2010 was so severe that it was predicted that families would face a food gap of up to 8 months. Households are dependent on rain-fed crops and on-farm labour, as a primary source of food and income, were in need of assistance as early as the autumn. In response to this information, OGB along with stakeholders such as MAIL, local NGOs and INGOs, initiated a rapid drought assessment in April and May to gather information about the situation and the coping mechanisms of the community. Following this assessment, the Food Security and Agricultural Cluster (FSAC) in collaboration with WFP, UN Agencies, MAIL/DAIL, ANDMA and INGOs, conducted an EFSA and OGB, with its partner PRB, carried out a detailed assessment in Badakshan province.

In response to the findings, Oxfam designed a programme with the following components:

1) *Food Security through Cash for Work and Cash Grants for 3100 households*

The purpose of the cash for work activities was to inject cash into the community thus enabling existing, efficient coping mechanisms and increased purchasing power. For this reason, the cash for work focus was not oriented towards specific sectors, but rather directed at maximising the number of labourers required and utilising skills that permitted the widest possible participation of the communities. Cash for work was carried out for 22 days for each three phases of activity, with a payment of 5 USD per day designed to fill the food gap. Cash grants were offered to the most vulnerable households without able bodied people. Each household received 3 vouchers, one in each phase of the project, with each voucher having an approximate value of 110 USD. Cash for work initiatives were also designed to restore water sources so as to increase access to drinking water for people and animals.

2) *Restoring agriculture through seed distribution and fertilisers*

Households with less than 3 *jeribs*[4] of rain-fed land, and who lost more than 70% of their harvest, were given certified wheat seeds and fertiliser for the next planting season. Other vulnerable households were supported with vegetable seeds to restore backyard and small scale farming.

[4] One Jerib equals 2000m^2 (3 Jeribs equals 1.2 hectares)

3) *Fodder and de-worming support to livestock*

Targeted households were provided with fodder for the winter as natural fodder was no longer available in grazing areas. A de-worming exercise for livestock before winter and at spring was carried out as a component of animal health. The response focused on ensuring an adequate level of nutrition could be maintained to keep the livestock alive throughout the winter period. The livestock programme comprised of the provision of livestock feed and cash for work initiatives to promote pasture land development. Alfa Alfa seeds were also provided to grow protein rich green feed for post-winter and spring time feed. As reflected below, the package provided was in addition to what people had already pre-stocked (grass and other natural fodder):

Kunjara (oil cakes)	-	15 kg
Barley Grain	-	25 kg
Maize Grain	-	20 kg
Wheat Straw	-	60 kg
Alfa Alfa seeds	-	2 kg
De-worming tablets	-	1 bottle

Households received either agriculture seeds or fodder for livestock, never both. Animal feed and fodder distribution took place in accordance with national MAIL regulations and was coordinated with FAO and other stakeholders in the FSAC in order to avoid duplication. Livestock vaccination and de-worming was taken up immediately to prevent further loss of livestock.

Other Activities

a. Advocacy efforts were made for speed and scale of humanitarian funding and for responses that did not undermine coping mechanisms and community resilience,
b. A gender lensed approach was taken to highlight concerns, protection risks and solutions for women beneficiaries and to ensure that women Shuras were consulted in beneficiary selection processes.

Market Baseline Methodology

This market baseline data collection exercise was done in two locations of Jawzgon and Argo valleys and several villages were visited in those locations. The assessment was designed to give Oxfam and partner teams a better idea of how to respond to droughts which occur in the province every two to three years, causing hunger crises and destruction of livelihoods. Data collected was used to inform the recommendations provided in this report. These were used by Oxfam and the other participating agencies to update their contingency plans and to inform response options.

Usually, the EMMA is a rapid market assessment that is done following a sudden onset crisis. Its purpose is to increase an understanding of the most critical markets amongst responding agencies and donors and to assist in informing response activities that work with, through and for, local markets. However, during this Badakshan assessment, the EMMA methodology was adapted to suit a slow onset drought scenario and focused on markets that could meet immediate food and livelihood needs quickly. As there is not a distinct crisis tipping point in a slow onset disaster, but a steady erosion of livelihoods, this EMMA focused

on a window of several months in a good and bad year, rather than comparison between before and after snapshots in time.

The assessment covered two villages in Jawzgon Valley and two villages in Argo Valley, and the Shuras[5] were consulted in each location. Separate discussions were held with women and men. For each critical market, other stakeholders were also identified and interviewed as shown in the table below. The team was comprised of 23 data collectors who participated in a two and a half day training and preliminary analysis workshop followed by two and a half days of data collection split between target villages and other stakeholders based in Faizabad. The tables below provide an overview of the stakeholders interviewed (questionnaires are attached as annexes):

Figure 4: Stakeholders who provided information for the wheat market

No.	STAKEHOLDER INTERVIEWED	DESIGNATION	LOCATION/ ORGANISATION
1	Abdul Qader	Trader	Faizabad Market
2	Haji Zarif	Trader	Faizabad Market
3	Haji Hafiz	Trader	Faizabad Market
4	Adina Mohammad	Trader	Faizabad Market
5	Abdul Qayom	Trader	Faizabad Market
6	Nazar Mohammad	Trader	Faizabad Market
7	Sifullah	Trader	Faizabad Market
8	Gull Mohammad	Trader	Faizabad Market
9	Ghulam Jeelani	Trader	Faizabad Market
OTHER ACTORS			
1	Sultan Mohammad	Green Bank member	Jawzgon-Faizabad
2	Abdul Wodod	Adviser	DAIL
3	M.Asif	Administrator	ANDMA
4	Mustafa	Director	Red cross
5	Zabihullah	Head	Municipality
6	Red crescent society in Faizabad	Head	Faizabad
7	Local traders	9	Faizabad Market
8	Community retailer	3	Gazan village of Argo
9	Men FGD	40	Gazan of Argo and Kolgai Payan villages of Jawzgon-Faizabad
10	Women FGD	20	Gazan village of Argo and Baghe Mubarak of Jawzgon
11	Grain bank	2	Gazam and Kolgai Payan villages
12	Government officials	3	DAIL and ANDMA department and Faizabad municipality
13	Transport company	2	Faizabad

Limitations of the data collection:

- Remoteness of the villages, geographical terrain and lack of time was a major challenge hindering the ability to visit more villages and have more information.
- Lack of up to date information and census reports on livestock, fodder and pasture in Badakshan province.

[5] Shura means CDC (Community development council)

- Lack of opportunities to conduct interviews with traders in Kunduz and Takhar markets (since they are in a different province with Badakshan) which are the main supply market for Badakshan province.

The Target Population

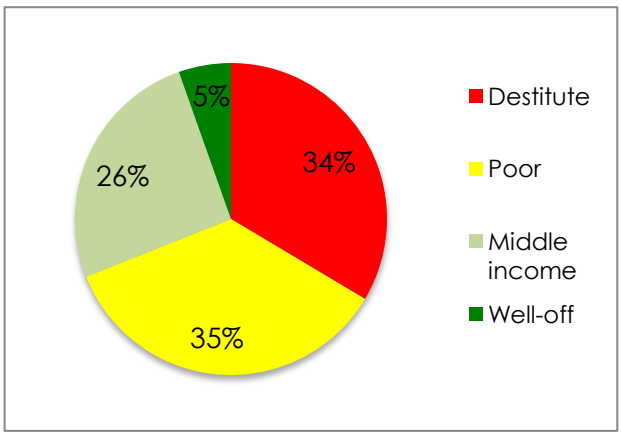
Livelihoods Profile

Families in Badakshan use a combination of subsistence farming, animal husbandry and seasonal labour activities to meet their needs. High mountains and steep river valleys make agriculture difficult, with arable land (less than 10% of land area) clinging to mountain tops, steep slopes and/or hillsides. There is little or no lowland irrigation. Rainfall is sporadic and inconsistent. Wheat and barley are the staple food crops. Little if any inputs are used. Fallow periods continue to be practiced. Pistachio, apricots, mulberries are harvested in select areas.

Agriculture, livestock, trade and services together account for largest quantum of the sources of income of the various households in the province. While agriculture accounts for 50% of the income for all families in rural Afghanistan, livestock contributes to nearly 35%. Trade and services account for 9% of income. Income from migration (both permanent and seasonal) is also key for the province. Agriculture is mainly rain-fed and productivity is low, with limited access of the population to seeds, technology and irrigation water. According to the National Risk and Vulnerability Assessment (NRVA) survey, the asset base of the rural households in the province is more or less in line with the national rural ownership patterns. In Badakshan, the ownership of basic items such as watches, carpets, gilim, radios etc is almost the same for the other rural areas of Afghanistan.

However, it is the higher cost assets such as TVs, VCRs, sewing machines, generators and other productive assets where the local communities are far behind the national averages. In the NRVA report, 10% of households have reported ownership of VCR at national level, while this falls down to 1% in Badakshan. This indicates that the communities in this province own basic assets, but have absolute lack of access to productive assets. This is also due to lack of productive activities in the region and skills such as carpentry. Overall, communities in rural Afghanistan are very poor. Over a third of the population have been identified as destitute, without the basic necessities of life and the same fraction has also been identified as 'poor' (refer to Figure 5).

Figure 5: Wealth disparity



To secure a livelihood, most households employ two or more livelihoods strategies, predominantly some combination of waged labour, livestock rearing and/or agriculture. (Refer to Figures 6 and 7).

Figure 6: Prevalence of multiple livelihood strategies

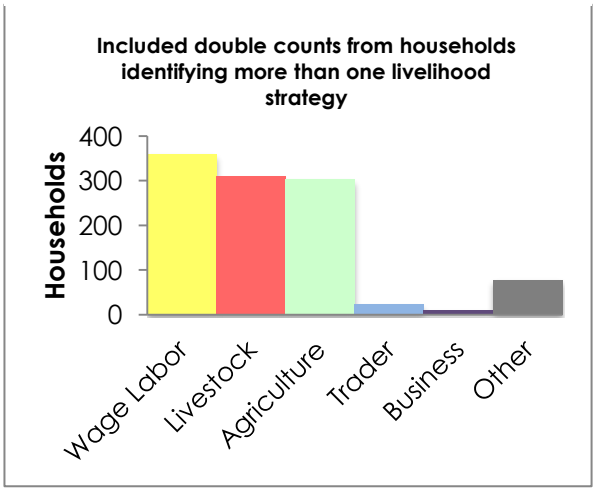
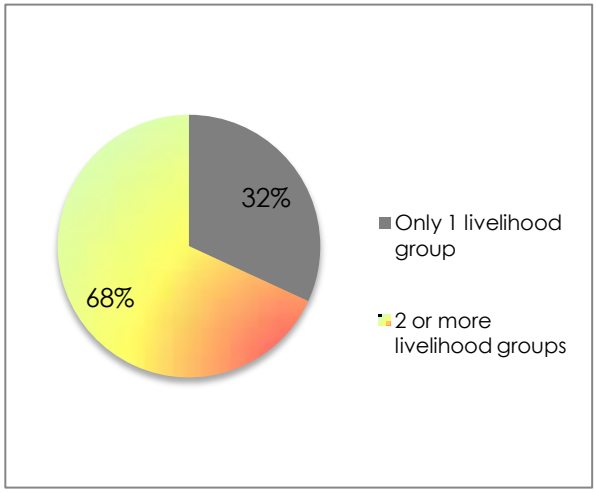


Figure 7: Livelihood groups



Household Size

Previous assessments by OGB in Afghanistan revealed that 5% of households can be considered "very large". According to the Oxfam LRRD report in March 2013, 4.3% of Badakshan households reported that families have 16–29 members eating from the same pot. This is twice the national average. However, the average number of people eating from the same pot is 8.

Vulnerable groups

Based on household surveys[6], vulnerable households and households in need of special protection are approximately as presented below:

• Landless/no productive land	:	35%[7]
• Very large households	:	5%[8]
• Women headed households	:	7%
• Elderly female headed households	:	0.5%
• Elderly male headed households	:	5%
• Disabled female headed households	:	0.2%
• Disabled male headed households	:	8%
• Child headed households	:	0.2%

[6] LRRD baseline survey report March 2013, OHW/Oxfam

[7] This was calculated by totalling the number of households (194) who reported to have '0' *jeribs* of irrigated land, rain fed land, pastureland and orchards.

[8] Although not traditionally included in "protection" groups, this includes households reporting 16 or more members, more than twice the national average. It also includes 2% of households reporting more than 20 members.

Coping Strategies

Data collected during this EMMA exercise on the coping strategies of poor families in Badakshan and based on past reports[9] and several surveys reflected that there are numerous types of coping strategies which can be employed, as indicated below:

i. Borrowing money/food
ii. Early marriages
iii. Seeking casual employment in and outside of Badakshan
iv. Sale of house assets
v. Sale of livestock (sometimes including the breeding the stock)
vi. Sale of productive assets (such as agriculture assets)
vii. Gathering and selling natural fodder
viii. Reducing size of meals and frequency
ix. Cutting on some of the 'non essential' food items in their diet
x. Pulling children out of school

Figure 8 below ranks the communities' coping strategies (as reflected by secondary data) in times of food insecurity at the household level, while figure 9 represents the coping mechanisms as reported during Focus Group Discussons.

Figure 8: Household Negative Coping Strategies

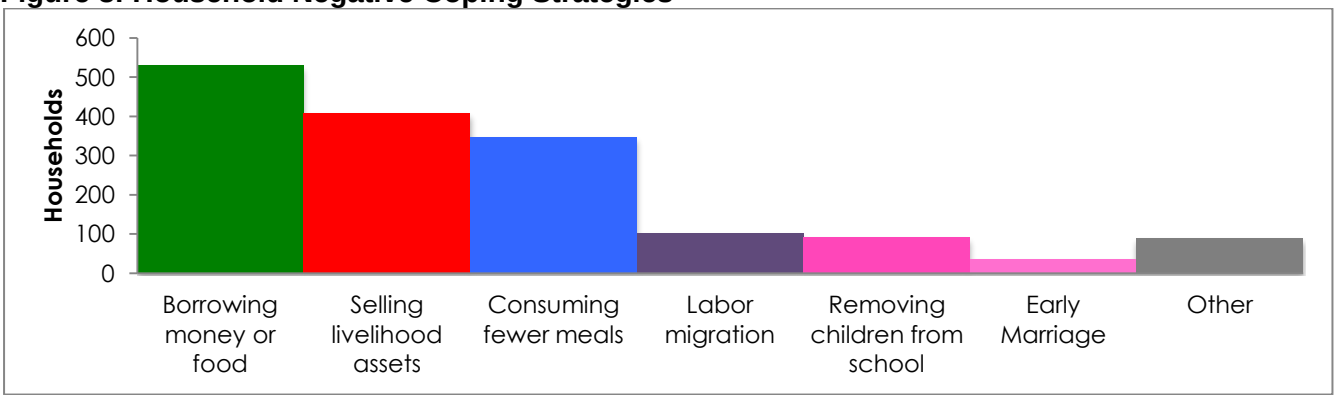
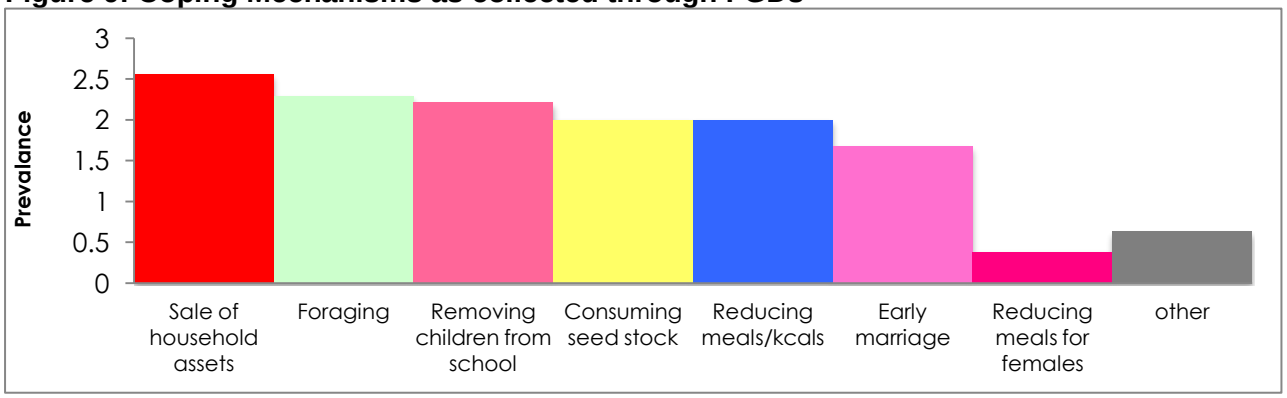


Figure 9: Coping Mechanisms as collected through FGDs



[9] Gendered Food Security Baseline Survey Badakhshan Province Afghanistan March 2013 Organisation of Human Welfare Funded by Oxfam-EU.

In order to understand the lifestyle and means of survival for the communities in Badakshan, data was collected on the food sources for the community and is presented below.

Sources of Food

Information collected during the primary data collection exercise revealed the sources of food for the majority of poor communities in Afghanistan as categorised below:

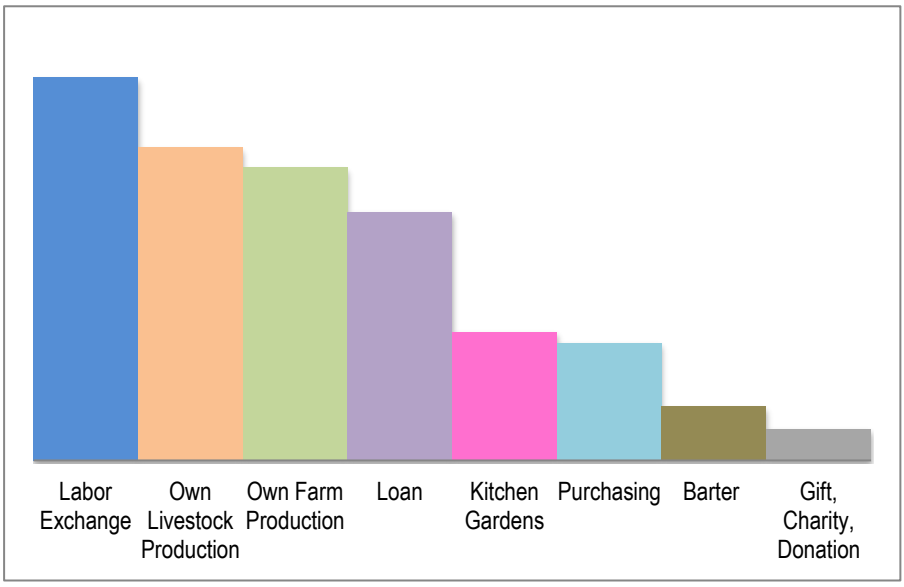
i. labour exchange
ii. own livestock production
iii. own farm/agricultural production
iv. kitchen gardening

In supporting the above primary data, secondary information was considered. In figure 10 below, aggregate results show the *top three* sources of food for households in Badakshan.

Two sources of food need explaining. For example, in most cases, 'Labour Exchange' refers to the practice of share-farming or share-cropping where an individual works on someone else's land in exchange for a share of the product and/or for profit. 'Loaned' food refers to borrowing cereal (etc) from wealth groups, and in the graph below is in top three sources of food. This secondary data reveals the volume of purchased food as low, most likely for two reasons:

i) it is a cash poor economy and,
ii) for most respondents, the nearest market selling staples as well as a variety of food items is Faizabad, which is often far from villages on poor roads. Secondary data reinforces the sentiments which were echoed during focus group discussions that own production is not sufficient to meet food needs, as only 12% of households reported that their own production was enough to meet household needs.

Figure 10: What are the primary sources of food?



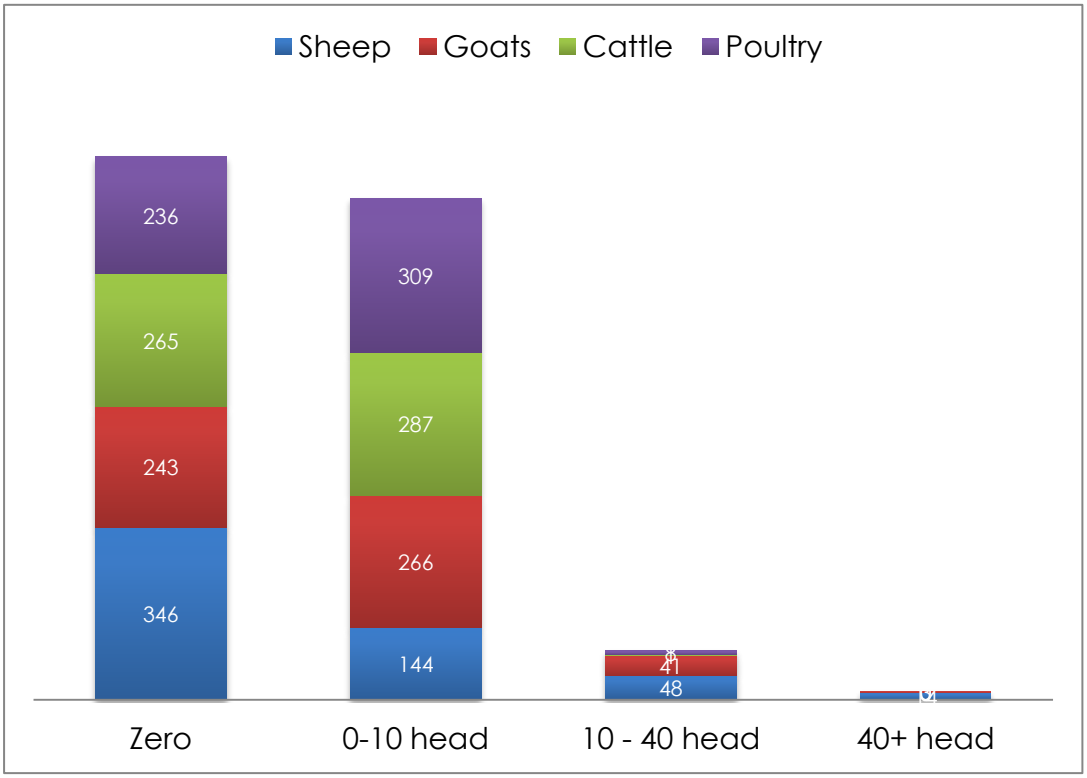
Livestock Profile

Livestock & pasture management

According to Oxfam's previous household surveys, the majority of households have either no livestock, or keep just a small number, as opposed to large-scale commercial operations. Data collected during this EMMA substantiated the claims by secondary data sources that small ruminants (sheep and goats) are common, as well as dairy cows and poultry, even for poor families. Figure 11 below displays livestock ownership.

Only 42% of households reported having adequate fodder; 39% said that training on silage-making[10] would most benefit livestock owners. When asked about grazing practices, 70% said that they grazed their animals in community pastureland, and 16% reported that they grazed their animals on private land. When asked who managed pastureland, 75% reported that male Shuras were in charge, and 21% reported that no one was managing the land. Only 3% reported that male-led pasture management committees managed pastureland.

Figure 11: Household ownership of livestock



Livestock & livelihoods

Most livestock dairy production is consumed in the home, while livestock offspring are sold. Of households who rely on livestock production as an income generating strategy, the

[10] Silage is green fodder, such as grass, which is pressed and compacted before drying and kept in airtight storage. It serves as nutrient rich animal feed during the winter when animals are not sent out to pasture.

average cash income earned is per month is 19,100 AF. That said, more than half of the households who keep livestock rely on it to generate income.

In Badakshan, cattle are reared for income and domestic purposes and are sold first during a drought since it requires more feed. In many instances, it is seen to be expensive to maintain during droughts when fodder has to be bought at high prices from the markets. On another note, livestock keepers will opt to keep small ruminants (shoats) even when animal feed shortage is imminent. The perception is that somehow small ruminants will survive since they require minimal feed.

In past droughts, livestock keepers are reported to have eroded their livelihoods earning opportunities by selling their livestock early and at cheaper prices. During the 2010/2011 drought, the price of livestock declined to 30%.[11] For small ruminants, the purchasing power for goats declined to 65% in comparison to the same month (July) in a normal year. These figures give an indication of why farmers sell their livestock earlier during droughts when the livestock markets become unstable. It can be noted here that during droughts, demand for livestock is limited but the supply is huge and as long as this instability continues, the price of livestock declines. This in turn has an impact on the income earning opportunities of the livestock keepers, whose need for disposable income to buy fodder for the remaining healthy animals is greater than it is in normal years.

As per discussions in Gazan and Golgai Payan villages during this EMMA, the farmers indicated that in drought, because of dwindling demand for livestock in the market, the price for healthy stock can decline by 50%. For goats and sheep, which are usually affordable for the poor to keep, the weakening ones, which in a normal year can sale for 5000 AFs, declines to 1500 AFs or even 1000 AFs per animal.

Income Sources and Utilisation

In this EMMA, consideration was given to the effects and impact of droughts on the different wealth groups in Badakshan. Information regarding income sources and on wealth ranking was sourced through desk research. Since this EMMA aimed at providing response options and programmes which support communities' wellbeing, the wealth ranking was used to select the target population for future humanitarian and development programmes. The very poor population in Badakshan was chosen to be the focus of the baseline data collection for the wheat critical market and as a target group to be considered for future programmes. For the fodder, the vulnerable communities who are considered to be poor but have some livestock[12] were considered as a target. Therefore, gap analysis, response options and recommendations were designed and carried out with these two special groups in mind. Of course the interaction of these two groups with the other wealth groups and with the market system in their communities was carefully considered. Figure 12 shows the household income and expenditure patterns for the Badakshan communities.

[11] Drought Emergency Food Security Assessment, Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, 29 August 2011.
[12] See below for the description of the livestock number and types which were considered for one to be in the poor and vulnerable category of livestock keepers,

Figure 12: Sources of Household income for the Badakshan Community (*Source: - Drought Emergency Food Security Assessment Islamic Republic of Afghanistan 29 August 2011*)

What are the sources of household cash?		
Percentage of households acquiring cash from…		**Average annual cash generated**[13]
Wage labour	77%	18,300 AF
Livestock production	41%	19,100 AF
Agricultural production	18%	18,800 AF
Contract Labour	5%	23,800 AF
Handicrafts	2.5%	6,100 AF
Cottage industries[14]	2.7%	5,600 AF
Remittances	12%	11,800 AF
Loans and credit	34%	11,600 AF
Other means	34%	24,460 AF

On what is household cash spent?	
Rank/Priority	**Item**
#1: 98% ranked as number 1 expenditure. 99% ranked in top three	Food
#2: 76% ranked as one of the top three expenditures.	Clothes
#3 62% ranked as one of the top three expenditures	Medicine
#4 19% ranked as one of the top three expenditures	Non-Food Items
No households ranked 'Livelihood assets' as their number 1 expenditure, and only 1% ranked this type of investment as one of their top three expenditures.	

Based on previous discussions (on livelihoods profiling, income sources and expenditure patterns) a target population to focus on during this EMMA was chosen. For both the livestock and the wheat critical markets, the following factors were considered in selecting the target groups whose needs the market based responses would address:

- *Destitute*: this is the category of people who constitute 34% of the Badakshan population. They don't own any income earning assets, and they are almost always targeted for development and humanitarian projects by many NGOs, including Oxfam. Some households within this group have, in the recent past, managed to acquire a few small livestock, either as handouts from NGOs or through other means.

- *Poor:* populations under this category own 1-10 livestock (especially sheep and goats); these households usually resort to destructive coping mechanisms (selling/ killing of the livestock) during droughts and in emergencies. They slide deeper into poverty and are usually not able or take long to recover from shocks.

- *Middle Income earning group*: 26% of the Badakshan province is constituted by this category. These are households that own between 10 to 40 animals and have the capacity to use better coping mechanisms. There is interaction of this wealth group with the other groups in the community. However, during the EMMA this category

[13] Average excludes households who either weren't using said income generation strategy or those who reported "0". Amount rounded to the nearest 100 AF.
[14] Excludes "Handicrafts." For further information see page 21.

was considered better off and was not taken as being within the target population for direct response options, although it was noted that they would somehow benefit indirectly from the market based responses.

Seasonal Calendars

In order to understand inter-community interactions and on how markets are affected by different seasons and different community activities, seasonal calendars as presented below were put into consideration during this EMMA process.

Figure 13: Agriculture Seasonal Calendar (Badakshan)

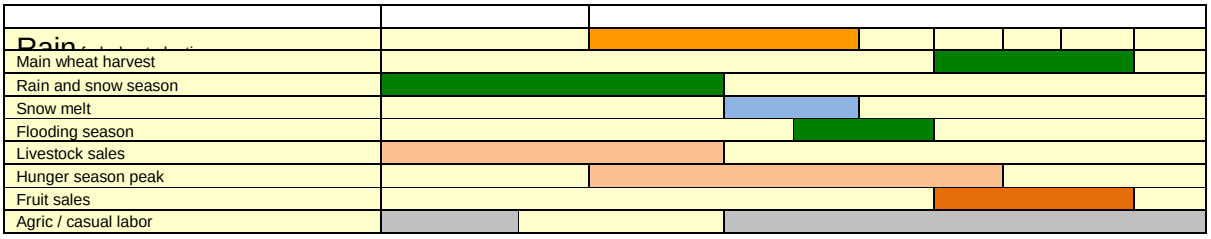
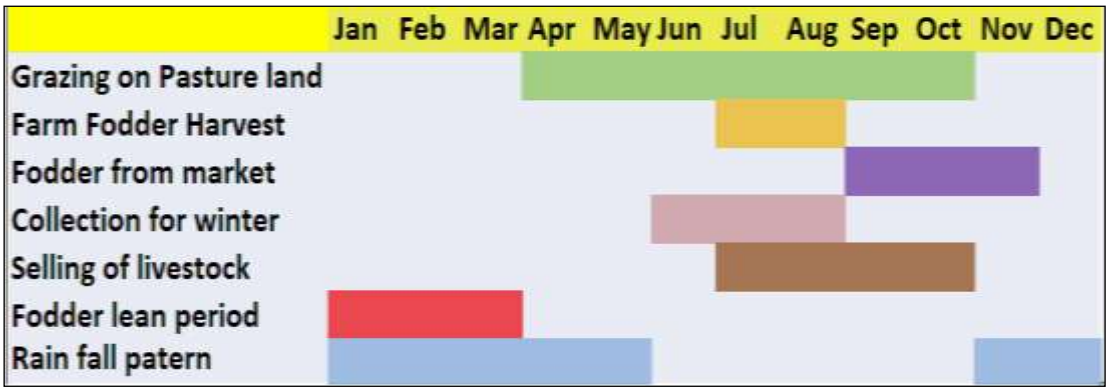


Figure 14: Livestock rearing (Pasture & Grazing Lands) Seasonal Calendar for Badakshan



As highlighted in the pasture and grazing area calendar, there are three months of lean period when natural fodder and grazing land is considered unavailable. A quick look at that calendar shows that January, February and March are months when livestock keepers turn to the markets for fodder as the grazing areas would have dried up. Therefore, as shown in the recommendations, there is a need to come up with market-based responses which converge with these months as we attempt to assist the poor and vulnerable communities to retain their livestock during droughts. This also applies to the wheat critical market where the hunger gap was realised to be during the months of December to June. Communities start to interact with the markets for food commodities as early as October. Thus, market-based responses, according to the analysis done during this EMMA, should seek to address the needs of these communities.

Figure 15: Sources of Wheat Flour by Year (A comparison of 2011 & 2010)

Food Sources	Normal Food Sources (% HH)			Change (%HH) in 2011		
	Poor	Borderline	Acceptable	Poor	Borderline	Acceptable
Own production	50.2%	59.0%	64.0%	-11.0%	-34.3%	-33.3%
Purchase	64.5%	59.6%	53.8%	0.6%	30.6%	29.8%
Borrow/credit	12.0%	7.5%	3.4%	20.9%	19.0%	8.9%
Exchange for work	6.6%	3.7%	2.3%	8.9%	15.2%	5.2%
Gifts from family and friends	1.3%	0.6%	0%	1.1%	1.7%	0%
Food aid	0.3%	0.6%	0%	0.0%	1.1%	1.0%
Barter trade	0.7%	0.6%	0.8%	-0.4%	1.7%	0.9%
Other	1.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%

Source: Drought EFSA Report, WFP, August 2011

Gap Analysis

For both the fodder and wheat markets, the gap analysis was carried out based on primary information which was collected during the exercise. Secondary data, especially from past reports, on the amount which has been supplied as handouts to communities (both fodder and wheat) by the government and charity organisations was also of significance, and was considered in the calculations.

i. Wheat flour

The wheat flour gap analysis was done through focus group discussions with male and female community members from 22 villages. It was assumed that information collected from these villages could be used to conclude on findings from a wider community of 50 target villages in Faizabad and Argo districts. The findings indicated that even in normal years, people are not able to produce the sufficient wheat that they need due to limited capacity for wheat cultivation. Figure 16 indicates the sources of wheat grain/flour in the targeted areas. In normal years, people obtain around 50-60% of their wheat from their own cultivation, which declines to approximately 30-40% in drought years, depending on the severity of the drought.

Coming back to the gap analysis, calculations were made based on the quantities which poor communities are able to produce from their own harvests. In a normal year, communities are usually able to meet close to eight months of the family's needs. In drought, this capacity is greatly reduced to less than four. Considerations of the assistance which is also offered by charity and humanitarian organisations during the lean and drought seasons were also factored in during the gap analysis.

Figure 16: Sources of wheat for Badakshan Communities

Source of wheat grain/flour	Percentage of each source	
	Normal year	Drought year
Own production	50	20
Purchase	30	30
Borrowing	10	10
Food aid (Aid agencies)	5	10
Other	5	5

The table below indicates the gap in wheat needs during drought years for 50 villages in targeted locations (Jawzgon and Argo valleys), based on an average household size of 7 people: As the situation changes rapidly in emergency situations, it is recommend to conduct new assessments at three month intervals to update the gap analysis.

Figure 17: Gap Analysis

District	Total number of villages	Total no (HH)	Total no vulnerable (HH)	No of pp	Daily Wheat intake/pp/kg	Total Daily need/kg	% of gap in drought year	Total gap in 50 villages /day/kg	Total gap for 1 month/kg	Total gap for 3 months/kg
Faizabad	24	1005	700	4900	0.4	1960	35%	686	20580	61740
Argo	26	1750	1000	7000	0.4	2800	35%	980	29400	88200

ii. Fodder requirements

The fodder market gap analysis was done based on the available number of each type of livestock in 22 villages. Two animals per household was used as a sample. The calculation was based on a 24 hour fodder requirement for each type of livestock. This was calculated in consultation with Oxfam's Implementing Partners and its livestock technical staff, as well as with village livestock farmers. Livestock in Emergency Guidelines (LEGS) were also considered. Calculations of the possible number of livestock which could be available in Badakshan's provinces were done based on previous censuses. However, data on the actual number to date was not available. The last livestock census conducted in Badakshan province was in 2002-2003.[15] No major updates have been made since then. Figure 18 is a reflection of the total number of livestock available in Badakshan's two provinces (Argo and Faizabad), as of 2003. Conclusions on how livestock has been declining over the years can be assumed by looking at the trends.[16]

In order to understand the gap in fodder requirements, discussions with communities were done. Data collected in the FGDs, in the communities which were visited in Jawzgon and Argo valleys, revealed that during normal years, the farmers are able to graze their livestock on community pastures, or shift the livestock for 7 months to other pastures (i.e. Shiwa district) when theirs dry. They are also able to collect enough fodder to store for winter when

[15] Afghanistan National livestock census 2002-2003, Final Report 2006, FAO and MAIL.

[16] The data may not be close to what is on the ground since there have been severe droughts in 2008 and 2010 which have resulted in major variations in livestock numbers. Because of this gap in information Oxfam has for this EMMA considered using information collected in March 2013 for its Linking Relief Rehabilitation and Development (LRRD) projects as a basis for the gap analysis calculation.

it becomes scarce due to snow. Usually when pasture becomes scarce and/or during droughts, straw is needed for providing nutritious concentrated fodder, which will be accessed in markets.

Figure 18: Total number of livestock in Badakshan's two provinces as at 2003

Province	District	Cattle	Sheep	Goats	Donkeys	Camels	Horses	Poultry
Badakshan	Argo	35107	45179	44745	15041	0	1497	35207
	Faizabad	8507	11405	11354	3800	0	162	13113
	Total	43614	56584	56099	18841	0	1659	48320

During this EMMA exercise, information was received on the ground during interviews with livestock farmers, who stated that in droughts and the lean season, they are only able to gather 50% of the required fodder from local pastures (community owned land). Further information revealed that most poor livestock farmers sell over 50% of their livestock during droughts and the lean season, since they lack the resources to maintain the full herd. Moreover, proceeds from the sale of those animals provide them with purchasing power for basic food needs, and to buy fodder for the upkeep of the remaining herd. Based on the data analysed during this EMMA, it was noted that poor communities in Badakshan are in need of assistance to the total amount of 15,379 MT of fodder (straw) for a period of three months as per Figure 19 below.

Figure 19: Calculations for a 3 Month Gap (fodder needs) for 50 Villages in Faizabad

3 months gaps calculation for 50 villages of Faizabad, Badakhshan								
S NO	Livestock	Quantity	Daily fodder need	Shortage (duration) = 3 months	Needs (for 6 months) in KG	Others' assistance	Total gap in 21 villages (in MT)	Fodder requirement for 50 villages (MT)
1	Cow	2,448	7	90	1,542,240	-	1,542.240	4,583.458
2	Sheep	7,130	3	90	1,925,100		1,925.100	5,690.430
3	Goat	8,852	3	90	2,390,040		2,390.040	36.428
4	Horse	17	10	90	15,300		15.300	1,397.537
5	Donkey	1,087	6	90	586,980		586.980	15,379.762
Total:				450	6,459,660		6,460	15,379.762

Critical Markets Selection

Wheat flour and fodder were selected as the critical markets to be studied. Since this EMMA used a dual lens (i.e. to gather baseline information for emergency responses and also for long term development programmes), supply and income markets were studied. For the income, livestock was selected to be an area of focus and for the supply market, wheat flour. Market information gathered during this training and baseline data collection for these two commodities was used to update contingency plans, as well as coming up with possible

response options to assist communities which would otherwise be affected by droughts. Considerations for these critical markets were made as follows:

i. Wheat Flour Market

Wheat, rice and maize are the major crops in Badakshan. However, wheat is the major staple in Afghanistan with 60% of calories being derived from its consumption, therefore in preparation for responses to slow onset disasters, the EMMA focused on wheat as a critical market.

Consumers in this province prefer to buy wheat flour rather than wheat grain from the markets because they prefer to access this staple food in its refined form. Although wheat flour is accessed from the market even in normal years, especially during the lean season, its demand increases during drought periods. Information gathered through desk research before this EMMA revealed that during drought periods, the demand for wheat flour increases and so does the supply (particularly from other provinces which are outside Badakshan). Moreover, during the lean and drought periods, poor and very poor households sometimes lack the purchasing power to access the wheat.

Furthermore, previous reports reflected that where wheat is available on the market (imported from neighbouring countries), it is usually expensive and sometimes way out of reach for the communities who need it. In normal years, due to Badakshan's remoteness and inaccessibility, communities have to plan very well in advance in order to survive through the lean periods. They are dependent on their harvests and stock-piling of wheat (sometimes purchased from their local markets) before the lean season. During a drought this capacity to be pro-active is seriously jeopardised. Communities' ability to prepare adequately is eroded and this results in negative coping strategies being adopted such as the sale of livestock, poor dietary diversity and reduced frequency of meals.

For this critical market, data had to be collected in order to have an in-depth understanding of how this wheat market functions both in normal and drought periods. Therefore, this EMMA sought to investigate the market dynamics involved in the wheat flour market. On another note, wheat is also a major income source for the majority of the population. The quest for information regarding this kind of data collection was to be guided by the key analytical questions below:

Key analytical questions

a. Can local supplies of wheat flour meet the demand for wheat during droughts and the lean season in Badakshan?
b. How can humanitarian organisations support future response activities to support the creation and or sustainability of local wheat flour traders?

ii. Fodder (straw) Market

The team concluded that livestock keeping was one of the major income earning activities in Badakshan. Livestock rearing represents a significant food and income source for 80% of the Badakshan population. According to FSAC reports (2006), even the smallest and poorest farmers keep at least one ruminant to provide their subsistence requirements for dairy products. The livestock sector in Afghanistan largely depends on grazing, but only

about 40% of the area is suitable for grazing during winter (Yalcin, 2009).[17] In normal years, great efforts are made to collect enough fodder especially in those areas with a long winter period like in Badakshan or in Hazarat.[18] Lack of quality fodder - especially during winter, and in droughts - is one of the major constraints to improve livestock production. Many animals are under-fed and weak, making them prone to, and vulnerable to, diseases.[19]

Therefore in Badakshan, as in any other Afghanistan community, fodder plays an important part within the livestock farmer's life. Important sources of fodder for winter and drought feeding for livestock all over Afghanistan are cereal straw, hay from grasses or legumes, and maize stalks-with straw being the most common. The majority of the poor communities usually rely on natural communal fodder (from grazing areas) to feed their animals. Therefore during droughts, when pasture is unavailable locally, poor livestock farmers require external support until natural fodder is available again. Usually when natural fodder is not available or is scarce, communities sometimes rely on the markets to feed their livestock to ensure their animals survive through the periods.

Fodder key analytical questions

1. What are the main limitations and constraints which poor communities face in Faizabad in the fodder value chain?
2. What are the key options which the community uses to cover the short fall of the fodder needs during drought years?
3. What kind of support do local traders need in order to be able to provide the fodder during drought years?
4. What kind of sustainable community mechanisms should be recommended to be supported?

Market System Maps and Analysis

Wheat flour:

Based on the data which was collected from the key players in the wheat market, baseline and crisis maps were produced. Figure 22 is the baseline map. It shows the market relations during a normal year, whereas figure 23 shows an emergency map. Bottlenecks and areas which need attention in designing market-based responses have been highlighted in figure 8, based on the information which was supplied by the market players in Faizabad and in the communities which were visited. Although a section has been devoted to analysing market relations, the following bullet points summarise the market situation both in normal and emergency years.

[17] Country Pasture/Forage Resource Profiles (Afghanistan) :- http://www.areu.org.af/Uploads/EditionPdfs/712E-Feed%20and%20Products-CS-print.pdf,

[18] Case Study, Hay and straw in Afghanistan (Fodder conservation for long winters):- http://www.fao.org/ag/agp/AGPC/doc/pasture/peshawarproceedings/importancedvpt.pdf

[19] During droughts and in winter (snow covers grazing lands), pasture for livestock is seldom available in the communal grazing areas. In most cases, the richer livestock keepers afford to buy it from the market, yet poor and vulnerable communities whose livelihoods is also livestock-based lose a considerable amount of their herd due to the lack of stock feed. As such, fodder was considered in this study to be one of the critical markets.

- The market assessment revealed that the Badakshan market in normal years, as well as during the lean season and droughts, is always fully operational. Further, communities in Badakshan rely on markets in Faizabad where there is a fairly large and functional market place. Traders operating in this market purchase wheat and rice from Kunduz and Takhar (located 287km and 400km away respectively),
- Generally, it takes 24 hours to import wheat flour/grain from neighbouring provinces (Kunduz and Takhar) by road. Transportation cost is 1500-1800 AF per metric ton. If this is compared with the transportation cost from Kabul and Mazar (3000-4000 AF per metric ton), Faizabad traders prefer to deal with Kunduz and Takhar. However, the amount of transportation cost rapidly changes in response to the price changes in the fuel market.
- During normal years, there are around 30-40 wholesalers in Faizabad market who import wheat flour grain from neighbouring provinces (Kunduz, Takhar and Mazar).
- There are some small shops and millers within each village who buy and/or sell wheat grain/flour. In response to the question about their challenges, all of the interviewed community traders claimed that they have the capacity to stock and import wheat from Faizabad market, but they have two main challenges: lack of sufficient funds to procure enough stock; and the number of small traders at the village level has been increasing, which has reduced individual traders' sales of wheat grain/flour.
- The number of retailers in Faizabad who buy from wholesalers during the normal year and sell within the same market of Faizabad is estimated to be around 70. These retailers re-pack the wheat into smaller packages and service the wider community. Figure 20 indicates the sources of wheat flour/grain in Faizabad market.

Figure 20: Sources of wheat flour in Faizabad Market

Sources	Estimated Percentage	Remarks
Kunduz & Takhar province	60%	❖ Around 30-35 metric tonnes every day
Kunduz, Mazaar & Takhar provinces	90%	❖ Around 60 metric tonnes every day
Aid agencies	Uncertain	❖ According to shopkeepers in Faizabad market, wheat flour received as aid is sometimes found on the market. The WFP Afghanistan office confirmed that in 2012, WFP launched a Drought Response Emergency Operation (EMOP) in 12 provinces of Afghanistan, including Badakhshan. Due to the nature of general food distributions and the distribution of a large quantity of food within a limited timeframe, some of the recipients sold their received ration in Faizabad Market. However, WFP, in close consultation with the government authorities (at Kabul and provincial level), followed the issue seriously and the Ministry of Interior Affairs (MoI) had issued a letter on the prohibition of food aid sale/purchase. ❖ In 2013, WFP conducted a market assessment in Faizabad (including ten randomly selected districts of Badakhshan). The result of the assessment showed that the majority of the food sold in the markets of Badakhshan were biscuits and Plumpy'Doz, and the percentage of the sold wheat/wheat flour distributed by WFP was not considerable. No more than 15 bags (0.75 metric tonnes)

		of wheat/wheat flour in Faizabad bazaar were found. ❖ In addition, WFP collects weekly market prices and conducts a weekly survey of shops in Faizabad bazaar. Surveys show that available wheat flour in Faizabad bazaar is imported wheat flour from Kazakhstan and Pakistan.
Local farmers (from Faizabad and other districts of Badakshan province)	10%	❖ Mostly from Ragh district of Badakshan province

In order to have a clear view of prices and price fluctuations in Faizabad markets for wheat flour, data was collected and presented in Figure 21 below.

Figure 21: Price Fluctuations of wheat flour in Faizabad market

Estimated Change in % of prices				
	Item	**Prices in 2013/kg**	**Estimated percentage of Price increase in Drought**	**Price in Drought Year**
1	Wheat flour imported	2	40%	32.2
2	Wheat (Local)	1	40%	25.2
3	Wheat Imported	2	40%	29.4
4	Miller charges	1.5	0	1.5
Note: Although there are several causes such as (price fluctuations in the global wheat market, impact of drought in neighboring provinces and countries, inflation in currency, etc) which effect changes in prices of wheat, consumers in Faizabad estimate a 40%				

Figure 22: Wheat Flour Baseline Map for Badakshan Province

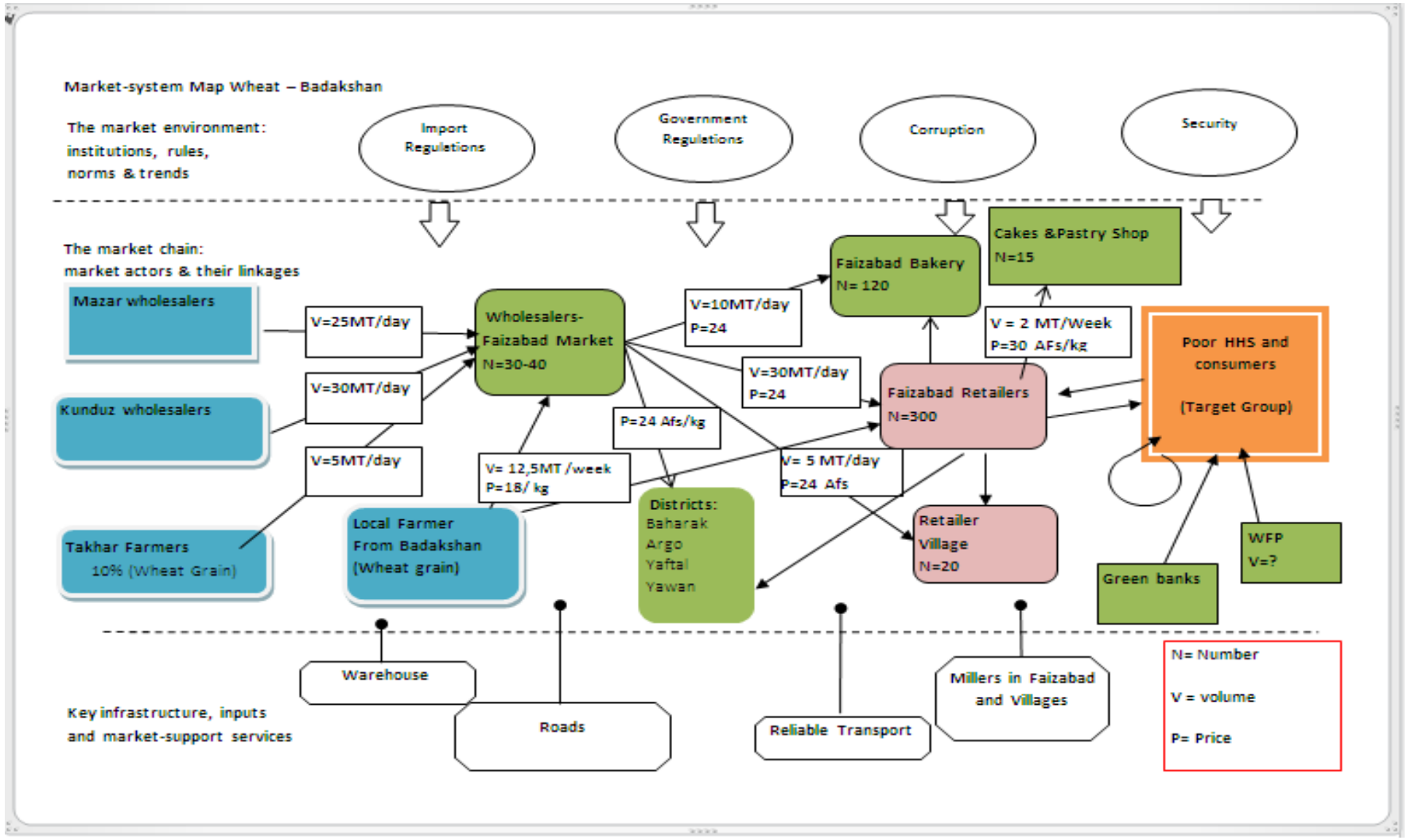
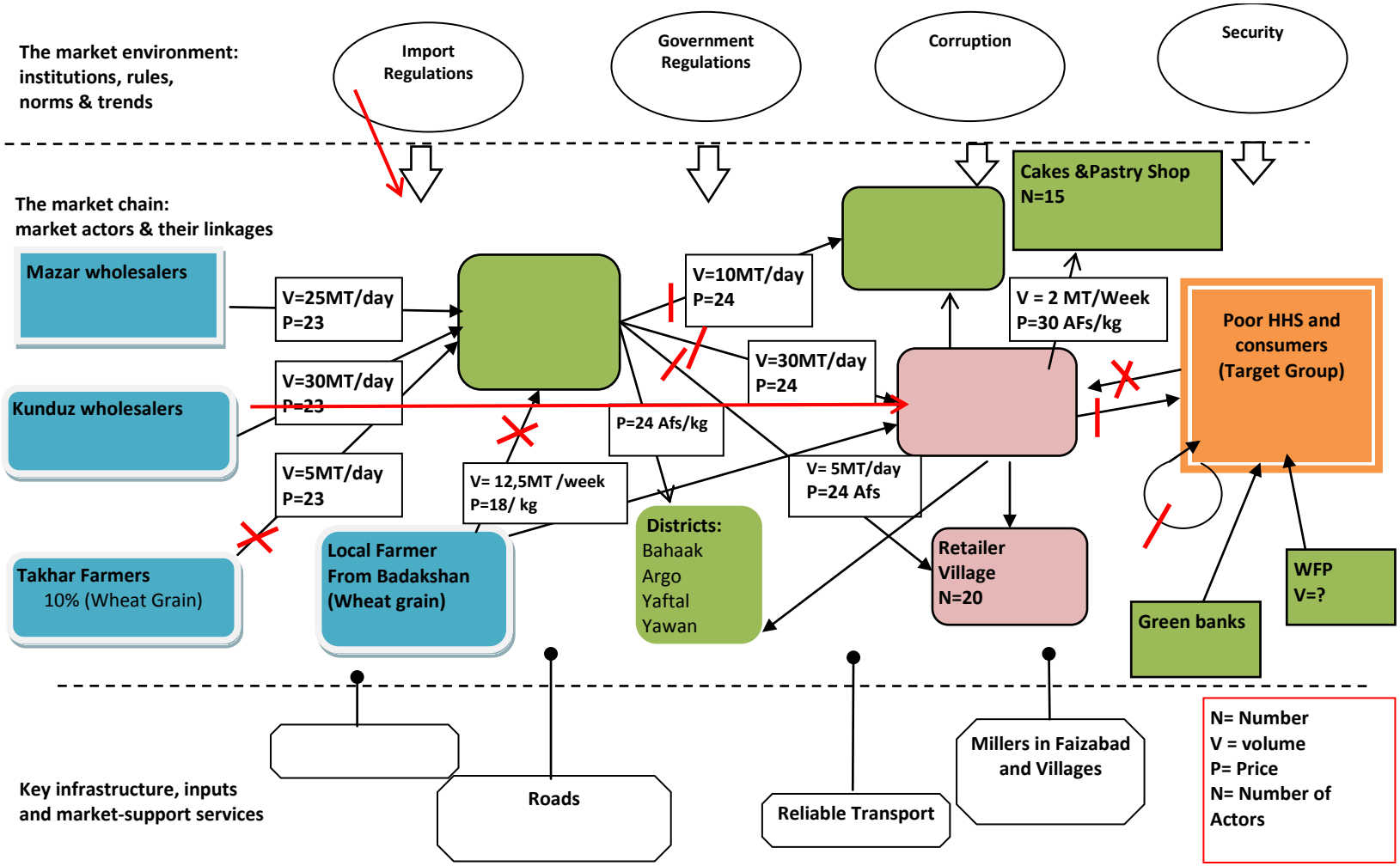


Figure 23: Wheat Flour Emergency Map for Badakshan Market



Fodder (straw) Market

Primary data collected during the EMMA exercise was used to draw the baseline and emergency maps for the fodder market in Badakshan (refer to figures 24 & 25 respectively). In this EMMA, focus was given to the major sources of fodder during the different seasons of the year. It was realised that when natural pasture is available in communal lands, livestock is grazed in those areas - especially during and immediately after the rain season. It was noted that during this period, livestock keepers also collect natural fodder and stock for winter feeding from these communal grazing areas, and also for selling in the market during the lean season. Straw (the critical market in this EMMA study) is also accessed from the markets during the lean and drought seasons.

The bullet points below summarise the market dynamics around the fodder market. The analysis is for during both the normal and crisis years.

a- Community based trading system:

i. *Daily labour workers:* some of the community labourers collect fodder from pasture land and sell this to Faizabad market. This income-earning activity is possible only when natural fodder is available during the spring, summer and early autumn in a normal year. But during drought periods this activity is negatively affected according to the severity of the drought and availability of the natural fodder. The normal amount which these casual labourers collect in a normal year is between 30-40kg. Transporting the fodder for long distances to the market is the major challenge,

ii. *Community traders:* these traders collect natural fodder and apart from selling to the market, they keep stocks to sell in winter when fodder is scarce. Even though they lack enough capacity to fully stock, they are generally considered as active actors in the fodder market in both normal and drought years.

b- Faizabad market traders:

i. *Faizabad small traders:* these traders are mainly involved in the purchasing of natural and cultivated fodder which they purchase from the casual labour workers and farmers during the rainy season. During winter the Faizabad small traders sell straw since the natural fodder would have finished.

ii. *Faizabad big traders*: these traders are the main suppliers of straw after the growing season in the Faizabad market. They have the capacity to supply based on demand since they have connections and access to Kunduz and Takhar fodder markets.

c- Traders from other cities:

The Kunduz and Takhar traders are the main suppliers of the Faizabad traders during the normal and drought years.

Straw is the main type of fodder which is sold in the markets during winter (the lean season) and in droughts. However, small quantities of other types like alfalfa and kunjara can be seen in the markets both in normal and drought years.

Overall, the fodder market in Faizabad has been analysed and the conclusion reached reflects that it is functional and has the capacity to provide the sufficient quantities of the right fodder during drought and lean seasons. Traders have the ability and capacity to respond to increased demand if consumers have the purchasing power.

Figure 24: Baseline Map for the Fodder Market in Badakshan

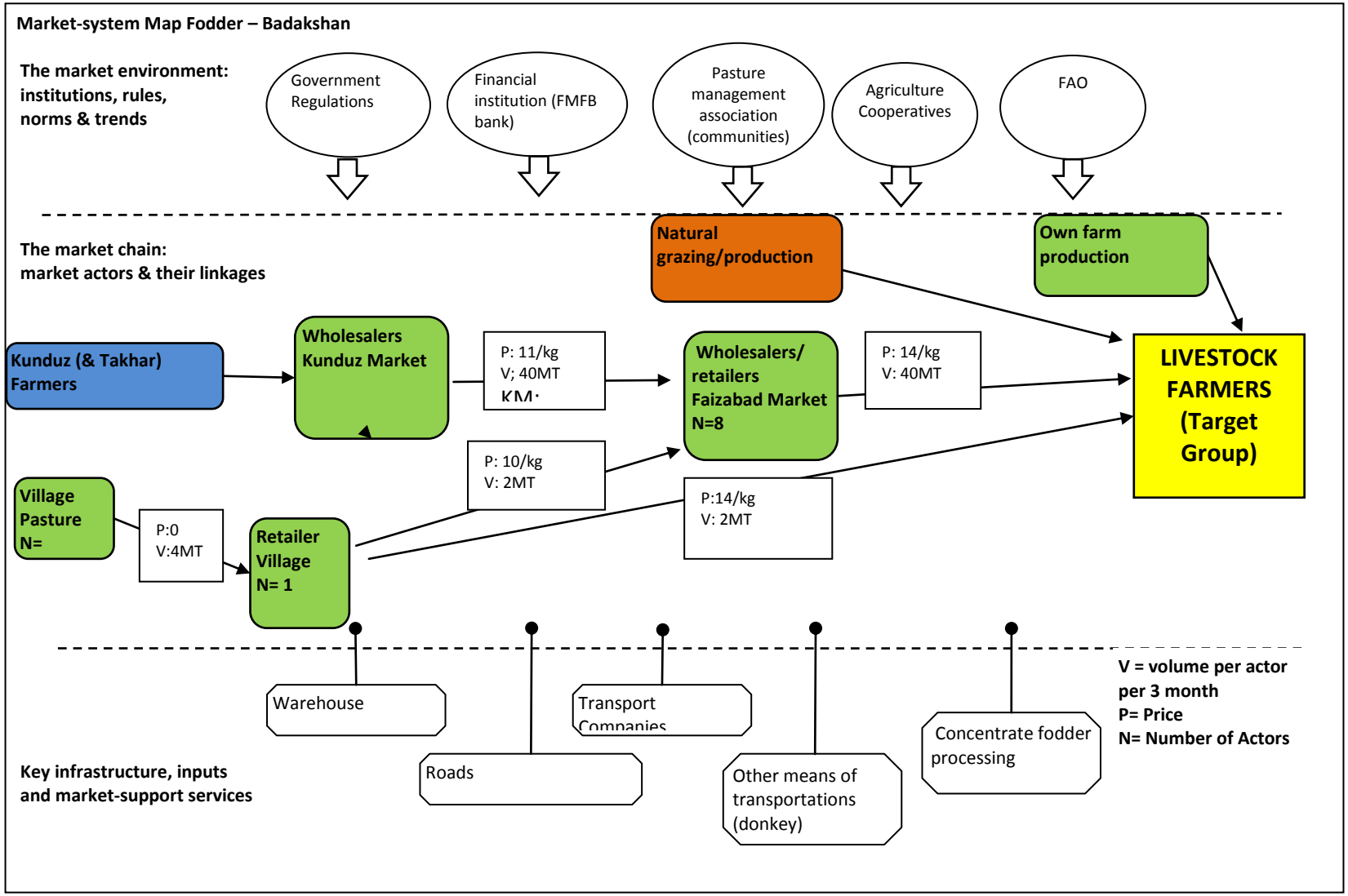
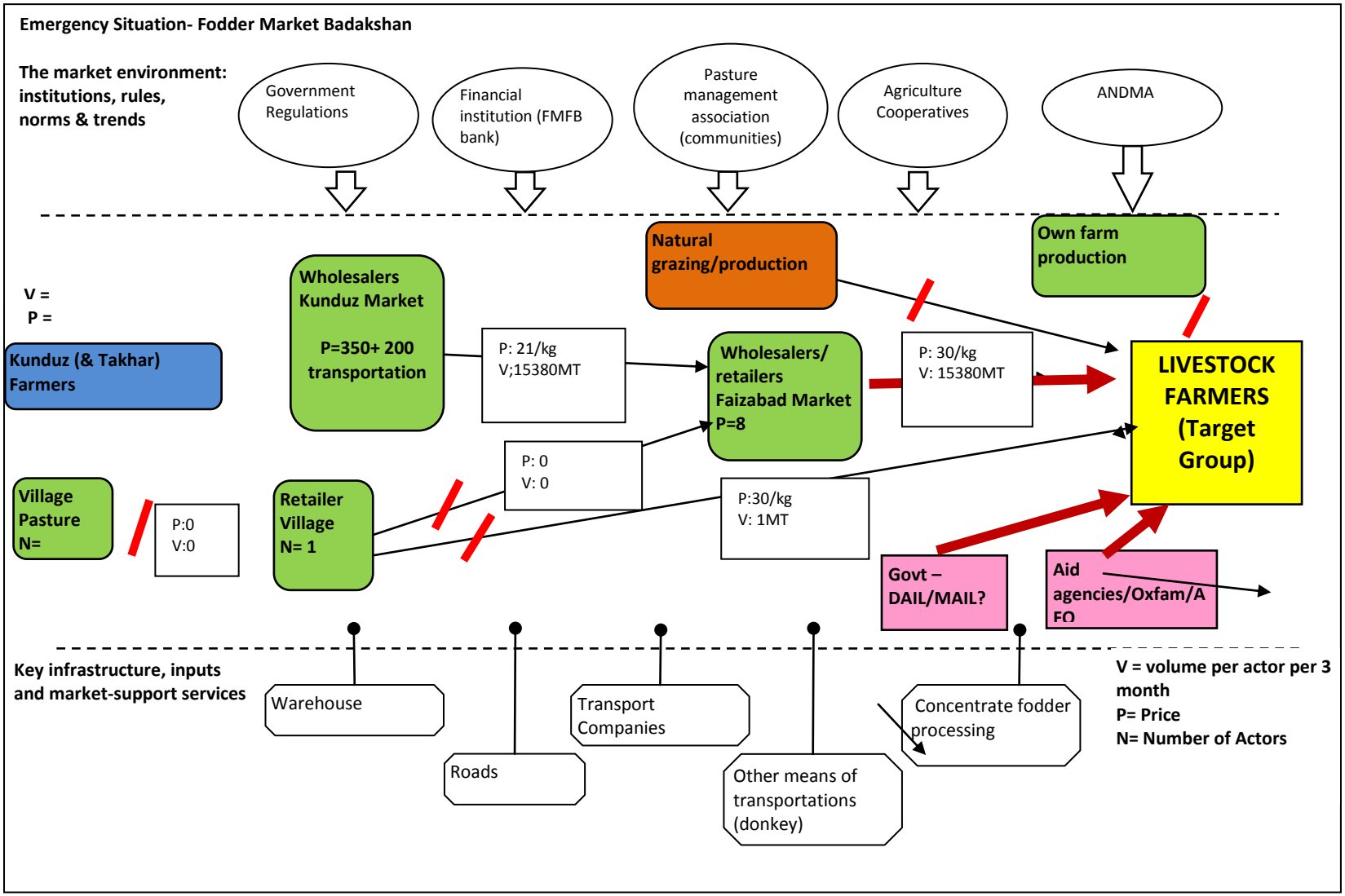


Figure 25: Emergency Map for the Badakshan fodder market



The Market Analysis Results

Wheat flour

- *In normal years, the wheat market relations in Badakshan are summarised by the following bullet points:*

  - Faizabad Market is the main supplying market to both Jawzgon and Argo valleys.
  - The number of wheat flour/grain wholesalers in Faizabad market is around 40.
  - The main sources of wheat grain/flour to Faizabad market are Kunduz 50% (80% wheat flour and 20% wheat grain), Takhar 10% (wheat flour and wheat grain) and Mazar 40% (90% wheat flour) provinces.
  - There are 1-2 small shops within each village and 1 miller, which services 2-3 villages. However, the numbers depend on how big the village is and who buys and sells wheat flour and grain from and to Faizabad market.
  - It was interesting to note also that some of the humanitarian organisations' food aid beneficiaries were reported to have been selling their portion of wheat grain to traders in their communities and sometimes to Faizabad wholesalers at lower prices than the prevailing market rates.
  - The Faizabad and source markets of Kunduz, Takhar and Mazar are reasonably integrated in that a 10% decrease in price in Kunduz will result in a 10% decrease in Faizabad, but it takes 10-15 days for this effect to be felt.

- *In an emergency situation the scenario will be as summarised below:*

  - During the lean season and during droughts the volume of supplies which come from other provinces (Kunduz and Takhar) increase.
  - The number of small traders at village level has been increasing in Jawzgon and Argo, as retailers have noticed an opportunity to service the communities. Village traders stock their small shops from Faizabad market.
  - Faizabad Market has the capacity to copy, with increasing demand for wheat flour. Evidence gathered through one-on-one discussion with Faizabad retailers revealed that when demand for wheat rises, they organise themselves and respond by procuring more stock from larger markets which are outside Badakshan, especially from Takhar and from Kunduz.

The Fodder Market

- *In normal years, the fodder market relations in Badakshan are summarised by the following bullet points:*

  - Faizabad market is the main market in Badakshan province which supplies commodities to other districts within this province.
  - Faizabad market is well connected to the other provinces such as Kunduz and Takhar markets, which are its main supply markets during normal and drought years.
  - During the assessment of the fodder market in Faizabad, the team discovered that the fodder market responds to seasonal fluctuations. In spring and summer and until mid-autumn, when the livestock graze on the pastures, the demand for fodder is limited to some minor supply of fresh fodder such as alfalfa. Farmers sell this from their cultivation and from some natural fodder collected from the pastures, with limited quantity of straw available in the market.
  - After mid-autumn, when livestock return from nearby pasture land, the demand for fodder increases and with it, the supply of straw increases in the market due to the

harvests of wheat and barley. Concentrated fodder such as 'Kunjara' is also available during the year but the demand is mainly limited to address urgent needs.

- In a normal year, there is less demand for purchasing concentrate fodder from the market. Analysed information revealed that only the livestock owners who are not able to collect natural fodder from pastures, or those in cities who may only have one cow or a few shoats, are the main consumers of this type of fodder. But others who graze their livestock on grazing lands expressed that when the pasture lands are doing well, there is no need for any supplementary fodder.

❖ *In an emergency situation the scenario will be as summarised below:*

- In drought years, when the fodder is not enough in the pasture land, farmers purchase from the market. Sometimes they buy different types of fodder so that they can mix these into concentrates (e.g. Kunjara and straw). However, the main type of fodder which is mainly bought from the market is straw,
- During droughts in late summer, the demand for fodder increases, and continues until next spring, when the capacity of the pasture land is reduced by 50%.[20] Thus, farmers have to procure the fodder from the market to maintain their livestock during the lean period.
- In response to the question about whether traders have the capacity to address the demand of the fodder during drought years, all six traders interviewed stated that they could procure sufficient quantities of fodder from Kunduz and Takhar markets, but their main challenges are lack of funds to buy in bulk and to transport the fodder.
- In response to the question about whether they are interested to work with any agency that would support them in supplying the fodder and transporting it to the villages in need, all traders showed an interest to partner and a willingness to be part of a voucher-based system. One of the traders mentioned that he would be able to transport any amount of fodder to communities through trucks or donkeys if he was paid 100 AF per kg of fodder. Some traders had experience working with USAID and some other NGOs, but the majority did not.
- In response to the question on how long it takes to transport fodder from Kunduz or Takhar, there was agreement amongst responses. If the fodder is available in the market, it would only take 24 hours to reach Faizabad, but during drought years there is also fodder shortage in Kunduz and Takhar markets, as farmers in these provinces rely on rain-fed agriculture for fodder production. On these occasions, Faizabad traders would have to wait for at most ten days to be able to get sufficient quantities to Faizabad. Therefore, in terms of programming, support may be needed to assist the Faizabad traders in making the necessary logistical arrangements for them to procure the fodder on time from other provinces.
- There are two to three small shops and fodder traders within each village. In an interview with one of them in Gazan, the trader mentioned that he could get supply of fodder (during droughts) to meet his village's needs and store it, but he had limited funds to purchase stock in sufficient quantities.

NOTE: an important element of this section is to highlight the gaps in your knowledge that are due, for example, to limited information / time / team analytic skills. What you don't know, but probably need to know, may be as important as what you do now understand.

[20] As per experience from drought year 2010/2011.

Main Recommendations and Conclusions

Wheat Flour

The recommendations below are derived from focus group discussions held with men and women from around 25 villages and market analysis and observation.

- Aid agencies to implement Cash Transfer Programmes (CTPs) during drought years (cash grants and cash for work). During focus group discussions, we found that people in both areas (Argo and Jawzgon) prefer cash for work rather than cash grants as cash for work will improve their accessibility to the market through construction and extension of roads, which will have an impact on the price of goods they buy from and sell to the market. The duration and amount of cash need depends on the livelihood zone and severity of the drought, for example the farmers who lost their harvest need support until the following harvest (12 months), and livestock owners need support for six to eight months. Cash support may also prevent the need for large migration of men to Iran and Pakistan for labour work. Aid agencies should provide this support through a voucher system or direct cash distribution. The amount of cash needed was calculated based on available daily wage rate for 22 working days, working 8 hours per day. The total cash per beneficiary as an average calculated is USD100-130 per month. This rate is also used for unconditional cash distribution. Aid agencies do not cover the entire gap but it contributes, especially during the lean period and before and after the winter.
- Food price tracking: monthly price recording of wheat flour and grain in Faizabad market is needed to ensure cash programming is up to date with market developments.
- Support the existing grain banks at village level. Grain banks play a very important role in supporting the most vulnerable, especially during shortage of wheat flour/grain in normal and drought years. Currently all four villages which were visited had facilities for grain banks built in their communities by NGOs. These grain banks are not yet functional in some areas, as communities are still waiting for start up 'capital' (in form of grain) from aid agencies.

Recommendations for cash-based intervention:

- Faizabad market has the capacity to respond to the increased demand for wheat grain/ flour in normal and drought years. Therefore cash-based interventions are recommended as a first response option in case of food gaps in the targeted areas.
- People prefer cash rather than in kind as long as they are paid transportation costs to buy wheat flour/grain from Faizabad market, so it is recommended to pay an extra amount as transportation.
- Coordination with other aid agencies is recommended, because if cash is distributed to a large number of beneficiaries (all around the province) at the same time, this will raise the price of wheat grain and flour.
- Support and strengthen grain banks: this mechanism is already used by some organisations. Oxfam has experience running community grain banks in Daikundi and currently with in LRRD project in 50 communities of Badakhshan Province. The objective is availability and accessibility of food (wheat grain) for poor people during the harsh winter and lean period through a sustainable approach. The grain banks will be managed by the grain bank committee; the members are selected by community people. The grain will be distributed to the beneficiaries as loans and then it will be reimbursed after the harvest. Further investigation is needed to see what capacities the communities have to manage grain banks but this is a good option to be considered.

- To avoid fluctuations in the price of wheat grain/flour in Faizabad market during drought years when the demand rises, it is recommended that interventions support market traders (especially retailers) by providing them with loans, stock and credit to import wheat grain from source markets to improve competition among retailers and wholesalers. This kind of support mechanism needs to be piloted in target areas and would be better to be considered in future programme design.
- Always conduct a market assessment in Faizabad market prior to cash-based interventions to ensure sufficient wheat grain/flour is available or can be imported by traders to Faizabad market.

Recommendation for in-kind (wheat grain/flour) intervention:

- In case the market analysis and assessment findings indicate that Faizabad market does not have the capacity to respond, it is recommended to distribute wheat grain to the drought affected population. Such a situation may occur at the time of severe drought, which affects neighbouring provinces and countries, which in turn will cause the volume of wheat grain and flour to decrease in source markets.
- Increase distribution points, especially in rural areas. As people are living in areas where accessibility to their houses is very limited for carrying back the wheat received from the distribution site, they have to sell them at the distribution sites with very low prices due to lack of transportation and long distance to their houses. By increasing distribution sites the distance between the distribution site and beneficiary homes will be shortened.
- Empower the small traders that are available at village level to supply wheat grain for their communities themselves – they showed interest in this during interviews.
- Aid agencies are advised to avoid supplying wheat from Faizabad market for distribution purpose in order to keep the prices stable and prevent rapid inflation (the prices will rise rapidly).
- Wheat distribution to a large number of people at the same time will harm Faizabad market as a result the price will decrease when demand decreases. This will affect local farmers who sell their wheat in Faizabad market (10% of wheat in Faizabad market comes from local farmers to the market). It is therefore recommended to coordinate with other aid agencies to avoid wheat grain/flour distribution at the same time to a large number of people whose supplying market is in Faizabad.

The table below (Figure 26) is a summary of the response options which are coming out as a result of data analysed during this EMMA process.

Figure 26: Options for the Wheat Market

Response option	Feasibility	Effect on markets and Population	Risks & assumption	Timing
Unconditional Cash Grants for those who do not have the ability to participate in CFW schemes	Community, Oxfam and partners have capacity to manage. Politically and culturally acceptance	Livelihoods of 300 HHs (women headed, elderly headed and disabled headed families) will be improved. Strengthening market and improved purchasing power of targeted population. Maintain dignity of beneficiaries	Security concerns accessibility of beneficiary to market Use of cash on other purposes by beneficiary Redistribution	Hunger gap season (Feb – July)
Cash for work	Community, Oxfam and partners have capacity to manage. People preferences	Strengthening market and improved purchasing power of targeted population. Maintain dignity of beneficiaries Improve accessibility of the communities to the market, hospital and schools (reconstruction of the roads) Employment opportunity Improvement of community asset	Wage sharing Interfering of powerful people Risk of fraud Child labour	October – November and May- June
Existing grain banks Support: (support grain banks by providing them with wheat grain).	Oxfam has capacity to mange Maintain dignity of the population People preference	Vulnerable people have access to wheat grain in hunger gap season and drought year. Keep the prices stable in markets	Poor people will not be able to bring their borrowed wheat grain on due time. Powerful people will interfere	July- November
Existing Market Support: retailers in Faizabad Market by providing loans	Market is functioning, Retailers are willing to be supported	Retailers will be able to import wheat grain/flour from source market, this will improve competition among traders and keep the prices stable	Risk of fraud, Retailers will not pay the loan on due time.	During intervention

Fodder Market

Based on discussions with communities and taking into consideration their preferences and analysis of the market capacity, the following options have been discussed and recommended:

- It is recommended that Oxfam should do a light analysis of Faizabad market on a monthly basis, especially during drought years, to understand the flow of prices and availability of fodder (especially straw). However, in the light review it would be better to have a general understanding of all types of the fodder which are available in the market since the shortage of other types of fodder, e.g. the concentrates also have an impact on the availability and price of straw.
- Even though the lean period for the fodder is January - March, during drought years response planning needs to be made very early in June or July to ensure quality and quantity of the assistance and to avoid destructive coping mechanisms.
- *Cash distribution:* it is one of the options that the communities prefer, but there are many important factors to be considered in the planning stages such as: availability of fodder in the market, fluctuation of fodder prices, distance to the villages, geographical terrain, availability and possibility of transportation means, especially during harsh winters. The distribution process can be done through voucher systems with the presence of the distribution committee and verification committee, and the approval that both of these committees' members are selected by the people and approved by community CDCs.
- *Fodder distribution in kind:* this is also one of the options which the communities prefer. Fodder distribution through a voucher system would be a good option for the communities that are far from the market and those who lack a proper transport network system to transport from local markets to their areas. Since the Faizabad market traders and community traders expressed their ability to provide fodder, it would be a good option to distribute through village or Faizabad market traders.
- *Support existing markets:* data collected through discussions with communities, farmers and Faizabad & community traders on the response options, revealed that one of the practical options to respond during emergencies would be to work jointly in partnership with the community and Faizabad traders to provide the assistance. Community traders mentioned that they have the capacity to store the fodder and distribute it; Faizabad traders also expressed that they have the capacity to store and also transport stock to the remote villages. Providing funds was the only support requested from both community and Faizabad traders; Oxfam could work in partnership with both communities and Faizabad traders through a voucher system. This option seems to be more feasible and more effective and transparent as per the following points:

    i. It is more sustainable because the local traders will not be harmed by this response option,
    ii. Through this partnership, the capacity of local traders to procure, stock and distribute fodder will be built hence preparing these traders to be pro-active in possible future emergencies,
    iii. The traders have the capacity to purchase quality fodder at reasonable prices and the ability to transport it from their suppliers,
    iv. The local traders are well networked in the market system, both within their areas and with suppliers in other provinces,
    v. The success of this method would be a new innovative model in Afghanistan for the other actors in the future,
    vi. This method would be more effective and effective rather than cash distribution, since cash may have the risk in used for other purposes.

- *Fodder bank:* Humanitarian organisations can adapt the grain bank model and support livestock farmers to create and manage fodder banks. This option was discussed with communities during the assessment. There is much enthusiasm within these areas as they are willing to participate in this activity. Fodder banks need a huge investment for construction of storage, primary input and also capacity building of the community to run the banks properly. As per discussions carried with communities on the contributions which they can bring into this activity, they offered land, locally available materials and labour for the construction of these fodder banks.

Figure 27: Response Analysis for the Fodder Market

	Response option	Feasibility	Advantages	Disadvantages	Timing
	Fodder bank	Community can manage, Oxfam and partners have capacity, construction material and land is available, community contribution, advocacy for the MAIL to register and support	Sustainability and long term resilience	Storage management by community , storage maintenance	March - June construction
Advocacy	**Cash Distribution**[21]	People's preference, fund availability, advocacy for donors	Immediate power, easy to manage. Removing destructive coping strategy	Corruption, redistribution	October - November
	Existing Market Support	Market traders are functioning, access	Do no harm, maintaining Market system	Risk of fraud, black marketing	June - July - August
	In kind Support[22]	Increasing access, filing immediate gap, community preference	Increasing immediate access	Destroying existing market system, delivery problem	Before winter, September

[21] Communities that are nearer to the market and are able to manage transportation of the fodder can be assisted through cash payment. This allows them to have freedom of choice on the type and quantity of fodder from the markets.

[22] Transportation of the fodder is very difficult and costly for the remote villages where the road condition is very poor. Analysed data revealed that in past projects which were supported by NGOs they had problems with transportation of the fodder which they purchased from distant markets. Thus top preference for most communities is now in-kind support where the fodder can be distributed to distribution points within their areas.

Figure 28: Response Options for the Fodder Market

Options	Activities	Timing Issues	Effects on markets and pop	Indicators
Fodder bank	1- community agreement and mobilisation, 2- construction of building 3- establishment of fodder management committee 4- building the capacity of FGPMC 5- construction of fodder bank, 6- initial fodder inputs 7- advocating to MAIL department for supporting the fodder bank	March - June	Long term solution	1- % of the livestock survived
Cash Distribution	1-Beneficiary identification/ registration 2-distribution of fodder through a voucher system (vouchers should be given to the Household head for 3 months) 3- monitoring	October - November	Market functionality maintain, increased purchasing power	1- % of the livestock owner purchasing power increased.
Support Existing Market	1-Selection of the market 2-Selection of the traders 3-providing the loan 4-credit management. 5-monitoring the traders performance	June - July	Do no harm	1- Existing Market system maintained
In-kind	1-Beneficiary identification/ registration 2- distribution mechanism and modality for 3 month 3- monitoring 4- delivery management	September - October	Increased accessibility	1- % of the livestock farmers access to fodder increased.

OXFAM

Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection

Annex-1:- focus group guide -wheat farmers

Question from community

Name	
Gender	
District	
Sub district	
Cluster	
Village	

Survey Nu.	
Date	
Interviewer	
Team Leader	

Greet the person you are interviewing and introduce yourself. Explain that you are participating in an assessment team for Oxfam GB, which is interested in collecting key food security and livelihoods information for programming. Ask the person if they are willing to be interviewed. If no, do not ask any question and move on to another household.

If yes: sign on their behalf_____ Date _____

1. What is the average household size in your community?
2. How many meals do you usually have in a day?

Good year ☐

Bad year ☐

3. What are the common types of food which you usually have during your meals? Please indicate frequency.

Food Type	**Eaten in a typical day?**	
	Good year	Bad year (drought)
Wheat		
Rice		
Potatoes		
Meat		
Vegetables/fruit		
Beans		
Eggs		
Tea		
Sugar		
Oil		

4. What are your main sources of food/where do you get your food from?

Source	**Percentage of each source?**		**Period (e.g. month, two months, three, only during festivals or celebrations, etc)**
	Good year	Bad year	
Own Production			
Markets (Buying)			

Neighbours (including borrowing)			
Remittances/Gifts (food from relatives, friends etc,)			
Organisations (e.g, government and NGOs)			
Other?			

5. How much wheat do you consume per person per day?

   In a good year? In a drought year?

6. In a drought year, what do you do to get the extra wheat you need?
7. In which volumes do you usually buy wheat for consumption?
8. Where and from whom do you buy wheat?

Source	**Distance from village in km**	**Percentage of the wheat you buy**	**Price in normal year**	**Price in drought year**
Wheat farmer				
Village trader				
Faizabad market				
Other				

9. How often do you buy wheat grain?
10. Who decides what and when to buy?
11. Who pays for the wheat? From family savings? Woman? Men? Other ?
12. Do you sometimes buy on credit and if you buy on credit when do you usually pay back?
13. If you buy wheat from the market, how do you get to the markets? Are there costs involved? If yes how much?
14. Are there periods within the year where wheat grain (for consumption) is less available? What factors could make wheat less available?
15. If Oxfam was to offer you assistance, would you prefer to get wheat grain or money to buy the wheat by yourself? Give reasons for your preference. If cash why and if in-kind why?
16. Do you normally receive assistance from NGOs in drought times? If yes, what kind of aid do you receive and are you satisfied?
17. Do you normally receive assistance from NGOs in now ? If yes, what kind of aid do you receive and are you satisfied? And what do you do with the assistance?

How many families regularly receive assistance in your village now? From which org? What type of assistance they received?

Annex 2: Wheat market trader questionnaire

Date:	Interviewer's name:
Province:	District:
Trader's name:	Type of business: 1- Retailer 2- Whole seller 3- Both
Duration of your business:	

A. Sources of import:
1- Outside of country/ where?

2- Inside of country/ where?

3- Local/ where?

4- Own production/ how much?

B. What type of transport do you used in your business?
1- Truck 2- Lari 3-Animal 4- other

C. How about the transportation cost?

D. How is the road accessibility?
1- Very good

2- Good

3- Fair

4- Bad

E. If fair or bad why? Specify it?
F. What are the factors that affects on transportation cost?

G. What is the market situation during the emergency?

H. Do you have store?

I. If yes, what is its capacity?

J. How much is your stock capacity now?

K. For how long?

L. How is scale of purchasing and selling during the seasons of the year?
1- Spring/ how much?

2- Summer/how much?

3- Fall/ how much?

4- Winter/ how much?

M. Which kind of wheat is satisfactory?
1- Outside/ why?

2- Local/why?

N. Do you have any agency or retailer to sell your wheat?
O. If yes where?
P. Business level:
1- High 2- medium 3- Low

Q. If there is any emergency situation, what is your action in this regard?
R. Do have this capacity to give wheat as credit during the emergency?
S. How is the market security during the emergency?
T. Do you need government support during the wheat selling in emergency situation?
U. What are the main challenges that face in your business now?
V. What are your recommendations to the consumers and community regarding wheat.

Annex 3:- Small trader questionnaire (in the community):

Greet the person you are interviewing and introduce yourself. Explain that you are participating in an assessment team for Oxfam GB, which is interested in collecting key food security and livelihoods information for programming. Ask the person if they are willing to be interviewed. If no, do not ask any question and move on to another trader.

If yes: sign on their behalf_____ Date _____

Name		Survey Nu.	
Gender		Date	
Market		Interviewer	
Phone number		Team Leader	

1. What kind of items do you stock in your shop?
2. Do you stock wheat grain?
   Yes/No
3. If no, would you be able to stock this if necessary?
4. In drought years, if people had enough money and could buy wheat from you, would you be able to bring this wheat from Faisabad or another place?
5. If another place, where?
6. Would you have enough money to buy the wheat or would you need assistance (maybe a grant/loan to buy it)?
7. Do you ever buy on credit? Can explain to me the credit system?
8. How would you transport the wheat to your village?
9. If you do stock wheat, what quantity do you stock?
10. What is the current price per kilo?
11. Where do you get your supplies of wheat?
12. What is the price of wheat from your supplier?
13. How quickly can you restock if you sell out of wheat? How many days?
14. Who is buying the wheat from you?
15. What is your total storage capacity for wheat?
16. Could you expand beyond this amount if necessary?
17. If there was more demand for the wheat could you supply this?
18. In drought years (2011/11 as reference) what happened to your stock of wheat?

	Normal year	Drought year	Normal year	Drought year
	Price	Price	Quantity	Quantity
Wheat				

19. What is the main constraint to expanding your business?
20. Have you ever been worked with an NGO for emergency response?
21. If so what was your role?
22. If not, would you be interested?
23. Would you be interested in partnering with a NGO for a Voucher or cash Programme (explain to the trader their role if they were to be selected for a voucher programme)
24. What people buy mostly from your shop?

25. Do you sell wheat or wheat flour in your shop? If yes how many bag do you sell/month/week?
26. What are your main challenges?
27. Do you think if you bring more wheat to your shop, people will buy more?
28. Do people sell their produced wheat to you?
29. Do people sell the wealth that people received as aid from aid agencies.

Annex 4:- Grain bank questionnaire (in the community)

1. How does your grain bank work? (Who puts grain in and who can take grain out?)
2. What is the primary purpose of your grain bank? Is it so that people can access wheat for eating or wheat for cultivation?
3. During which months do people put grain into the bank?
4. What percentage of people put grain into the bank?
5. What percentage of people takes grain from the bank?
6. During which months do people take grain?
7. Do people take grain every year or only during bad years?
8. What is the capacity (storage) of your grain bank?
9. What happens to the amount you can store during a drought year?
10. During a drought year, how many people are you able to support?
11. What percentage of their needs are you able to supply?
12. What could be done to strengthen the way your grain bank operates?
13. What support would you like from aid organisations to help you do this?
14. Does the government support you with your bank?
15. Wheat is the main challenge and constraints of green banks?
16. Do you have any comments, suggestion and recommendation regarding the green bank?

Annex 5:- Fodder focus group discussion guide (livestock farmers)

Greet the person you are interviewing and introduce yourself. Explain that you are participating in an assessment team for Oxfam GB, which is interested in collecting key food security and livelihoods information for programming. Ask the person if they are willing to be interviewed. If no, do not ask any question and move on to another household.

If yes: sign on their behalf_____ Date _____

Name	
Gender	
District	
Sub district	
Cluster	
Village	

Survey Nu.	
Date	
Interviewer	
Team Leader	

1. Approximately, how many numbers of livestock on average do you always rear in a good season and a bad season?

   a) Good season ☐ b) Bad or poor season ☐

Horse	
Cow	
Donkey	
Goats	
Sheep	

1. Do you own any land?
2. If so, what is your land used for?
3. Where do you access fodder for your animals during the year?
4. Where do you normally graze your animals?
5. Do you grow any fodder on your land?
6. How much fodder do you need per animal on average during each month?
7. For how many months do you need to collect fodder in order to feed your animals over the winter? From which month to which month?
8. How much fodder do you normally collect to make your animals survive over winter?
9. In a good year, what % of fodder needed for your animals are you able to obtain from your land or other local collection?
10. If this is not enough, where do you get supplementary fodder –from which sources?
11. Do you get fodder from any market? Local market? Faisabad market? Any other market?
12. Which type of fodder?

    ☐ Straw ☐ Alfa Alfa ☐ Oil cakes (kunjara) ☐ Maize ☐ Barley

13. What is the price per kilo/bundle in a normal year?

☐ Straw ☐ Alfa Alfa ☐ Oil cakes (kunjara) ☐ Maize ☐ Barley

14. In drought years, on average, what % of the fodder needed for your animals can you collect locally without purchasing?
15. Where do you go to collect this?
16. In drought years, what months are you short of fodder?
17. Where do you get additional fodder for your livestock in drought years?
18. Are there fodder banks in your local community?
19. If no, why not?
20. Do you think it would be a good idea?
21. What would you need in order to start this?
22. If you do have fodder banks, how much fodder can they store? And this is sufficient for how many livestock farmers?
23. Are there any other ways you can get access to fodder?
24. What do you do if you can't find extra fodder for your animals?
25. If an organisation like Oxfam wanted to help you access fodder, what kind of assistance would you prefer:

Cash? Fodder distribution? Something else?

Please explain your answer.

26. If you were provided with enough cash, would you be able to buy fodder to feed your animals?
27. If the fodder is not available locally, are there traders who can come from outside Faizabad?
28. If you buy fodder in the market, how do you transport this to your village?

Annex 6:-Fodder trader questionnaire (in the market)

Greet the person you are interviewing and introduce yourself. Explain that you are participating in an assessment team for Oxfam GB, which is interested in collecting key food security and livelihoods information for programming. Ask the person if they are willing to be interviewed. If no, do not ask any question and move on to another trader.

If yes: sign on their behalf_____ Date _____

Name		Survey Nu.	
Gender		Date	
Market		Interviewer	
		Team Leader	

1. What kind of livestock fodder do you stock?

   ☐ Straw ☐ Alfa Alfa ☐ Oil cakes (kunjara) ☐ Maize ☐ Barley

2. What quantities of each do you currently stock?

   ☐ Straw ☐ Alfa Alfa ☐ Oil cakes (kunjara) ☐ Maize ☐ Barley

3. What is the current price per bundle/kilo?

   ☐ Straw ☐ Alfa Alfa ☐ Oil cakes (kunjara) ☐ Maize ☐ Barley

4. Where do you get your supplies of each type of fodder?

   ☐ Straw ☐ Alfa Alfa ☐ Oil cakes (kunjara) ☐ Maize ☐ Barley

5. What is the price of fodder from your supplier?

   ☐ Straw ☐ Alfa Alfa ☐ Oil cakes (kunjara) ☐ Maize ☐ Barley

6. Do you ever buy on credit? Can you explain to me the credit system?
7. Do you pay for transport?
8. What kind of transport?
9. How quickly can you restock if you sell out of these items? How many days?
10. Who is buying the fodder from you?
11. What is your total storage capacity for each item?

    ☐ Straw ☐ Alfa Alfa ☐ Oil cakes (kunjara) ☐ Maize ☐ Barley

12. Could you expand beyond this amount if necessary?
13. If there was more demand for the fodder could you supply this?
14. If livestock farmers had cash in their communities, could you find a way of distributing the fodder to them?
15. In drought years (2011/11 as reference) what happened to your stock of each item?

	Normal year	Drought year	Normal year	Drought year
	Price	Price	Quantity	Quantity
Straw				
Alfa Alfa				
Kunjara				
Maize				
Barley				

16. What is the main constraint to expanding your business?
17. Have you ever been worked with an NGO for emergency response?
18. If so what was your role?
19. If not, would you be interested?
20. Would you be interested in partnering with a NGO for a Voucher Programme (explain to the trader their role if they were to be selected for a voucher programme)

Annex 7: Pasture Department questionnaire (in Faizabad)

1. Are there any rules or regulations concerning the collection of fodder from natural resources?
2. Are there any policies on pasture management?
3. What is your experience in rural communities – do they follow these policies?
4. How do you regulate this?
5. What is the community system for pasture management?
6. In a good year, is there normally sufficient fodder from natural resources to feed livestock in Badakshan?
7. In drought years, what is the average gap in fodder facing the livestock?
8. How many months do people need fodder assistance during drought years?
9. In drought years, does the government support farmers to access fodder for their livestock?
10. If yes, what is the intervention?
11. If fodder is provided, what kind of fodder?
12. Where is it sourced?
13. What should an organisation like Oxfam do to help livestock farmers in drought years?
14. Normally we do fodder distributions – is there any other kind of intervention you would recommend that could be better?
15. Could Oxfam provide cash for livestock farmers and would they be able to access fodder in Faisabad market?
16. How many fodder traders are there in Faisabad market?
17. What kind of fodder do they sell?

☐ Straw ☐ Alfa Alfa ☐ Oil cakes (kunjara) ☐ Maize ☐ Barley

18. What kind of quantities does the average fodder trader stock?
19. Are there any rules/regulations on sale of fodder?
20. How do you regulate the fodder quality in the market?
21. Where do fodder traders procure their fodder? In normal years and drought years?

☐ Straw ☐ Alfa Alfa ☐ Oil cakes (kunjara) ☐ Maize ☐ Barley

22. What would you recommend for an agency like Oxfam to do in the long term to address the problem of fodder shortage in drought periods?
23. What would be the number 1 priority?
24. Does your department support the promotion of fodder banks?
25. If yes, what is their capacity and how many villages have them?
26. If no, why not?

Annex 8:- Small trader questionnaire (in the community)

Greet the person you are interviewing and introduce yourself. Explain that you are participating in an assessment team for Oxfam GB, which is interested in collecting key food security and livelihoods information for programming. Ask the person if they are willing to be interviewed. If no, do not ask any question and move on to another trader.

If yes: sign on their behalf_____ Date _____

Name		Survey Nu.	
Gender		Date	
Market		Interviewer	
		Team Leader	

30. What kind of items do you stock in your shop?
31. Do you stock any kind of fodder for livestock?
    Yes/No
32. If no, would you be able to stock any kind of fodder needed by the livestock farmers in your community?
33. In drought years, if the farmers had enough money and could buy fodder from you, would you be able to bring this fodder from Faisabad or another place?
34. If another place, where?
35. Would you have enough money to buy the fodder or would you need assistance (maybe a grant/loan to buy it)?
36. Do you ever buy on credit? Can explain to me the credit system?
37. How would you transport the fodder to your village?

38. If you do stock fodder, what kind of livestock fodder do you stock?

    ☐ Straw ☐ Alfa Alfa ☐ Oil cakes (kunjara) ☐ Maize ☐ Barley

39. What quantities of each do you currently stock?

    ☐ Straw ☐ Alfa Alfa ☐ Oil cakes (kunjara) ☐ Maize ☐ Barley

40. What is the current price per bundle/kilo?

    ☐ Straw ☐ Alfa Alfa ☐ Oil cakes (kunjara) ☐ Maize ☐ Barley

41. Where do you get your supplies of each type of fodder?

☐ Straw ☐ Alfa Alfa ☐ Oil cakes (kunjara) ☐ Maize ☐ Barley

42. What is the price of fodder from your supplier?

☐ Straw ☐ Alfa Alfa ☐ Oil cakes (kunjara) ☐ Maize ☐ Barley

43. How quickly can you restock if you sell out of these items? How many days?
44. Who is buying the fodder from you?
45. What is your total storage capacity for each item?

☐ Straw ☐ Alfa Alfa ☐ Oil cakes (kunjara) ☐ Maize ☐ Barley

46. Could you expand beyond this amount if necessary?
47. If there was more demand for the fodder could you supply this?
48. If livestock farmers had cash in their communities, could you find a way of distributing the fodder to them?
49. In drought years (2011/11 as reference) what happened to your stock of each item?

	Normal year	Drought year	Normal year	Drought year
	Price	Price	Quantity	Quantity
Straw				
Alfa Alfa				
Kunjara				
Maize				
Barley				

50. What is the main constraint to expanding your business?
51. Have you ever been worked with an NGO for emergency response?
52. If so what was your role?
53. If not, would you be interested?
54. Would you be interested in partnering with a NGO for a Voucher Programme (explain to the trader their role if they were to be selected for a voucher programme)